Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

VOL. LXV. No. 25. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1904. FOR RATES SEE PAGE 7.

LEHN & FINK, New York

OFFER:

GUM GAMBOGE
GUM BENZOIN
ALEX. SENNA LEAVES
RUSSIAN ISINGLASS
MALAGA OLIVE OIL

Chas. Cooper & Co. 194 Worth St., New York CHEMISTS,

EXTRA REFINED WOOD ALCOHOL, ETHER SULPHURIC, SOLUBLE COTTON AND ITS SOLVENTS.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

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Nulsen, Klein & Krausse Manf'g Co.,

Successors to

DINGEE WEINMAN & CO.,

General Office, Sidney Street Factory, ST. LOUIS, MO.

JAMES H. DAVIDSON, 239 Front St., New York Agent.

WM. H. OSBORNE, 162 N. 4th St, Philadelphia Agent.

Wood Products Co.

(Formerly MANHATTAN SPIRIT CO.)

BUFFALO, N. Y.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Refined Wood Alcohol

AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

Columbian Spirit.

PRICE LIST:

Extra Refined 95% - 60c. Per Gallon.
Special Refined 97% - 65c. " "
COLUMBIAN SPIRIT (A pure methyl alcohol.) 1.25 " "

AGENTS:

WILLIAM S. GRAY.....76 William St., New York City.
PIERCE & STEVENS.....Buffalo, N. Y.
H. C. COLLIER & SONS.....Binghamton, N. Y.
MERRIMAC CHEMICAL CO..75 and 77 Broad St., Boston, Mass.
MARTIN THAYER.....50 Central St., Boston, Mass.
M. L. BARRETT & CO.....219 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
F. W. THURSTON & CO.....29 River St., Chicago, Ill.
PAUL A. DAVIS, JR.....136 N. Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.
A. L. WEBB & SONS.....Baltimore, Md.
C. B. LYON & BRO.....St. Paul, Minn.
ABNER HOOD.....Kansas City, Mo.
RICHARDSON DRUG CO.....Omaha, Neb.
W. A. HOVER & CO.....Denver, Colo.
W. P. FULLER & CO.....San Francisco, Cal.
THE HERBOTH MERCANTILE CO.....St. Louis, Mo.

ALCOHOL / LINSEED OIL

ESTABLISHED 1853
A. L. Webb & Sons
Pratt and Commerce Sts.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Cologne Spirit / TURPENTINE, ROSIN, Etc.

WE do **NOT** handle Newfoundland Codliver Oil, but we do refine the very finest non-freezing **Lofoten** Codliver Oil, therefore buyers have a guaranty that they get nothing but the purest and best **Norwegian** Codliver Oil when they see our name on the barrel.

HEINR. MEYER & CO., Christiania, Norway.

GEO. H. LEONARD & CO., BOSTON,

IMPORTERS AND REFINERS

Cod, Menhaden, Cod Liver & Olive Oils,
WHITE FISH OIL, DEGRAS, PALMETTO, OAK, QUEBRACHO and HEMLOCK EXTRACTS.

SOLE AGENTS
"INTERNATIONAL"
PHOSPHATES OF SODA

EASTERN AGENTS
JOHNSTON & JENNINGS CO.'S
SUPERIOR
TIN OXIDE
(A Standard of Excellence.)

ETC., ETC.

CHARLES E. SHOLES, Manufacturer's Agent and Broker

Special
ACETATE OF SODA
PHOSPHATE of AMMONIA 99%
BLUE VITRIOL

'Phone 5814 Broad — The favour of your enquiries is solicited. — 25 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

SOLE AGENTS
"INTERNATIONAL"
PHOSPHATES OF SODA

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JOHNSTON & JENNINGS CO.'S
SUPERIOR
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(A Standard of Excellence.

ETC., ETC.

First Reason

(THERE ARE OTHERS COMING)

Why you should always use

BOWDLEAR'S

W. H. B. WHITE WAX

The W. H. B. WHITE WAX is all BEESWAX from the beginning.

Scrutinising care being ever used in the selection of the raw material by experienced men who have made it a business for thirty years. It is bleached by exposure to the sun and the rain for several weeks without the use of chemicals in any form, name, or nature.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO., Boston, U. S. A.

Chlorate of Potash

AMERICAN MAKE

DILLON & CO., 20 Cedar Street, New York City.

BARYTES

FINEST UNIFORM FLOATED

POINT MINING & MILLING CO.

MINES AND MILLS MINERAL POINT, MO.

WEBB'S ALCOHOL,

THE ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD

JAMES A. WEBB & SON, 165 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

The S. P. Wetherill Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

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IN CAR LOADS OR LESS, BARRELS OR BULK

100 William St., NEW YORK. 925 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA

WATERS PIERCE OIL CO.

Refiners of PETROLEUM

MANUFACTURERS OF CAR and AXLE GREASE

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:
816 OLIVE ST., Odd Fellows' Building,
ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

Depots in all Towns in the SOUTHWEST and OLD MEXICO

BORNE, SCRYMSER COMPANY,

REFINERS OF

HIGH-GRADE PETROLEUM ...LUBRICANTS... CYLINDER OILS

Engine Oils, Machinery Oils, Railroad Engine and Car Oils, Spindle Oils, Wool Oils, 300° Fire-Test Burning Oils, Neutral Oils, Lubricating Greases, Paraffine Wax.

WORKS, ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.

OFFICES:

80 and 81 South Street, New York; Produce Exchange, Manchester, Eng. 4 Rue Chauchat, Paris, France.
2 Adelaide Place, London Bridge, London, Eng. 57 West Nile St., Glasgow, Scotland. 15 Neue Gr[illegible], Hamburg, Germany.

STANDARD OIL CO., Boston Dept.

SELL THE FINEST GRADE OF

Stove Naphtha for VAPOR STOVES

The disagreeable features connected with cooking are done away with by the use of a VAPOR STOVE.
There is no kindling to prepare, no ashes to remove and no waiting for sufficient heat.
Its full power is instantly developed and ceases at your touch.
Its first cost is in itself attractive.
Its fuel cost is less than *ONE-HALF CENT per HOUR.*

GALENA-SIGNAL OIL COMPANY

Successors to Galena Oil Company, and Signal Oil Company

FRANKLIN, PA.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

GALENA COACH, ENGINE and CAR OILS

AND

Sibley's Perfection Valve and Signal Oils

CHARLES MILLER, President.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK

Cable Address, "Regent, New York."

THOMPSON & BEDFORD DEPARTMENT,

26 BROADWAY, - - - - - NEW YORK, U. S. A.

19 St. Ann Street, Manchester, Eng. Puerto del Angel, Barcelona, Spain. Billiter Buildings, 22 Billiter Street, London, E. C., Eng. Collins and Williams Streets, Melbourne, Australia.
Blumenstrasse 15, Frankfort 31 Hornby Road, Bombay, 25 Boulevard Haussman, Paris, France. 9 Dalhousie Sq., East, Calcutta, India.

BEST PETROLEUM LUBRICANTS OF GREAT BODY OR VISCOSITY AND HIGH FLASH.

PALE SPINDLE, MACHINERY AND ENGINE OILS, BAYONNE ENGINE OILS, In exclusive use by the English Admiralty.....
RAILROAD ENGINE AND CAR OILS, 300° MINERAL COLZA OIL,

CYLINDER OILS, LUBRICATING GREASES, PARAFFINE SCALE AND WAX

WORKS: FRANKLIN, PHILADELPHIA. PITTSBURGH, PA.; CLEVELAND, O.; BAYONNE, CLAREMONT, N. J.; HUNTER'S POINT, BUFFALO, N. Y.; PARKERSBURG, W. VA.

Directory for Buyers.

This list is intended to assist buyers in quickly ascertaining who are headquarters for everything in the Chemical, Drug, Oil, Paint, Dyestuffs, Fertilizers, Naval Stores and allied trades, also Machinery manufacturers. The names given in this list are those of representative concerns, and it is respectfully requested, when communicating with any of them, that the fact that the name was taken from this list be mentioned. For Machinery advertisements see page 23.

ACETANILID.

C. Bischoff & Co., 88 Park Place, New York.
Merck & Co., New York.
N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Works, New York.
R. W. Phair, 16 Platt St., New York.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.

ACETATE OF ALUMINA.

Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.
The Selling Co., 186 Front St., New York.

ACETATE OF LEAD.

F. Bredt & Co., 194 Fulton St., New York.
Cochrane Chemical Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland and New York.
Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Cleveland and New York.
Thomsen Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

ACETATE OF SODA.

Cochrane Chemical Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
General Chem. Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
Grasselli Chem. Co., Cleveland & New York.
Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Cleveland and New York.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.
The Selling Co., 186 Front St., New York.

ACETIC ACID.

Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
General Chem. Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
Grasselli Chem. Co., Cleveland & New York.
Harrison Bros. & Co., Inc., Philadelphia.
Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Cleveland and New York.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.
Moro-Phillips Works, 608 Bourse Bldg., Phila.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.
The Selling Co., 186 Front St., New York.
C. E. Sholes, 25 Broad St., New York.
Thomsen Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

ACETONE.

Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co, Cleveland and New York.
Kessler & Co., Brandt, Pa.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.

ALIZARINE COLORS.

Berlin Aniline Works, 213 Water St., N. Y.
C. Bischoff & Co., 88 Park Place, New York.
Cassela Color Co., 182 Front St., New York.
A. Klipstein & Co., 122 Pearl St., New York.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence.
H. A. Metz & Co., 122 Hudson St., New York.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo and New York.

ALKALI.

American Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.
Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., Northwich, Eng.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
Hollingworth & Peterson, 653 Bourse, Phila.
Linder & Meyer, 89 State St., Boston.
The Selling Co., 186 Front St., New York.
Solvay Process Co., Syracuse & New York.
Thomsen Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.
Wing & Evans, 22 William St., New York.
Isaac Winkler & Bro., Cincinnati, Ohio.

ALUM.

Cochrane Chemical Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
General Chem. Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
Harrison Bros. & Co., Inc., Philadelphia.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.
Penna. Salt Mfg. Co., 115 Chestnut St., Phila.
Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia.
The Selling Co., 186 Front St., New York.
C. E. Sholes, 25 Broad St., New York.
Thomsen Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ALUMINA.

Cochrane Chemical Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
General Chem. Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
Harrison Bros. & Co., Inc., Philadelphia.
A. Klipstein & Co., 122 Pearl St., New York.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
Merrimac Chemical Co., Boston.
Penna. Salt Mfg. Co., 115 Chestnut St., Phila.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.
C. E. Sholes, 25 Broad St., New York.

AMYL ACETATE.

Albany Chemical Co., Albany, N. Y.
Chas. Cooper & Co., 194 Worth St., New York.
Mass & Waldstein, 107 Murray St., New York.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo and New York.

ANILINES.

Berlin Aniline Works, 213 Water St., N. Y.
Ernst C. Bartels, 88 Wall St., New York.
C. Bischoff & Co., 88 Park Place, New York.
F. Bredt & Co., 194 Fulton St., New York.
Cassela Color Co., 182 Front St., New York.
Heller & Merz Co., 22 Cliff St., New York.
A. Klipstein & Co., 122 Pearl St., New York.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
H. A. Metz & Co., 122 Hudson St., New York.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo and New York.

ANIMAL OILS.

Swift & Co., Chicago.

AQUA AMMONIA.

The Ammonia Co., Philadelphia.
Billings-Clapp Co., Boston.
Cochrane Chemical Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
Geo. A. Erkenbrach, 115 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
General Chem. Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
Grasselli Chem. Co., Cleveland & New York.
Harrison Bros. & Co., Inc., Philadelphia.
Heller, Hirsh & Co., 62 William St., N. Y.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.
Moro-Phillips Works, 608 Bourse Bldg., Phila.
Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia.
C. E. Sholes, 25 Broad St., New York.
Thomsen Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARSENIC.

Binney & Smith Co., 81 Fulton St., New York.
C. Bischoff & Co., 88 Park Place, New York.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Cleveland, O.
Edw. Hill's Sons & Co., 71 Pine St., N. Y.
A. Klipstein & Co., 122 Pearl St., New York.
McKesson & Robbins, 91 Fulton St., N. Y.
H. A. Metz & Co., 122 Hudson St., New York.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo and New York.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Isaac Winkler & Bro., Cincinnati, Ohio.

ASPHALTUM.

American Asphalt Association, St. Louis, Mo.
Elliott Varnish Co., New York and Chicago.
John S. Lamson & Bro., 77 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Melchior, Armstrong & Dessau, 32 Broadway

BARYTES.

Ernst C. Bartels, 88 Wall St., New York.
Geo. G. Blackwell, Sons & Co., Ltd., The Albany, Liverpool, Eng.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
Gabriel & Schall, 206 Pearl St., New York.
Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Cleveland and New York.
Nulsen, Klein & Krausse Mfg. Co., St. Louis.
Point Mining & Milling Co., Mineral Point, Mo.
W. H. Whittaker, 245 Front St., New York.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEESWAX.

W. H. Bowdlear & Co., Boston, Mass.
Smith & Nichols, 145 Front St., New York.

BENZOLS AND COAL TAR NAPHTHAS.

Barrett Mfg. Co., Land Title Bldg., Phila.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo and New York.

BI-CARB. SODA.

American Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.
Church & Dwight Co., 64-65 Wall St., N. Y.
Diamond Soda Works, Milwaukee, Wis.
Edw. Hill's Sons & Co., 71 Pine St., N. Y.
Penna. Salt Mfg. Co., 115 Chestnut St., Phila.
Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia.
Thomsen Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

BICHROMATE OF POTASH.

Baltimore Chrome Works, Baltimore, Md.
Fergusson Bros., Philadelphia.
Kalion Chemical Co., Philadelphia.
Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.
The Selling Co., 186 Front St., New York.

BIRD SEED.

Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago.

BISULPHINE OF CARBON.

Billings-Clapp Co., Boston.
Chas. Cooper & Co., 194 Worth St., New York.
Geo. A. Erkenbrach, 115 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia.
E. R. Taylor, Penn Yan, N. Y.
J. H. Wheeler & Co., 567 Smith St., Brooklyn, New York.

BISULPHITE OF SODA.

Cochrane Chemical Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
General Chemical Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland & New York.
Kutroff, Pickardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.
The Selling Co., 186 Front St., New York.

BLEACHING POWDER.

Acker Process Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
American Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence.
The Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.
Fergusson Bros., Philadelphia.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
Edw. Hill's Sons & Co., 71 Pine St., N. Y.
Hollingsworth & Peterson, Philadelphia.
A. Klipstein & Co., 122 Pearl St., New York.
James Lee & Co., 76 William St., New York.
Linder & Meyer, 89 State St., Boston.
J. L. & D. S. Riker, 46 Cedar St., New York.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.
C. E. Sholes, 25 Broad St., New York.
Thomsen Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.
Wing & Evans, 22 William St., New York.
Isaac Winkler & Bro., Cincinnati, Ohio.

BLUE VITRIOL.

Fergusson Bros., Philadelphia.
General Chemical Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
Grasselli Chem. Co., Cleveland & New York.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.
The Selling Co., 186 Front St., New York.
C. E. Sholes, 25 Broad St., New York.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BONE BLACK.

Ernst C. Bartels, 88 Wall St., New York.
Binney & Smith Co., 81 Fulton St., New York.
Lister's Agri. Chem. Wks., 26 B'way, N. Y.
Michigan Carbon Works, Detroit, Mich.
Seaver & Co., 120 Milk St., Boston.
Wegelin & Wilckes Black Mfg. Co., 50 Cliff St., New York.

BORACIC ACID.

Pacific Coast Borax Co., 100 William St., N. Y.
Chas. Pfizer & Co., New York.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo and New York.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BORAX.

Pacific Coast Borax Co., 100 William St., N. Y.
Chas. Pfizer & Co., New York.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BRONZE POWDERS.

F. W. Thurston & Co., Chicago

CALCIUM CHLORIDE.

Carbondale Chemical Co., Carbondale, Pa.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.
C. E. Sholes, 25 Broad St., New York.
Wing & Evans, 22 William St., New York.

CAMPHOR.

American Camphor Refining Co., 14 Fulton St. Boston, and 5 Platt St., New York.
H. J. Baker & Bro., 100 William St., N. Y.
Chas. Pfizer & Co., New York.
W. F. Simes & Son, 921 Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

CARBOLIC ACID.

Barrett Mfg. Co., Philadelphia.
Billings-Clapp Co., Boston.
C. Bischoff & Co., 88 Park Place, New York.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N.Y.
Lehn & Fink, 120 William St., New York.
McKesson & Robbins, New York.
Merck & Co., New York.
Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia.
Schieffelin & Co., 172 William St., New York.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo, and New York.

CARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
Michigan Carbon Works, Detroit.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo and New York.

CARBONATE OF POTASH.

Fergusson Bros., Philadelphia.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
Edw. Hill's Sons & Co., 71 Pine St., New York.
A. Klipstein & Co., 122 Pearl St., New York.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N.Y.
James Lee & Co., 76 William St., New York.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo and New York.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Isaac Winkler & Bro., Cincinnati, O.

CARBON BLACK.

Binney & Smith Co., 81 Fulton St., New York.
Godfrey L. Cabot, 100 Broad St., Boston, Mass.
Seaver & Co., 120 Milk St., Boston.
Wegelin & Wilckes Black Mfg. Co., 50 Cliff St., New York.

CASCARA

S. Heitshu & Co., 65 Front St., Portland, Ore.
J. L. Hopkins & Co., 100 William St., N. Y.
Lehn & Fink, 120 William St., New York.
McKesson & Robbins, New York.
Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., and 92 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo and New York.

CASTOR OIL.

H. J. Baker & Bro., 100 William St., N. Y.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
National Lead Co., 100 William St., New York.
Royal Refining Co., Memphis, Tenn.

CAUSTIC SODA.

Acker Process Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
American Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence.
Fergusson Bros., Philadelphia.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
General Chemical Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
Edw. Hill's Sons & Co., 71 Pine St., New York.
Hollingsworth & Peterson, 653 Bourse, Phila.
A. Klipstein & Co., 122 Pearl St., New York.
Koenigswarter & Ebell, Linden-Hannover, Germany.
James Lee & Co., 76 William St., New York.
Linder & Meyer, 89 State St., Boston.
Penna. Salt Mfg. Co., 115 Chestnut St., Phila.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.
Thomsen Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wing & Evans, 22 William St., New York.
Isaac Winkler & Bro., Cincinnati, O.

CHALK.

Geo. G. Blackwell, Sons & Co., Liverpool, Charles Earl, Currie & Co., Louisville, Ky.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo and New York.

CHEMISTS—EXPERTS.

Edward Gudemar, Ph.D., Rialto Building, Chicago.
S. P. Sadtler & Son, Philadelphia.
The Stillwell Laboratory, 36 Gold St., N. Y.
Stillwell & Gladding, 55 Fulton St., N. Y.

CHINA CLAY.

Geo. G. Blackwell, Sons & Co., Liverpool, England.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
Philadelphia Clay Mfg. Co., 706 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia.
Wegelin & Wilckes Black Mfg. Co., 50 Cliff St., New York.
W. H. Whittaker, 245 Front St., New York.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHLORATE OF POTASH.

Dillon & Co., 20 Cedar St., New York.
Fergusson Bros., Philadelphia.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
A. Klipstein & Co., 122 Pearl St., New York.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., New York.
Linder & Meyer, 89 State St., Boston.
R. W. Phair, 16 Platt St., New York.
J. L. & D. S. Riker, 46 Cedar St., New York.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., 100 William St., New York.
Rogers & Pyatt, 78 Maiden Lane, New York.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo and New York.

CHLORATE OF SODA.

Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
A. Klipstein & Co., 122 Pearl St., New York.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., New York.
Linder & Meyer, 89 State St., Boston.
J. L. & D. S. Riker, 46 Cedar St., New York.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., 100 William St., New York.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo and New York.

CHLORIDE OF ZINC.

Ernst C. Bartels, 88 Wall St., New York.
Berlin Aniline Works, 215 Water St., N. Y.
Cochrane Chemical Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
General Chemical Co., 25 Broad St., N. Y.
Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland and N. Y.
A. Klipstein & Co., 122 Pearl St., New York.
Merrimac Chemical Co., Boston.
Moro-Phillips Works, 608 Bourse Bldg., Phila.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., 100 William St., New York.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo and New York.
C. E. Sholes, 25 Broad St., New York.

CHLOROFORM.

Albany Chemical Co., Albany, N. Y.
Billings-Clapp Co., Boston.
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.
Merck & Co., New York.
N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Works, New York.
Chas Pfizer & Co., 81 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., 100 William St., New York.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS.

Barrett Mfg. Co., Philadelphia.
Berlin Aniline Works, 213 Water St., N. Y.
Ernst C. Bartels, 88 Wall St., New York.
C. Bischoff & Co., 88 Park Place, N. Y.
F. Bredt & Co., 194 Fulton St., New York.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
A. Klipstein & Co., 122 Pearl St., New York.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St New York.
H. A. Metz & Co., 122 Hudson St., New York.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., 100 William St., New York.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo and New York.
The Selling Co., 186 Front St., New York.
Wegelin & Wilckes Black Mfg. Co., 50 Cliff St., New York.

COCAINE.

C. Bischoff & Co., 88 Park Place, N. Y.
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.
Merck & Co., New York.
N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Works, New York.
R. W. Phair, 16 Platt St., New York.
Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., 100 William St., New York.
Schieffelin & Co., 172 William St., New York.

COCOANUT OIL.

Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
Edw. Hill's Sons & Co., 71 Pine St., N. Y.
James Lee & Co., 76 William St., New York.
Paterson, Boardman & Co., 153 Front St., New York.
Isaac Winkler & Co., Cincinnati, O.

CODLIVER OIL.

A. W. Dodd & Co., Gloucester, Mass.
Peder Devold, Aalesund, Norway.
Isdahl & Co., Bergen, Norway.
Otto S. Jervell, Aalesund, Norway.
E. Klinkenberg, 21 Whitehall St., New York.
Lehn & Fink, 120 William St., New York.
Geo. H. Leonard & Co., Boston.
G. B. Martin, 95 William St., New York.
McKesson & Robbins, New York.
Heinr. Meyer & Co., Christiania, Norway.
Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., and 92 Maiden Lane, New York.
Schieffelin & Co., 172 William St., New York.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo and New York.

COLD WATER PAINT.

Muralo Co., New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.
W. H. Whittaker, 245 Front St., New York.

COLOR CARDS.

Kinsey & Johnston, Cincinnati, Ohio.
John Lazenby Color Card Co., Chicago.

COPPERAS.

General Chemical Co., 25 Broad St., N. Y.
Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Cleveland and New York.
Penna. Salt Mfg. Co., 115 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia.
S. P. Wetherill Co., New York & Phila.
C. K. Williams & Co., Easton, Pa.

COTTONSEED OIL.

American Cotton Oil Co., 27 Beaver St., N. Y.
Florida Cotton Oil Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
Kentucky Refining Co., Louisville, Ky.
Herman Loeb & Co., Produce Exchange, N. Y.
Louisville Cotton Oil Co., Louisville, Ky.
Piedmont Refining Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, O.
Seaboard Refining Co., New Orleans, La.
Southern Cotton Oil Co., 11 Broadway, N. Y.
Trinity Cotton Oil Co., Dallas, Tex.
P. C. Vis & Co., Amsterdam, Holland.

CREAM TARTAR.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., New York.
Tartar Chemical Co., 92 William St., N. Y.

CRUDE DRUGS.

Dodge & Olcott, 86 William St., New York.
E. Fassbender & Co., Rotterdam.
J. Fritzlin, Amsterdam.
J. L. Hopkins & Co., 100 William St., N. Y.
Lehn & Fink, 120 William St., New York.
McKesson & Robbins, 91 Fulton St., N. Y.
Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., and 92 Maiden Lane, New York.
Schieffelin & Co., New York.
Roger, Schultz & Co., Trieste, Austria.
Schultz & Co., Hamburg, Ger.
Thurston & Braidich, 128 William St., N. Y.

CYANIDE.

James Lee & Co., 76 William St., New York.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo and New York.

DEGRAS.

Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
A. Klipstein & Co., 122 Pearl St., New York.
Geo. H. Leonard & Co., Boston.

DOUBLE MANURE SALT.

German Kali Works, 93 Nassau St., N. Y.
Hamilton H. Salmon & Co., 88 Wall St., N. Y.
Heller, Hirsh & Co., 62 William St., New York.

DRUG MILLERS.

J. L. Hopkins & Co., 100 William St., N. Y.

DRY COLORS.

Ernst C. Bartels, 88 Wall St., New York.
Geo. G. Blackwell, Sons & Co., Ltd., The, Albany, Liverpool, England.
Cawley, Clarke & Co., Newark, N. J.
Felix Fezandie, 192 Fulton St., New York.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
Gabriel & Schall, 206 Pearl St., New York.
Harrison Bros. & Co., Inc., Philadelphia.
Morris Herrmann & Co., 68 William St., N. Y.
A. Klipstein & Co., 122 Pearl St., New York.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
Bruno Lampel, Cologne, Ehrenfeld-on-the-Rhine, Germany.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.
Schroeder & Stadelmann, Oberlahnstein, Germany.
A. W. Smith, Ltd., 79 Duane St., New York.
The S. P. Wetherill Co., New York & Phila.
C. K. Williams & Co., Easton, Pa.

DYESTUFFS.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Providence, R. I.
Ernst C. Bartels, 88 Wall St., New York.
Berlin Aniline Works, 215 Water St., N. Y.
C. Bischoff & Co., 88 Park Place, New York.
F. Bredt & Co., 194 Fulton St., New York.
Cassela Color Co., 182 Front St., New York.
E. Fassbender & Co., Rotterdam, Holland.
Felix Fezandie, 192 Fulton St., New York.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
A. Klipstein & Co., 122 Pearl St., New York.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
John D. Lewis, 804 Exchange Pl., Prrovidence.
H. A. Metz & Co., 122 Hudson St., New York.
Roger & Schultz & Co., Trieste, Austria.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo and New York.

DYEWOOD EXTRACTS.

A. Klipstein & Co., 122 Pearl St., New York.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
John D. Lewis, Providence, R. I.
Geo. H. Leonard & Co., Boston.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo and New York.
The Sharpless Dyewood Extract Co., 648-651 Bourse, Philadelphia.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

Berlin Anilin Works, 213 Water St., N. Y.
Antoine Chiris, 18-20 Platt St., New York.
Dodge & Olcott, 86 William St., New York.
P. R. Dreyer, 68 Broad St., New York.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
August Giese & Son, 4 Cedar St., New York.
D. W. Hutchinson, 5 Cedar St., New York.
Lehn & Fink, 120 William St., New York.
Magnus & Lauer, 92 Pearl St., New York.
McKesson & Robbins, 91 Fulton St., N. Y.
F. M. Rudd, Bronson, Mich.
Schieffelin & Co., 172 William St., New York.
Sozio & Andrioli, Grasse, France.
A. M. Todd, Kalamazoo, Mich.

ETHERS.

Billings-Clapp Co., Boston.
Chas. Cooper & Co., 194 Worth St., New York.
Geo. A. Erkenbrach, 115 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Heyden Chemical Works, 40 Pine St., N. Y.
Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia.

FERTILIZING MATERIALS.

Chilean Nitrate Works, 12 John St., N. Y.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
Heller, Hirsh & Co., 62 William St., New York.
Lister's Agri. Chem. Works, 26 B'way, N. Y.
German Kali Works, 93 Nassau St., N. Y.
H. H. Salmon & Co., 88 Wall St., New York.

FLAX SEED.

American Linseed Co., New York.
Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago.
H. Trilling & Co., 148 W. Lake St., Chicago.

FORMALDEHYDE.

C. Bischoff & Co., 87 Park Place, New York.
Fries Bros., 99 Reade St., New York.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
Heyden Chemical Works, 40 Pine St., N. Y.
A. Klipstein & Co., 122 Pearl St., New York.
Koenigswarter & Ebell, Linden-Hannover, Germany.
Merck & Co., New York.
H. A. Metz & Co., 122 Hudson St., New York.
Perth Amboy Chemical Works, 100 William St., New York.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., 100 William
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo and New York.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FULLER'S EARTH.

Geo. G. Blackwell, Sons & Co., Liverpool, England.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
W. H. Whittaker, 245 Front St., New York.

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BRUNNER, MOND & CO.

(LIMITED)

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THIS ALKALI contains 58^{50} deg. Alkametrical Test and is the most economical form of soda known for the manufacture of Glass, Soap, Paper, Wood Pulp, Starch or Colors. And for cleaning Wool and Bleaching. In fact, for any purpose where soda in its purest form is required. Its Strength is Uniform and Quality Always the Same.

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and New Orleans.

We are prepared to make contracts for forward delivery.

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22 William Street, . . New York.

SOLE AGENTS for the UNITED STATES.

FUSEL OIL.

Albany Chemical Co., Albany, N. Y.
Maas & Waldstein, 107 Murray St., New York.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo and New York.

GELATINE.

Michigan Carbon Works, Detroit.
National Glue & Gelatine Works, 502 W. 45th St., New York.

GELATINE CAPSULES.

H. Planten & Son, 224 William St., New York.
Billings-Clapp Co., Boston.

GILSONITE.

American Asphalt Association, St. Louis, Mo.

GLAUBER'S SALTS.

American Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.
Cochrane Chemical Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
General Chemical Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland and N. Y.
Wm. F. Jobbins, Aurora, Ill.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.
Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia.
C. E. Sholes, 25 Broad St., New York.
Thomsen Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GLUE.

Lister's Agri. Chem. Works, 26 B'way, N. Y.
Michigan Carbon Works, Detroit.
National Glue & Gelatine Works, 502 W. 45th St., New York.
Rogers & Pyatt, 78 Maiden Lane, New York.
F. W. Thurston & Co., Chicago.

GLYCERINE.

Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland and N. Y.
Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Cleveland, O.
Wm. F. Jobbins, Aurora, Ill.
A. Klipstein & Co., 122 Pearl St., New York.
Marx & Rawolle, 100 William St., New York.
Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, O.

GRAPHITE.

Geo. G. Blackwell, Sons & Co., Liverpool, England.
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J.

GUMS.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Providence, R. I.
F. Bredt & Co., 194 Fulton St., New York.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
J. L. Hopkins & Co., 100 William St., N. Y.
Alfred A. Keun & Co., Smyrna, Turkey.
Lehn & Fink, 120 William St., New York.
McKesson & Robbins 91 Fulton St., N. Y.
National Gum & Mica Co., 502 W. 45th St., New York.
Parke, Davis & Co., 90 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Roger Schultz & Co., Trieste, Austria.
Schieffelin & Co., 172 William St., New York.
Thurston & Braidich, 128 William St., N. Y.

HYDROFLUORIC ACID.

General Chemical Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Cleveland, O.
Moro Phillips Works, 608 Bourse, Philadelphia.
C. E. Sholes, 25 Broad St., New York.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA.

Cochrane Chemical Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland and N. Y.
A. Klipstein & Co., 122 Pearl St., New York.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., New York.
James Lee & Co., 76 William St., New York.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., 100 William St., New York.
The Selling Co., 186 Front St., New York.
Thomsen Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

INDIGO.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R. I.
General Chem. Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
A. Klipstein & Co., 122 Pearl St., New York.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N Y.
H. A. Metz & Co., 122 Hudson St., New York.
Taylor & Barker, Lowell, Mass.

IVORY AND DROP BLACK.

Ernst C. Bartels, 88 Wall St., New York.
Seaver & Co., 120 Milk St., Boston.

LAMP BLACK.

Bihn & Wolff, Bridesburg, Phila., Pa.
Binney & Smith Co., 81 Fulton St., New York.
Seaver & Co., 120 Milk St., Boston.
Wegelin & Wilckes Black Mfg. Co., 50 Cliff St., New York.

LINSEED OIL.

American Linseed Co., 100 William St., N. Y.
Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co., 100 William St., New York.
National Lead Co., 100 William St., New York.
Spencer Kellogg Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
A. L. Webb & Sons, Baltimore, Md.

LITHOPONE.

Geo. G. Blackwell, Sons & Co., Liverpool, England.
Ernst C. Bartels, 88 Wall St., New York.
Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland and N. Y.
Gabriel & Schall, 205 Pearl St., New York.
The Heller & Merz Co., 22 Cliff St., N. Y.

MANGANESE.

George G. Blackwell, Sons & Co., Ltd., The Albany, Liverpool, England.
Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Cleveland and New York.
Kendall & Flick, Washington, D. C.
A. Klipstein & Co., 122 Pearl St., New York.
Jno. A. Lamson & Bro., 77 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
James Lee & Co., 76 William St., New York.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MENHADEN OIL.

Geo. H. Leonard & Co., Boston.
Herman Loeb & Co., Produce Exchange, N. Y.
W. A. Robinson & Co., New Bedford, Mass.
Frank L. Young & Kimball, New Bedford, Mass.

MORPHINE.

Merck & Co., New York.
N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Works, New York.
Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia.
Rosengarten & Sons, Philadelphia.
Zimmer & Co., Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.

MURIATIC ACID.

Cochrane Chemical Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
Chas Cooper & Co., 194 Worth St., New York.
General Chem. Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland and N. Y.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.
Moro-Phillips Works, 608 Bourse Bldg., Phila.
Penna. Salt Mfg. Co., 115 Chestnut St., Phila.
Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia.
C. E. Sholes, 25 Broad St., New York.
Thomsen Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

MYRBANE.

Barrett Mfg. Co., Philadelphia.
Berlin Aniline Works, 213 Water St., N. Y.
Magnus & Lauer, 92 Pearl St., New York.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo and New York.
The Selling Co., 186 Front St., New York.

NAPHTHA.

Barrett Mfg. Co., Philadelphia.
Crew Levick Company, Philadelphia.
Superior Oil Works (Ltd.), Warren, Pa.
Standard Oil Co., New York.
The Paragon Refining Co., Toledo, O.

NAPHTHALINE.

Barrett Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo and New York.
Wegelin & Wilckes Black Mfg. Co., 50 Cliff St., New York.

NAVAL STORES.

S. P. Shotter & Co., Savannah, Ga.
Standard Oil Co., New York.
P. C. Vis & Co., Amsterdam, Holland.
A. L. Webb & Sons, Baltimore, Md.

NITRATE OF SODA.

Battelle & Renwick, 163 Front St., New York.
Chilean Nitrate Works, 12 John St., New York.
Heller, Hirsh & Co., 62 William St., New York.

NITRIC ACID.

Chas. Cooper & Co., 194 Worth St., New York.
Cochrane Chemical Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
General Chemical Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland and N. Y.
Harrison Bros. & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.
Moro Phillips Works, 608 Bourse, Philadelphia.
Penna. Salt Mfg. Co., 115 Chestnut St., Phila.
C. E. Sholes, 25 Broad St., New York.
J. Lee Smith & Co., 59 Frankfort St., N. Y.
Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia.
Thomsen Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

OCHRE.

Ernst C. Bartels, 88 Wall St., New York.
Geo. G. Blackwell, Sons & Co., Liverpool, England.
Bruno Lampel, Cologne, Ehrenfeld-on-the-Rhine, Germany.
Schroeder & Stadelmann, Oberlahnstein, Germany.
C. K. Williams & Co., Easton, Pa.

OIL OF VITRIOL (Sulphuric Acid).

Cochrane Chemical Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
Chas. Cooper & Co., 194 Worth St., New York.
General Chem. Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland and N. Y.
Harrison Bros. & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., New York.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.
Morro-Phillips Works, 608 Bourse, Phila.
Penna. Salt Mfg. Co., 115 Chestnut St., Phila.
Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia.
T. F. Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.
C. E. Sholes, 25 Broad St., New York.
Thomsen Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

OLIVE OIL.

F. Bredt & Co., 194 Fulton St., New York.
A. W. Dodd & Co., Gloucester, Mass.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
Lehn & Fink, 120 William St., New York.
Geo. H. Leonard & Co., Boston.
Schieffelin & Co., 172 William St., New York.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo and New York.
Swan & Finch Co., 151 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

OPIUM.

Edw. Hill's Sons & Co., 71 Pine St, New York.
Alfred A. Keun & Co., Smyrna, Turkey.
A. Lavina & Co., Smyrna (Asia Minor).
Merck & Co., New York.
N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Works, New York.
Rosengarten & Sons, Philadelphia.
Schieffelin & Co., 172 William St., N. Y.

OXIDE OF IRON.

Geo. G. Blackwell, Sons & Co., Liverpool.
C. K. Williams & Co., Easton, Pa.

OXIDE OF ZINC.

Ernst C. Bartels, 88 Wall St., New York.
Gabriel & Schall, 205 Pearl St., New York.
New Jersey Zinc Co., 71 B'way, N. Y.
J. Lee Smith & Co., 59 Frankfort St., N. Y.
S. P. Wetherell Co., New York and Phila.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS.

Swift & Co., Chicago.

PAINTS.

Samuel H. French & Co., Philadelphia.
Harrison Bros. & Co., Inc., Philadelphia.
John Lucas & Co., Philadelphia.
John W. Masury & Son, New York.
Benj. Moore & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
F. O. Pierce Co., 170 Fulton St., New York.
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Prince Mfg. Co., 71 Maiden Lane, New York.
J. Lee Smith & Co., 59 Frankfort St., N. Y.
U. S. Smelting Co., Canon City, Colo.
S. P. Wetherill Co., New York & Phila.
C. K. Williams & Co., Easton, Pa.

PARAFFINE OIL.

Manufacturers' Paraffine Co., Chester, Pa.
Standard Oil Co., New York.
Sun Oil Co., Toledo, O.
Tidewater Oil Co., New York.

PARAFFINE WAX.

Crew Levick Co., Philadelphia.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
Herman Loeb & Co., Produce Exchange, N. Y.
Manufacturers' Paraffine Co., Chester, Pa.
Smith & Nichols, 145-147 Front St., New York.
Standard Oil Co., 408 W. 14th St., New York.
Tidewater Oil Co., 12 Broadway, New York.
Waverly Oil Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PETROLEUM.

Atlantic Refining Co., Franklin, Pa.
Borne, Scrymser Co., 80 South St., New York.
Canfield Oil Co., Cleveland, O.
Crew Levick Co., Philadelphia.
Crystal Oil Works, Oil City, Pa.
Gulf Oil Refining Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
The Paragon Refining Co., Toledo, O.
Standard Oil Co., New York.
Sun Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Superior Oil Works, Ltd., Warren, Pa.
United Oil & Refining Co., Boston.
Union Petroleum Co., 135 S. 2d St., Phila.
Waters-Pierce Oil Co., 816 Olive St., St. Louis.
Waverly Oil Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PHOSPHORUS.

General Chem. Co., 608 Bourse, Philadelphia.

PRUSSIATE OF POTASH.

The Ammonia Co., Philadelphia.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
A. Klipstein & Co., 122 Pearl St., New York.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., New York.
The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo and New York.

PLUMBAGO.

Geo. G. Blackwell, Sons & Co., Liverpool.
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J.
Paterson, Boardman & Co., 133 Front St., New York.
Wegelin & Wilckes Black Mfg. Co., 50 Cliff St., New York.

PUMICE STONE.

Geo. G. Blackwell, Sons & Co., Liverpool.
F. W. Thurston & Co., Chicago.

PUTTY.

E. S. Belknap, McSherry & Moran, 294 Monroe St., New York.
John B. Phillips, 76 Ninth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

QUININE.

Merck & Co., New York.
N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Works, 114 William St., New York.
R. W. Phair, 16 Platt St., New York.
Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.
Rosengarten & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.

ROOF PAINT.

Elliott Varnish Co., New York and Chicago.

ROSIN OILS.

S. P. Shotter & Co., Savannah, Ga.
Willcox-Ives Oil Co., Savannah, Ga.

ROTTEN STONE.

Geo. G. Blackwell Sons & Co., Ltd., The Albany, Liverpool, England.
F. W. Thurston & Co., Chicago.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
R. J. Waddell & Co., 52 Beekman St., N. Y.

SAL AMMONIAC.

Cochrane Chemical Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland & New York.
A. Klipstein & Co., 122 Pearl St., New York.
R. W. Phair, 16 Platt St., New York.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo and New York.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SAL SODA.

American Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.
Church & Dwight Co., 63-65 Wall St., N. Y.
Diamond Soda Works, Milwaukee, Wis.
Fergusson Bros., Philadelphia.
Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland & New York.
Hollingsworth & Peterson, 653 Bourse, Phila.
James Lee & Co., 76 William St., New York.
Penna. Salt Mfg. Co., 115 Chestnut St., Phila.
C. E. Sholes, 25 Broad St., New York.
Thomsen Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.
Welch & Welch, 121 Broad St., New York.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wing & Evans, 22 William St., New York.

SEEDS.

Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago.
J. Fritzlin, Amsterdam.
J. L. Hopkins & Co., 100 William St., N. Y.
Roger Schultz & Co., Trieste, Austria.

SHELLAC.

New York Shellac Co., 220 Pearl St., N. Y.
Rogers & Pyatt, 78 Maiden Lane, New York.
F. W. Thurston & Co., Chicago.

SODA ASH.

American Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Providence.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
Edw. Hill's Sons & Co., 71 Pine St., N. Y.
A. Klipstein & Co., 122 Pearl St., New York.
James Lee & Co., 76 William St., New York.
Wing & Evans, 22 William St., New York.
Isaac Winkler & Bro., Cincinnati, O.

SOLUBLE COTTON.

Billings, Clapp Co., Boston, Mass.
Chas. Cooper & Co., 194 Worth St., New York.
Geo. A. Erkenbrach, 115 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Maas & Waldstein, 107 Murray St., New York.

STRONTIA NITRATE.

Koenigswarter & Ebell, Linden-Hannover, Germany.
R. W. Phair, 16 Platt St., New York.
Rogers & Pyatt, 78 Maiden Lane, New York.
The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo and New York.

STONEWARE.

Arthur J. Weeks, Akron, O.

STRYCHNINE.

Merck & Co., New York.
N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Works, New York.
Chas Pfizer & Co., 81 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

American Coal Products Co., 17 Battery Place, New York.
The Ammonia Co., Philadelphia.
Cochrane Chemical Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
Fergusson Bros., Philadelphia.
Lister's Agri. Chem. Works, 26 B'way, N. Y.

SULPHATE OF SODA.

Cochrane Chemical Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
General Chemical Co., 25 Broad St., N. Y.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.
Thomsen Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

SULPHUR AND BRIMSTONE.

Battelle & Renwick, 163 Front St., N. Y.
General Chemical Co., 25 Broad St., N. Y.
Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland and New York.
T. & S. C. White Co., 22 Burling Slip, N. Y.

TALC.

Geo. C. Blackwell, Sons & Co., Ltd., The Albany, Liverpool, England.
Magnus & Lauer, 92 Pearl St., New York.
W. H. Whittaker, 245 Front St., New York.
C. K. Williams & Co., Easton, Pa.

TARTARIC ACID.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., New York.
Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia.
Tartar Chemical Co., 92 William St., N. Y.

TERPENELESS ESSENTIAL OILS.

August Giese & Son, 4 Cedar St., New York.

TIN CANS.

American Can Co., 11 Broadway, New York.

VANILLA BEANS.

Dodge & Olcott, 86 William St., New York.
Magnus & Lauer, 92 Pearl St., New York.
Thurston & Braidich, 128 William St., N. Y.

VANILLIN.

C. Bischoff & Co., 88 Park Place, New York.
Dodge & Olcott, 86 William St., New York.
Fries Bros., 92 Reade St., New York.
Heyden Chemical Works, 40 Pine St., N. Y.
A. Klipstein & Co., 122 Pearl St., New York.
Magnus & Lauer, 92 Pearl St., New York.
Warner Chemical Co., Uwchland, Pa.

VARNISH.

Elliott Varnish Co., New York and Chicago.
Harrison Bros. & Co., Inc., Philadelphia.
John W. Masury & Son, New York.
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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A. Wyckoff & Son Co., Elmira, N. Y.

Index to Advertisements.

Acker Process Co. 50
Acme Oil Co. 6
Albany Chemical Co. 53
Albright-Neil Co. (The) 23
Alsing Co., J. R. 25
American Asphalt Association 56
American Camphor Refining Co. 36
American Can Co. 25
American Chemical Co. (The) 53
American Coal Products Co. —
American Cotton Oil Co. 18
American Linseed Co. 18
American Oil & Chemical Co. 22
American Process Co. 23
American Tool & Machine Co. —
Ammonia Company of Philadelphia (The) 49
Arabol Mfg. Co. (The) 11
Arnold Hoffman & Co. (Inc.) 53, 55
Atlantic Refining Co. 33
Atlas Refinery 28a
Atteaux & Co., F. E. —
Baker & Bro., H. J. 35
Baltimore Chrome Works 50
Barker Bros. 6
Barrett Mfg. Co. 16, 56
Barker Bros. —
Bartlett & Snow Co (The C. O.) 26
Bartels, Ernst C. —
Battelle & Renwick 34
Beggs & Co., E. J. 50
Beiknap (E. S.), McSherry & Moran Co. 13
Bellhouse, Dillon & Co. 52
Berlin Aniline Works 55
Bihn & Wolff Co. 13
Billings, Clapp Co. 35
Binney & Smith Co. 13
Bischoff & Co., C. 45
Blackwell, Geo. G., Sons & Co. (Ltd.) 56
Borne, Scrymser Co. 2
Bowdlear & Co., W. H. 1
Bowman, Walker 25
Bradley, A. J. 23
Bredt & Co., F. 54
Brode & Co., F. W. 18
Bryan Company, E. A. 25
Brode & Co., F. W. 18
Brunner, Mond & Co. (Ltd.) 4, 51, 52
Burkhard Thomas —
Burr, Edwin H. 37
Cabot, Godfrey L. 13
Caldwell & Son Co., H. W. 26
Campbell, P. F. —
Canfield Oil Co. (The) 28a
Carbondale Chemical Co. 50
Castner Electrolytic Alkali Co. 53
Cawley, Clark & Co. 13
Charles Mill Supply Co. (The) 23
Chavant & Co., C. H. —
Chilian Nitrate Works 55
Chiris, Antoine 37
Church & Dwight Co. 53
Cochrane Chemical Co. 54
Columbia Chemical Co. 51
Cooper & Co., Chas. 1
Crew Levick Co. 28a
Crosby Steam Gage & Valve Co. 56
Crystal Oil Works 28a
Currie & Co., Charles Earl 11
Curtius, T. M. 39
Davidson, Julius 18
Day, J. H., Co. —
De Ronde & Co., A. 55
Detwiller & Street Fireworks Mfg Co. 27
Devoe Mfg. Co. 33
Devold, Peder —
Diamond Soda Works 53
Dickinson Co. (The Albert) 36
Dillon & Co. 1
Dixon Crucible Co., Joseph 56
Dodd & Co., A. W. 56
Dodge & Olcott 37
Dreyer Co., P. R. 37
Duggan, E. F. 21
Eclipse Lubricating Co. 3
Elliott Varnish Co. 56
Erie Railroad 26
Erkenbrach, Geo. A. 56
Evans & Sons (Ltd.) 56
Fassbender & Co., E. —
Fergusson Bros. 49
Fezandie, Felix 56
Florida Cotton Oil Co. 19
Fossil Flour Co. 22
Fratelli, Foti 56
Freedom Oil Works Co. 28a
French & Co., Samuel H. —
Fries Bros. 38
Fritzlin, J. 6
Fuerst Bros. & Co. 44
Gabriel & Schall 6
Galena Signal Oil Co. 2
General Chemical Co. 18, 50, 55
German Kali Works —
Giese & Sons, August 37
Grasselli Chemical Co. 50
Graver Tank Works (Wm.) 25
Gudeman, Edward 22
Gulf Refining Co. 28a
Haines, E. H. 11
Hammer & Hirzel 6
Harrison Bros. & Co. (Inc.) 14
Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co. 38, 56
Heitshu & Co., S. 39
Heller, Hirsh & Co. 52
Heller & Merz Co. 54
Herrmann & Co., Morris 13
Heyden Chemical Works (The) 35
Hill's Son & Co., Edward 13, 48
Hilmer's Sons, Henry A. 23
Hollingsworth & Peterson 49
Hopkins & Co., J. L. 37
Hutchinson, D. W. 36
Hymes, Sol —
Isdahl & Co. 39
Jackson, Luis 26
Jareckl Chemical Co. (The) 55
Jeffrey Mfg. Co. (The) 23
Jenkins Bros. 56
Jervell, Otto S. 34, 39
Jobbins, Wm. F. 39
Johnson & Co., John 23
Kastner & Co., Chas. 23
Kallon Chemical Company 49
Kellogg, Spencer 19
Kendall & Flick 16
Kentucky Refining Co. 18
Kessler & Co. 56
Kinsey & Johnston 13
Klipstein & Co., A. 41
Koechl & Co., Victor 38
Koven & Bro., L. O. 25
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co. 55
Lachmund C. F. 56
Lampel, Bruno —
Lamson & Bro., John 14
Lavino & Co., A. 6
Lazenby Color Card Co. (The John) 16
Lee & Co., James 49
Lehn & Fink 1
Leonard & Co., Geo. H. 1
Lewis, John D. 54
Linder & Meyer 55
Link-Belt Engineering Co. 26
Lister's Agricultural Chemical Works —
Lobee Pump & Machinery Co. 25
Loeb & Co., Herman 21
Louisville Cotton Oil Co. 19
Maass, J. 39
Maas & Waldstein 56
Magnus & Lauer 37
Manufacturers' Paraffine Co. —
Marx & Rawolle 39
Martin, G. B. 4
Masury & Son, John W. 13
Mathieson Alkali Works 53
McKesson & Robbins 35
Melchoir, Armstrong & Dessau 56
Merck & Co. 47
Merrimac Chemical Co. 55
Metz & Co., H. A. 38
Meyer & Co., Heinr. 1
Michigan Alkali Co. 48
Michigan Carbon Works 10
Moritz & Pincoffs 22
Morningstar & Co., Chas. 55
Muralo Co. (The) 56
Myers, William S. 52
Naegely & Co. 18
National Glue and Gelatine Works 36
National Gum & Mica Co. —
National Lead Co. 12
Naval Stores Supply Co. 22
New York Shellac Co. 39
N. J. Title Guarantee & Trust Co. 40
N. J. Zinc Co. 15
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. 23
N. Y. Quinine and Chemical Works 35
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. 25
Nulsen, Klein & Krausse Mfg. Co. 1
Pacific Coast Borax Co. 35
Paragon Refining Co. —
Parke, Davis & Co. 34
Paterson, Boardman & Co. 14
Penna. Salt Mfg. Co. 53
Perth Amboy Chemical Works 34
Petroleum Iron Works Co. (The) 26
Pfizer & Co., Chas. 36
Phair, R. W. 34
Philadelphia Clay Mfg. Co. 13
Perrin & Co., W. R. 23
Philadelphia Varnish Co. 13
Piedmont Refining Co. 18
Pierce Co., F. O. 13
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. 16
Planchon, Aine —
Planten & Son, H. 39
Point Mining & Milling Co. 1
Powers & Weightman 36
Pratt Mfg. Co. 42
Prince Manufacturing Co. (The) 14
Proctor & Gamble Co. (The) 19, 39
Raymond Bros. Impact Pulverizer Co. 25
Riker, J. L. & D. S. 46
Robinson & Co., W. A. 21
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. 38
Rogers & Pyatt —
Rosengarten & Sons (Inc.) 35
Ross & Son Co., Chas. 11
Roure-Bertrand Fils 37
Royal Refining Co. 34
Rudd, F. M. 36
Sadtler & Son, Samuel P. 22
Salmon & Co., Hamilton H. 52
Saxe, S. 27
Schepp & Zoon, C. L. —
Schieffelin & Co. 35
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co. 28a, 34, 39, 50
Schroeder & Stadelmann (Ltd.) —
Schultz & Cie, Roger 6
Schutz & Co. —
Seaboard Air Line Railway 23
Seaver & Co. 13
Segaller, Phil. 39
Selling Company, The 56
Sharpless Dyewood & Extract Co. 55
Shephard & Co., T. P. —
Shepherd & Parker 22
Sholes, C. E. 1
Shotter Co., S. P. 22
Shriver & Co., T. 23
Simes & Son, W. F. 39
Smith, A. W. (Ltd.) 14
Smith & Nichols 34
Soehne, Daniel Groz 34
Solvay Process Co. (The) 51, 52, 55
Southern Cotton Oil Company 20
Sozio & Andrioli 37
Sperry & Co., D. R. 23
Stocker & Son, J. W. 16
Standard Oil Co. 2, 6, 33, 41, 42, 56
Stillwell-Provisioner Laboratory (Inc.) 18
Stillwell & Gladding 34
Sun Company 33
Sun Oil Company (The) 33
Superior Oil Works (Ltd.) 28a
Swift & Co. 21
Tartar Chemical Co. 44
Taylor, Edw. R. 53
Taylor & Barker 55
Thompson & Bedford Co. 2
Thomsen Chemical Co. 54
Thurston & Co., F. W. 39
Thurston & Braidich 36
Tidewater Oil Co. 6
Todd Co., Ltd., A. M. —
Toomey, Frank 27
Trilling & Co., H. 34
Trinity Cotton Oil Co. 19
Union Petroleum Co. 28a
United Alkali Co. 4
United Lead Company 17
United Oil and Refining Co. 28a
United States Smelting Co. (The) 11
Vacuum Oil Co. 33
Vemian, A. K. —
Vis & Co., P. C. 21
Waddell & Co., R. J. 56
Warner Chemical Co. (The) 40
Waters Pierce Oil Co. 2
Waterville Foundry & Mfg. Co. 25
Waverly Oil Works 28a
Webb & Sons, A. L. 1
Webb & Sons, James A. 1
Webster Mfg. Co. 25
Weeks, A. J. 50
Wegelin & Wilckes Black Mfg. Co. (The) 13
Wells, E. S. 39
Wetherill Co. (The S. P.) 2
Wheeler & Co., J. H. 39
Whitall & Co., J. W. —
White Co., T. & S. C. 36
White, J. W. 23
Whittaker, W. H. 16
Wiarda & Co., John C. 49
Wick Dept., Standard Oil Co. 41
Willcox-Ives Oil Co. 22
Wilkins Co., The W. G. 22
Williams & Co., C. K. 13
Williams Manufacturing Co. 25
Wing & Evans 4, 52, 53
Winkler & Bro., Isaac 51, 55
Winterbourne & Co., S. 56
Wolf & Co., Jacques 55
Wood Products Co. 1
Wyckoff & Son Co., A. 23
Young, Frank L., & Kimball 18

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WANT COLUMN (page 22).

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MACHINERY INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, page 23.

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NEW YORK, JUNE 20, 1904.

CONTENTS.

Markets.	Page.
Paint Market	11
Oil Market	19
Naval Stores Market	22
Petroleum Market	28
Drug Market	35
Chemical Market	49
Fertilizer Materials Market	52
Dye Market	54

For complete table of contents of this issue see page 22.

BRIMSTONE SITUATION.

The market for Sicilian brimstone has ruled very firm for some time and the indications have apparently pointed to a continuance of these conditions, as all the influences having a bearing on the price of the article tended to confirm this. The freight rates have continued high and the prices quoted by the Anglo-Sicilian Company have shown no change, notwithstanding that stocks in Sicily have increased. The producers in Sicily apparently feel secure in their position and continue to ignore influences which sooner or later will compel a change in their attitude, while it has been freely predicted that the Sicilian product will have to take second place as a source of supply for this country. The consumption of brimstone has grown in this and nearly all other countries, and the records of exports from Sicily show steady growth, but despite this the production in that country has increased at an even greater rate and stocks have been steadily accumulating, amounting, on the first of last month, to 289,000 tons. The demand from nearly all countries continues to increase, and the shipments from Sicily during the first four months of the present year were larger by about 4,000 tons than during the corresponding period last year. This encourages the Anglo-Sicilian Company in the belief that its position is impregnable and that it can continue to dictate the price as well as control the supply. It is difficult to estimate the amount of brimstone consumed in this country, as the statistics of production are not available; in fact, the producers have refused to give out any information, but it is known that considerable sections of the South and West have for some time been supplied by the mines (or wells) in Louisiana, and as the production is constantly increasing supplies are being sent farther from the producing section. This has not been unknown in Sicily, but owing to the fact American needs have made larger shipments necessary the producers in Sicily have been incredulous and have rested securely in the belief that owing to the high freight rates the Louisiana producers could not compete with the Sicilian product in the Eastern and Northern States. Owing to the fact that the requirements of brimstone by the sulphite pulp mills is very large the transportation companies have made more favorable rates and ore is now being shipped to many points in the North. The first cargo direct from Louisiana to this port, consisting of 3,000 tons, arrived last week and has gone into channels of consumption, it having been sold previous to arrival. We are informed that it is the intention of the producers to hereafter make regular shipments to this port, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland and other ports, as may be required. What effect this new and active competition in the hitherto best market for Sicilian brimstone will have, remains to be seen, but it is not believed that the Anglo-Sicilian Company will give up its best customer without a struggle. The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of Sicily crude unmixed seconds in this market each month during the past three years:—

	1902.		1903.		1904.	
	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan....	23.50	23.50	23.00	22.50	22.25	22.00
Feb....	23.50	23.25	22.75	22.50	22.50	22.00
March..	23.50	22.25	22.75	22.00	22.00	22.00
April...	22.75	22.50	22.25	22.00	22.00	22.00
May....	22.50	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.00
June....	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	....	....
July....	22.25	22.25	24.25	22.25	....	....
Aug....	22.50	22.00	22.25	22.25	....	....
Sept....	22.75	22.50	22.50	22.25	....	....
Oct....	23.50	22.75	22.50	22.00	....	....
Nov....	23.50	23.00	22.50	22.00	....	....
Dec....	23.00	23.00	22.00	22.00	....	....
Year.	23.50	22.00	24.25	22.00	22.50	22.00

LONDON CINCHONA BARK VALUES LOWER.

A decline in values of cinchona bark of one-eighth penny occurred at the monthly bark auction in London on last Tuesday. The sale went off at an average unit of one and one-quarter penny as against one and three-eighths penny at the May auction. As will be observed from the following table of quotations of the London bark sales during the last four years the present value is the lowest since December, 1903:—

	Pence		
	1903.	1902.	1901.
July	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
August	1¼	1⅛	1½
September	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
October	1⅜	1¼	1⅝
November	1½	1⅛	1⅝
December	1½	1⅜	1⅝
	1904.	1903.	1902.
January	1⅜	1¼	1⅝
February	1⅜	1⅜	1½
March	1⅜	1½	1⅝
April	1⅜	1½	1⅝
May	1⅜	1 5–16	1⅜
June	1¼	1¼	1⅜

According to latest cable advices the entire offering of 120,000 pounds was sold. As far as the situation of the market of quinine is concerned the bark sale has had little or no effect here. The local market remains in the same quiet condition as has characterized it for some time past, with few sales except of a jobbing nature taking place, and none of any magnitude. A little firmer feeling is evidenced, however, due to the lightness of the June bi-monthly bark shipments, which are some 20,000 pounds lighter than last year. The amount of the half-monthly shipments as announced on Wednesday was 675,000 Dutch pounds, as against 665,000 Dutch pounds during the first half of last month. The following table of the monthly bark shipments in the last four years is of interest:—

	Dutch Pounds		
	1903.	1902.	1901.
July	610,000	700,000	690,000
August	418,000	1,125,000	590,000
September	566,000	185,000	600,000
October	570,000	1,100,000	635,000
November	232,000	780,000	865,000
December	590,000	780,000	500,000
	1904.	1903.	1902.
January	500,000	220,000	507,000
February	388,000	340,000	315,000
March	172,000	646,000	396,000
April	616,000	630,000	470,000
May	1,160,000	612,000	165,000
June	*682,000	695,000	665,000

*To June 15.

At the Amsterdam bark auction on June 23 8,684 packages will be offered, as against 7,552 packages offered at the previous sale held in May.

TAR DULL AND LOWER.

Contrary to general expectations, the market for tar gradually declined and the sharp advances in prices early in April have been lost, which has been a disappointment to many in the trade, inasmuch as it is claimed that the bulk of the stock is still controlled by certain large local interests. The highest price paid since the Civil War was early in April when a sale was made at five dollars and seventy-five cents for tar in oil barrels gauging fifty gallons each. It was freely predicted during the latter part of March that prices would go to seven dollars, and as the supply was well controlled here, the trade replenished their stocks. When prices reached the five and three-quarters dollars mark, there was a perceptible falling off in the demand, which was followed by continued dullness up to the present time. Cordage manufacturers, who are the heaviest consumers, withdrew from the market and at the present time many plants are being worked on half-time, as is usual at this time of the year. In the absence of demand and a gradual increase in the spot supply during the past few weeks, prices have weakened and tar in oil barrels of fifty gallons each are being freely offered at five dollars and ten cents, and have been offered at even lower prices, but still fail to attract buyers.

The subjoined table shows the highest and lowest quoted prices in the New York market for each month since January, 1900, and also the highest and lowest points touched in each year from 1900 to date of writing, inclusive. The figures are based on the closing quotation each successive week:—

TAR IN OIL BARRELS (AVERAGE 50 GALLONS).

	1904.		1903.		1902.		1901.	
	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan....	4.50	4.00	4.25	4.25	3.80	3.80	3.75	3.75
Feb....	4.00	4.00	4.35	4.25	3.65	3.60	4.00	3.75
March..	4.20	4.10	4.40	4.35	3.60	3.50	3.75	3.50
April...	5.75	4.20	4.40	4.40	3.70	3.65	3.75	3.50
May....	5.70	5.50	4.45	4.45	3.85	3.65	3.90	3.60
June....	*5.35	5.10	4.45	4.45	4.20	3.85	4.25	3.90
July....	..	..	4.45	4.45	4.40	4.25	4.25	4.25
Aug....	..	..	4.75	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.25	4.10
Sept....	..	..	4.75	4.75	4.65	4.40	4.10	4.00
Oct....	..	..	4.75	4.75	4.40	4.40	4.00	4.00
Nov....	..	..	4.75	4.65	4.30	4.25	4.00	3.80
Dec....	..	..	4.60	4.50	4.25	4.15	3.80	3.80
Year...	5.75	4.00	4.75	4.25	4.65	3.50	4.25	3.50

*To June 18.

MAY PETROLEUM STATISTICS.

The reports of the several pipe lines giving the statistics of production and deliveries of oil in the principal producing States make a somewhat more bearish showing than was expected in view of the salient features of the monthly field reports, though a smaller decrease in stocks was looked for. The increase in total production of 200,000 barrels is not regarded as important or as indicative of further increases and consequent reductions in the price of the product, as the increase in development work at this time of the year is expected to result in considerable addition to the output, otherwise the depletion of stocks would proceed unchecked and supplies above ground soon become exhausted. During the early summer work in the fields is always prosecuted with renewed vigor and upon the results of operations during favorable weather depends the statistical conditions of the industry, so far as production is concerned. The increase during last month was not large in view of the large amount of development work and probably did not influence the recent decline in refined and crude, as there were other features of the monthly pipe line report which would offset the influence of the increase in production, notably the increase in deliveries of nearly 400,000 barrels. The stocks showed a further increase of 220,000 barrels, but are still under 20,000,000 barrels. The steady production of Texas crude, although decreasing in amount, and the large sales of refined from that product, both for home use and export, has a stronger influence in depressing the market than has the moderate increase in the production of the Northern fields and which can be regarded as only temporary. The results of operations in the fields during the current month will be awaited with more than ordinary interest, as a considerable further increase in production would have a very depressing influence on prices, while a decrease will naturally have the opposite effect, this month being the more important as indicating the probable conditions during the remainder of the summer.

The total production of the Northern fields during the month of May, as represented by pipe line runs, was 4,397,558 barrels, which shows an increase of 202,017 barrels over the production during the month preceding. Of the total 2,653,708 barrels was of the Pennsylvania grades and 1,745,850 barrels of the Lima quality. The former showed an increase of 131,482 barrels and the latter an increase of 70,535 barrels. The shipments during May reached a total of 4,399,626 barrels, showing an increase of 396,791 barrels. Of the deliveries 2,545,704 barrels were Pennsylvania crude and 1,853,922 barrels Lima oil, the former showing an increase of 434,160 barrels and the latter a decrease of 37,372 barrels. The total stocks in possession of the pipe lines at the close of the month was 19,320,219 barrels, showing additions had been made during the month of 220,419 barrels. The total was made up of 5,644,065 barrels of the Pennsylvania grades and 14,176,154 barrels of the Ohio grades, the former showing an increase of 142,952 barrels and the latter an increase of 77,467 barrels.

REACTION IN AMERICAN SAFFRON.

Owing to keen competition between buyers and the lightness of available spot supplies, the local market for American saffron flowers has rapidly recovered from the weak condition noted last week, and prices have advanced with daily regularity until the former high quotations which had been maintained during the preceding three months were again reached. On Monday the market was in a somewhat steady condition, with only a fair amount of business doing, with prices ranging from eighty-five cents to one dollar per pound, but on Tuesday the cheap lots were all taken up, and prices advanced accordingly. During the latter part of the week competition became so brisk that quotations advanced still further, and it is stated that an offer for a large lot at a slight concession was refused. Cable advices from Mexico continue to be of a firm nature, and are to the effect that the new crop will be very small.

Up to the present date but six bales of the new crop have arrived and there are now practically out of the market. That the market is in a very firm position may be noted from the fact that according to latest estimates the new crop will yield only about 2,000 to 3,000 pounds, as against an average production of 20,000 to 25,000 pounds. One broker states that some years ago the market was practically in the same condition as it is at present, and at that period as high as three dollars a pound was paid for the flowers.

THE FIRMNESS OF JALAP ROOT.

During the last two weeks the local market for jalap root has assumed a very firm position, and owing to the lightness of spot stocks, prices have advanced. The scarcity of supplies here is due to the fact that over one-half of the recent arrivals have not come up to the regular U. S. P. requirements, and have been destroyed or exported, according to the regulations governing the imports of drugs. The U. S. P. requirements relative to jalap are to the effect that the root, upon analytical test, shall contain eleven per cent. of resin. Of the 500 bales which have arrived during the last two weeks, 300 have been rejected by the customs authorities, as the root contained only seven per cent. of resin, and therefore did not come up to the U. S. P. requirements. It is said that the greater

part of the best quality of jalap is exported to Europe, which is the cause of the great discrepancy of prices between the European markets and those of this country. The average receipts from Mexico is about 1,000 bales per annum, of which amount during the past year a very small portion has passed the customs officials, owing to causes above mentioned. The demand for jalap has been of a somewhat limited nature during the past week, but quotations are firmly maintained at advancing prices, and unless there is a change in conditions will continue to do so. The price of jalap, while showing a sharp advance during the past two weeks, has not reached the highest of 1901, when sales were reported at fourteen cents. The range of prices during that year was twelve to fourteen cents; in 1902 it was nine to twelve and one-half cents; in 1903 it was nine to ten cents, and thus far this year eight and three-fourths to twelve and one-half cents.

COMMON ROSIN ADVANCES.

Considerable interest is being manifested by the trade in the continual upward movement in prices of common rosins, which is not surprising, as it has been repeatedly pointed our in our market reports that, owing to the scarcity of supply and good demand here, as well as in primary markets, prices eventually would go much higher. Since the Civil War, quotations are now the highest on record, and the establishing of further new high records are not improbable. The reasons assigned to the sharp rise in values are well founded, and due to the shortage of supply, a good demand and the increased cost to the operator in producing his product, which, it is claimed, is from thirty-three to forty per cent, more than it was several years ago. Southern markets have advanced, and bid well to go still higher, owing in part to speculative interests in the South, who are practically in control of the markets.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of good strained rosin in yard in the New York market during each month since January, 1902, and the range for each year:—

	1904.		1903.		1902.	
	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan....	2.80	2.52½	1.05	1.92½	1.55	1.52½
Feb....	3.00	3.85	2.30	2.05	1.55	1.52½
March..	2.80	2.75	2.30	2.30	1.62½	1
April...	2.85	2.80	2.30	2.20	1.65	1.60
May....	3.05	2.85	2.10	2.00	1.62½	1.57½
June..	*3.15	3.05	2.10	2.00	1.57½	1.55
July....	..	..	2.05	2.02½	1.57½	1.55
Aug....	..	..	2.02½	1.95	1.57½	1.55
Sept....	..	..	2.30	2.25	1.55	1.55
Oct.....	..	..	2.70	2.35	1.67½	1.55
Nov....	..	..	2.80	2.60	1.77½	1.75
Dec....	..	..	2.50	2.55	1.90	1.77½
Year..	..	..	2.80	1.95	1.90	1.52½

*To June 18.

TRADE ITEMS.

(For other Trade Items see table of contents on page 22.)

According to reports received from Blackhead, N. F., an immense plant for refining cod oil is in course of construction at that point.

Advices from Halifax state that the spring herring fishing at Bay of Islands turned out to be a complete failure and fishing has been abandoned.

J. F. Smith, of Swift & Company, of Chicago, and H. L. Kreider, of the Cudahy Packing Company, of Omaha, Neb., were on 'Change on Thursday last.

J. P. Egbert & Company have opened an office at 2 and 4 Stone street, this city, as exporters of cottonseed products and importers of general merchandise.

Dan Poulk, a well-known naval stores manufacturer of Willacoochee, Ga., died of typhoid fever on May 28. His loss is being much mourned by the entire community at that point.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Vitone Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of a patent medicine, at 109 West Eighty-third street, this city, by Anna M. Kaiser, a creditor for $805 for money loaned. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, and on April 12 admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts. The company was incorporated in December, 1901.

Warren R. Weeks, formerly with Parke, Davis & Co., has opened an office at 99 Maiden Lane, New York, as the New York representative of Tisserand Manufacturing Co., of Rochester.

Attention is called to the advertisement in the "want" columns of this issue signed "Alkali." The advertisement is for a superintendent who is competent to take charge of an alkali works.

A Pittsburgh report is to the effect that C. L. Flaccus, the prominent flint bottle manufacturer of that city, has left for Europe and expects to remain abroad several months, partly engaging in business and pleasure trips.

M. Frank, of Atlanta, Ga., one of the veterans of the cotton oil trade, left on Thursday last for his annual trip abroad for the benefit of his health, which is still far from being robust. He will be absent three months or longer.

The Besto Glass Co. is being sued by the Fischer Foundry & Machine Co. The latter are endeavoring to recover $12,654, claimed to be due for machinery delivered to the defendant concern, who operated the Besto glass plants at Latrobe, Pa.

Alex. Allison, vice-president of the Tennessee Cotton Oil Company, of Memphis, Tenn., was in the city on Thursday last on a visit to the home office of the American Cotton Oil Company; also H. E. Huey, assistant secretary of the New Orleans Acid and Fertilizer Company, of New Orleans, La.

John M. Conrey has filed a suit in the United States Circuit Court against the Penn Electrical & Manufacturing Co. of Irwin, Pa. The suit is the outcome of an alleged infringement of a patent improvement for ornamenting glass. The court is asked to restrain the Irwin Co. from making further use of the patent.

Such of our readers as have to paste labels on tin cans so that they will not come off should try Tinnol, a paste especially compounded for this purpose by the Arabol Manufacturing Co., 100 William street, this city, and approved by the largest paint factories and canneries in the United States after long experience.

Among the out-of-town directors at the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Lead Company, held at the office in this city on Thursday last, were F. W. Rockwell, Walter Tufts, Geo. O. Carpenter, C. F. Wells, A. P. Thompson, E. C. Goshorn and E. F. Beale. The usual routine business was transacted.

Advices from Savannah note that, owing to the increased cost of production of naval stores, the operator is paying from 33⅓ to 40 per cent. more for the product of his farms than he did a few years ago, consequently the higher prices of the product are but the natural outcome of changed conditions and therefore considered legitimate.

There are a number of theories prevalent regarding the large destruction of menhaden along the shores of Long Island Sound, but nothing of a definite character has been learned and the solution of this problem still remains to be determined. Fishermen estimate the loss of fish up to the present time at over 5,000,000 along the shore of Rhode Island.

Advices from Newfoundland state that the sealing schooner St. Clair has returned from a voyage in the South Atlantic with a catch of 1,700 seals, which were delivered at the Falkland Islands and thence shipped to London. The schooner Edward Roy arrived at Halifax with 5,000 seals. Practically all the vessels of the Balcom fleet have arrived at Halifax.

On behalf of Frank O. White, of New York, an application has been made before Vice Chancellor Emery in Newark, N. J., for the appointment of a receiver for the Standard Lead and Smelting Company, which is a New Jersey corporation and has an authorized capital of $1,000,000. It is charged that the concern is insolvent and that the directors have paid out $33,625 in dividends from the capital. It is also alleged that there were in March, 1902, 128,358 shares of stock of a par value of $1 a share outstanding. It is also charged that the treasurer and chief stockholder, Henry F. Albers, of Jersey City, and George W. Flaacke, Jr., the vice-president, on January 7, 1903, delivered a majority of the stock of the company over to the Missouri Lead and Coal Company. On the same day the receipts of the company were $55,607.89, and its disbursements $65,531,59.

An explosion in the oil house of the Allentown Paint Manufacturing Company, at Allentown, Pa., on the 11th inst., caused a loss of $5,000.

Benito Legarda, United States Philippine commissioner, Manila, P. I., was a guest of James B. Horner at the Drug Trade Club last Friday.

Honorary Degrees of LL. D. from Wisconsin University have been received by Edgar Fahs Smith, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, and Henry Prentiss Armstrong, director of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station.

Among those interested in cottonseed products from out of town who were in the city during the week were John W. Todd, vice-president of the Union Oil Co., of New Orleans, La.; J. A. Lewis, vice-president of the Mississippi Cotton Oil Co., of Meridian, Miss.; A. A. Van Alstyne, of Galveston, Tex.; Jas. Boyce and Jas. B. McMahon, of the N. K. Fairbank Co., of Chicago, Ill. All were on a visit to the home office of the American Cotton Oil Co. of this city.

Vice-Chancellor Reed in the Court of Chancery at Trenton, N. J., has handed down an opinion in the case of the Vulcan Detinning Co. against the American Can Co. He says:—"I will allow a limited injunction, restraining all the defendants from further communicating any part of the trade secret to any person, and from giving any further instructions concerning the process to any employe, and from employing any person in the transaction of the business, involving the use of the trade secret other than those now employed."

The annual meeting of the Canadian Wholesale Druggists' Association was held in Montreal last week. The following officers for 1904-5 were elected—President, H. H. Lyman, Montreal; president, D. W. Boll, Winnipeg; vice-president, A. B. Evans, Montreal; second vice-president, C. W. Twilling, Hamilton; third vice-president, S. McDiarmid, St. John; secretary, J. Mattinson, London; treasurer, W. E. Elliott, Toronto; executive, A. Lyman, Montreal; C. McD. Hay, Toronto; W. S. Elliott, Toronto; C. W. Twilling, Hamilton; J. Mattinson, London.

According to a "Bulletin" issued by the Chamber of Commerce of Cadiz, the production of cork in Spain is estimated at 28,450,716 lbs.; that of Portugal at 32,515,104 lbs.; Algeria and other cork producing countries together, about 20,321,940 lbs., making the world's total annual cork production 81,217,760 lbs. The export of cork in sheets from Spain in 1902 amounted to 9,535,400 lbs., and in 1903 to 9,516,082 lbs. The quantity of manufactured corks (bottle stoppers) from Spain in 1902 amounted to 2,032,115,000, valued at 30,347,000 pesetas, the figures for 1903 being 2,178,456,000, valued at 32,677,000 pesetas.

The Lobee rotary pumps are well adapted for pumping cottonseed oil, soap lye, tallow, oils, varnish, white lead and all kinds of liquids, thin, thick, cold or hot. They are very simple in construction, having no intricate mechanism to get out of order, are positive in their action and do not require a skilled mechanic to operate and care for them. They are also easily accessible for the purpose of cleaning without dismounting the whole pump, which is a feature no other pump has. For further information of this pump write to the manufacturers, Lobee Pump & Machinery Co., No. 149-159 Terrace, Buffalo, N. Y., for their illustrated catalogue, which fully describes the many good features of the pumps.

The following were among the guests registered at the Drug Club last week:—C. Isona, Tokio, Japan; S. C. Warren, Florida; F. J. Bolender, Edward Hardy and Everett Hardy, Philadelphia; A. H. Brodrick, Boston; F. M. Smith, San Francisco; C. G. Hopton, D. W. Coon, London, Eng.; L. E. Hooker, Binghamton; R. J. Gaffney, Bradford, Pa.; W. J. Wright, Demarest; J. W. Philan, J. T. McNamara, Boston; W. Braun, Chicago; Achilles Andreae, Frankfort, Germany; W. A. Holmes, Starbridge, Eng.; J. Maycock, Buffalo; W. Bradford, San Francisco; L. W. Stockwell, Los Angeles; Chas. A. Seither, Philadelphia; W. D. Gilman, Sweetwater, Tenn.; W. H. Strickler, Baltimore; H. I. Daniels, Providence; G. W. Blow, St. Louis; Joseph Robb, Jr., Baltimore; Philip Present, Rochester; W. L. Russell, N. B. Church, Boston; A. G. Saine, Havana, Cuba; J. A. Jackson, San Francisco; W. R. Platt, Dayton, Ohio; M. Lowenstein, G. E. Fost, Cincinnati; C. Boehm, B. B. Pinkham, Detroit; H. A. Somerville, Providence, and J. Dillon, Montreal.

The Chilian production of iodine amounted last year (1903) to 3,422.78 Spanish quintals, or 155½ tons, only nineteen nitrate oficinas out of eighty-six at work being allowed to manufacture the by-product under the articles of the Iodine Combination. The exports reached 8,419.04 quintals (382½ tons), leaving a stock of 17,842 quintals (811 tons) on Dec. 31, or more than two years' consumption, that of last year allotted to the Chilian producers having been 330 tons. The price was nevertheless maintained at 6d. per oz., troy, and it has since been raised to 7½d., on the strength of the probable limitation of the Japanese output in consequence of the war.

The Merchants' Association of New York announces that the merchants' reduced rates to this city for the fall buying season have been granted. The usual special rate—a fare and one-third for the round trip—will be operative from Central Passenger Association territory on July 30-Aug. 3, inclusive, and Aug. 20-24, inclusive, with a 30-day return limit, and from the Trunk Line Association section on Aug. 20-24, inclusive, and Sept. 3-7, inclusive, with a 15-day return limit. Expressed succinctly, the first named territory extends from the Mississippi River eastward to Buffalo, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Wheeling and Parkersburg, W. Va., south to the Ohio River, including the cities of Chicago, St. Louis and Louisville, while the Trunk Line Association rate will apply from the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia and portions of New Jersey, West Virginia and Virginia.

(For other Trade Items see table of contents on page 22.)

PETROLEUM NOTES.

The New Jersey State Board of Taxation refused to reduce the Standard Oil Company's assessment of $800,000.

In the Chester Hill district, Morgan county, O., C. P. Yocum & Co. have completed No. 22 on the J. C. Spurrier farm and have a 5-barrel well.

Near Burton, Wetzel county, W. Va., unknown parties have drilled in a test on the Halpenny farm, and have a show for a 10-barrel pumper in the Gordon sand.

Near Sullivan Station, Doddridge county, W. Va., the Elder Oil Co. has completed its second test on the Elder-Edgel farm and have a show for a 30-barrel producer.

In the Harrisville district, in Ritchie county, W. Va., the McKelvy Oil Co. has drilled in its No. 3 on the Ben McGinnis farm and has a show for a 25-barrel producer.

In the Folsom district, Wetzel county, W. Va., the South Penn Co. has drilled its No. 51 on the Genine Robinson tract and will have a 25-barrel pumper in the Gordon sand.

In the Plum run district, Harrison county, O., the National Oil Co. of Titusville has completed its No. 8 on the Jane L. Clark farm and has a show for a 15-barrel pumper.

In the Mt. Morris district, Greene county, Pa., Garard, Longanecker & Co. have completed their No. 5 on the George Lantz farm and the well is producing 25 barrels a day.

In the Lewisville district, in Monroe county, O., Martin & Co. have completed their No. 5 on the Fred Speary farm and have a show for a five-barrel pumper in the Keener sand.

In the Big Lime run development, near Dillonvale, Jefferson county, O., the Jefferson County Oil Co. has completed its test on the N. H. Cole farm, and has a 45-barrel producer.

North of Marietta, Washington county, O., Berry Bros. have completed a test on the James C. Hanna farm and have a show for a 10-barrel pumper in the Macksburg 500-foot sand.

In the Bonds Creek district, Ritchie county, W. Va., the Carter Oil Co. has drilled its No. 3 on the Douglass reserve into the Keener sand and has a show for a 200-barrel producer.

In the Ankrom district, Tyler county, W. Va., D. A. Bartlett & Co. have completed their second test on the J. R. Bowles farm, and have a natural producer, good for 10 barrels a day.

In the Brush Creek field, Alleghany county, Pa., W. H. Nimick has completed and shot his second test on the William Deer farm, and has a 35-barrel producer in the 100-foot. In the same district, the Southern Oil Co. has completed and shot its test on the Albert McCawtry farm, and has a 5-barrel pumper in the same formation.

Near Stewart Station, in Tyler county, W. Va., D. F. Bartlett & Co.'s second test on the J. R. Bowles farm has been drilled through the Keener sand and is producing 10 barrels a day.

In the Pine Grove extension, Wetzel county, W. Va., the South Penn Co. has drilled No. 4 on the Morton Dulaney farm 32 feet into the stray and the well produced 12 barrels the first 24 hours.

In the Waverly district, in Wood county, W. Va., Detlor & Amsler have completed their No. 8 on the W. E. Sharp farm and have a show for a 10-barrel pumper in the Cow Run sand.

In the Morris run district, Wetzel county, W. Va., the Linden Oil Co. has completed its No. 4 on the Ruth Morris farm, and will not have better than a 5-barrel pumper in the Gordon sand.

In the Bens Run district, in Pleasants county, W. Va., H. Neeley & Co. have completed a test on the John Adams farm and will not have better than a three-barrel pumper in the Big Injun.

In the St. Mary's district, in Pleasants county, W. Va., Ellsworth & Davis have drilled in their No. 20 on the G. C. Roby farm, and have a show for a 50-barrel producer in the Cow Run sand.

In the Bens Run district, in Pleasants county, W. Va., Schlagel & Freid have drilled their No. 6 on the J. S. Wells farm through the Maxon sand, and have a show for 15 or 20-barrel pumper.

In the Big Injun development, near Wick, Tyler county, W. Va., Bartlett, Riddle & Brown have drilled in their second test on the Delana Ankrom farm and have a show for a small well.

In the Fairview district, Marion county, W. Va., the Fisher Oil Co. has completed its No. 5 on the C. M. Toothman farm, and will not have better than a 5-barrel pumper in the fifth sand.

In the Burgettstown development, Washington county, Pa., the Southern Oil Co. & Greenlee have drilled in their No. 10 on the Alexander Hays farm and have a show for a 50-barrel producer.

In the Littleton district, Wetzel county, W. Va., the South Penn Oil Co.'s second test on the E. Whitlatch farm for the first 21 hours after it was drilled in to the Gordon sand produced 400 barrels.

On the north fork of Hughes river, Ritchie county, W. Va., B. W. Peebles & Co. have completed their test on the W. F. Cannon farm, and have a show for a 10-barrel well in the Big Injun sand.

In the Littleton district, in Wetzel county, W. Va., the South Penn Oil Co. has drilled its second test on the E. Whitlatch farm into the Gordon pay and the well flowed at the rate of 20 barrels an hour.

In the Wick district, Tyler county, W. Va., the Carter Oil Co. drilled in its No. 7 on the J. W. Musgrave farm, and the well started at the rate of 400 or 500 barrels a day as soon as the Big Injun pay was tapped.

In the Bonds Creek district, Ritchie county, W. Va., Beatty & Crawford have completed their No. 6 on the William Douglass farm and have a natural producer, good for 30 barrels a day in the Keener sand.

In the Burning Springs district, Wirt county, W. Va., Roberts Bros. have completed their No. 41 on the Rathbone oil tract and have a five-barrel pumper in the second Cow Run sand at a depth of 500 feet.

In the Yellow Creek development, in Calhoun county, W. Va., C. F. Lowther & Co. have completed and shot their test on the Mary F. Taylor farm in the Berea grit and it produced 130 barrels the first 24 hours.

On the south fork of Hughes river, Murphy district, Ritchie county, W. Va., the King Knob Oil Co. has completed its No. 3 on the William Barker farm and has a show for a 20-barrel producer in the salt sand.

In the new development northwest of Woodsfield, Monroe country, O., John M. Patterson & Co. have drilled their test on the McFadden heirs' farm, located northwest of developments, into the top of the Keener, and the well is showing for a good producer.

In the Jackson Ridge district, Monroe county, O., the Mars Drilling Co. has completed its second test on the A. H. McCammon farm and has a show for an 8-barrel producer in the Keener sand. In the same district Stuart & Young have drilled in their test on the John Glasser farm and have a show for an 8 or 10 barrel pumper in the Keener sand.

In the Indian Creek district, in Tyler county, W. Va., A. A. Rowe has completed his No. 4 on the A. and M. E. Thomas farm and has a 25 or 30-barrel producer in the Big Injun sand.

In Jefferson county, O., on Limestone Run, near Dillonvale, the Jefferson County Oil Co. has completed its test on the M. E. Cole farm and has a 35-barrel producer in the Berea grit.

In the Ray Run district, Washington county, O., the American Oil Development Co. & Gaffney have completed their No. 10 D. R. McKnight and No. 15 on the J. A. Hollstein farms. The first is good for 30 and the last 20 barrels a day from the Big Injun sand.

In the new devolopment near Milton, Cabell county, W. Va., the Harshbarger Oil Co. has drilled its second test on the J. & J. M. Harshbarger farm into the Big Lime formation, and the well as soon as the pay was tapped began to flow at the rate of 30 barrels an hour.

In the Bristoria field, Greene couny, Pa., the South Penn Co. has completed its test on the S. Lippincott farm, and has a 15-barrel pumper. In the same district, the same company has completed a second test on the Ritchie Rinehart farm, and has a producer good for 75 barrels a day.

In the Wolf Creek district, in Morgan county, O., the Pure Oil Producing Co. has completed its No. 8 on the L. M. Thornberry farm and has a three-barrel pumper. In the same district F. M. Selby & Bro. have completed their No. 46 on the Benjamin Marshall heirs' farm and have a five-barrel pumper.

In the Macksburg district, Washington county, O., Dillon, Hess & Co. have completed their No. 3 on the E. Driscoll farm and have a small pumper in the Buell run sand. In the same district, W. C. Patterson & Co. have completed No. 19 on the J. R. Jackson farm and have a 20-barrel producer in the 500-foot sand.

In the Pine Grove extension Wetzel county, W. Va., the South Penn Co. has drilled its No. 4 on the Morton Dulaney farm into the sand and has a show for a 100-barrel producer. On the east side of the extension, the Southern Oil Co. & Greenlee have completed their No. 3 on the Furbee heirs' farm and have a fair pumper.

At Newport, in Washington county, O., the Schoolhouse Oil Co. has completed a second test on the school lot and has a show for a 5-barrel pumper in the Cow Run sand. In the same district, Green & Ihrig have completed their No. 12 on the A. A. Noland farm and have a show for a 10-barrel pumper in the same formation.

Northeast of the Yellow creek development, in Calhoun county, W. Va., the Guaranty Oil Co. has drilled in its test on the P. S. Cox farm and has a show for a 75-barrel producer in the Berea grit. In the older part of the development, C. F. Lowther & Co. have completed their No. 5 on the Mary F. Taylor farm and have a show for a 25-barrel producer.

Statistics show that since the discovery of oil near Beaumont, Tex., in February, 1901, that field has produced 30,000,000 barrels, Sour Lake 7,000,000 barrels, Batson 4,500,000 barrels and Saratoga 100,000 barrels. There are 350 miles of six-inch pipe line in the oil territory at a cost of $5,000 a mile, and 58 miles of eight-inch pipe valued at $6,000 a mile. The steel tankage is estimated at 12,000,000 barrels, valued at $3,806,000.

It is stated that the Canadian Oil Co., which has a capital of $1,500,000, has purchased the Gall-Schneider Co., which purchase gives it control of all the independent Canadian oil companies. The combination of these two companies was made for the purpose of offering stronger competition to the Standard Oil Co. in Canada. This company will oppose the application made by the Standard Oil Co. to the Dominion Government to have the duty on crude oil removed.

The May shipments of oil from Port Arthur, Tex., amounted to 798,957 barrels, and from Sabine $67,426 barrels, or a total of 1,166,383 barrels. This is at the rate of more than 37,000 barrels a day. Rail shipments for May were in excess of 600,000 barrels, or at the rate of about 20,000 barrels a day. Allowing for the field consumption, fuel at refineries and other items not included in the record of shipment, it is estimated that 8,000 to 12,000 barrels a day above the average production are required to fill these demands, and the total movement and consumption of oil for the month of May will go beyond 2,000,000 barrels

OBITUARY.

Henry S. Ziegler.

The death of Henry S. Ziegler, of Philadelphia, Pa., at the age of seventy-three, occurred last week. Mr. Ziegler, who was born May 4, 1831, in Salfordville, Montgomery county, Pa., came to Philadelphia when he was seventeen years of age, and engaged as clerk in the drug business with George K. Smith & Co., then located at Second and Noble streets. In the year 1858, he, with Jacob H. Smith, bought out the drug business from Robert Shoemaker, at Second and Green streets, and from this time conducted a large and successful business under the firm name of Ziegler & Smith. In 1865 they moved to No. 137 N. Third street, still retaining their interest in the place at Second and Green streets, which was placed under the care and direct charge of Valentine H. Smith. The firm of Ziegler & Smith, in addition to their large interests in the drug business, were extensive manufacturers of white lead, paints and colors. During a useful and progressive career in business, Mr. Ziegler has always proven himself kindly and charitable in disposition, and honorable in his business dealings. These characteristics, coupled with his genial and straightforward manner, have made him many friends, both in business and personally, who no doubt will be deeply grieved to learn of his death. Mr. Ziegler is survived by a widow and two children, a son and daughter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Enamel White Case.

Louis L. Drake, the Secretary of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, has received quite a few letters in response to his inquiry of May 2, which we reprint herewith.

New York, May 2, 1904.

Dear Sir:—I have pleasure in inclosing herein reprint from the current issue of the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter which explains itself.

In answer to a letter from me the Secretary of the Treasury has advised me as follows:—

"If the evidence adduced on trial of this case can be successfully controverted, I shall be pleased to receive from you a detailed statement with regard to the matter with a view to making a new case."

In accordance with the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury, if you have any information which I can place before him to show that enamel white is "a paint or pigment mixed with solutions other than oil," or whose cost is advanced beyond that of zinc in oil by the addition of varnish, I will be pleased to have it at once, so that future importations can be held up and the classification changed by the appraisers.

Although this is a matter that directly interests every manufacturer of enamel white in this country, there is still a considerable number of manufacturers who have not answered the letter of the Secretary, and among this number are some of the largest manufacturers. Considerable interest has been shown by those who have looked into the matter, but it is desired that the matter be made as nearly unanimous as possible, and the Secretary is anxious, therefore, that those who have not answered his letter should do so at once, so that the information may be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Fire Insurance in the Paint, Oil and Allied Trades.

President John M. Peters, of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, appointed this year the first committee in the Association to consider the fire insurance question. This committee is composed of M. S. Clapp, Warren, O.; Charles T. Howland, Boston, and A. M. Hughes, Kansas City. On April 6 this committee sent out a letter of inqury to all the members of the Association asking for certain information covering the experience of the members on the subject. The committee has been gratified by the large response that has been made to their inquiries, nearly 100 members, most of them paint and varnish manufacturers, having sent in their answers. There is still a large number of members, however, who have not answered these questions, and it is urgently requested that they should do so at once, and should they have mislaid the blanks of inquiry they can obtain new copies by notifying the Secretary, Louis L. Drake 27 William street, New York.

As an instance of what can be done by concerted action, it is reported that when the insurance companies made their recent advance in rates, the brewery and another industry made a concerted protest, with the result that the advance was not made in their trades. The paint trade did not give the matter any attention as a whole, with the result that an advance of from 25 to 50 per cent. has been made. Had the trade been united in the matter and protested, as did the other industries, perhaps this advance might not have been made, but the committee feel that it is not yet too late, and that if the members will give the matter a little attention, some action may be taken that will result in considerable benefit to members of the Association.

Petroleum Exchange Election

At the election of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, which took place last week, the regular ticket was elected, as follows:—

President—Lewis V. F. Randolph.

First Vice-President—Mortimer H. Wagar.

Second Vice-President—C. H. Badeau.

Treasurer—E. R. Grant.

Chairman—Valentine Mott.

Governors (two years)—Alfred S. Barnes, O. D. Budd, Chas. H. Clark, Jr., A. Clough, T. S. Doremus, R. M. Jarvis, Hugh King, Wm. E. Power, E. B. Rollins, C. A. Whitenack.

Trustees of Gratuity Fund (five years)—C. H. Badeau, John D. Lobb.

Trustee of Gratuity Fund (four years)—Otto Arens.

Members of Arbitration Committee—James Finnegan, M. M. Looram, D. W. Lynes, W. Jenks Merritt, Chas. T. Small, Clarence R. West, J. P. Wintringham.

Members of Nominating Committee—L. M. Archer, G. H. Cornwall, A. Esselborn, Geo. W. Hoagland, H. L. Joeckel, W. C. Mumford, H. Plummer.

White Lead in 1787.

The National Lead Co., this city, has a relic in the shape of a bill of sale of white lead dated May 1, 1787, and is interesting as showing who were engaged in the business of selling the pigment at that time, the price ruling and the money in use. Following is a copy of the bill:—

Philadelphia, May 1, 1787.

Joseph Henszey for the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Bot. of Mordecai, Lewis & Co.

12 h.wt. ground white Lead..90..£54 0 0

Rec'd Payment in full for
Mordecai, Lewis & Co.

Ent. same day, Ezek'l. Edwards Maddock.

The Mordecai Lewis was father of John T. and George Lewis, who succeeded to the business, and the successor now in control is the J. T. Lewis & Brothers Company.

American Chemical Society Meeting.

The last regular meeting of the season of the New York Section was held at the Chemists' Club, Friday evening, June 10. After reports of the secretary-treasurer and the various committees had been read and accepted, the following papers were read:—

William Campbell's paper on "Alloys" was in the nature of a further report of his studies on the composition and microscopic structure of alloys, which he has been carrying on for the past year or two. The paper was illustrated by a number of exceptionally fine lantern slides of micro-photographs.

F. D. Dodge, on "The Optical Rotation of Some Cyclic Compounds," illustrated his paper by means of a number of ingenious models intended to illustrate graphically the molecular constitution of the compounds considered. These models were built up of a number of small spider-like metallic skeletons, resembling jackstones, but having four symmetrically placed arms to represent the four carbon valences. These were intended to represent graphically the carbon atoms, and the graphic representations of the molecules were built up by joining together these skeleton carbon atoms, by means of small pieces of rubber tubing. These models having three dimensions they showed much more clearly than in the case of the usual graphic symbols, which are limited to two dimensions, the relationship between the various carbon atoms and the possible changes that can be brought about. Dr. Dodge emphasized particularly the point that with models such as these, it was practical to show in some cases that changes which seemed possible when the usual graphic formula was considered, would result in so great a distortion of the molecule that it would necessarily bring about its destruction.

In the absence of R. H. Williams, his paper on "The Determination of Formaldehyde" was read by the Secretary, Dr. Sherman.

The following officers for the year 1904-05 were then elected: Chairman,

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION
GOLD MEDAL Awarded to
KEYSTONE GELATINE
SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.
Manufactured by MICHIGAN CARBON WORKS, Detroit
AMERICAN GLUE CO., Selling Agents, 415 Atlantic Ave., Boston.

W. J. Schieffelin; vice chairman, F. D. Dodge; secretary-treasurer, F. H. Pough. Executive Committee, E. H. Miller, Wm. McMurtie, T. J. Parker and M. T. Bogert.

The meeting then adjourned for the usual social session and refreshments.

Produce Exchange Trade Committees.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange held last week the following selections made by President Hebert for trade committees for the ensuing year were unanimously approved:—

Grain—William H. Kemp (chairman), J. D. Warner, W. H. Smith, Samuel Taylor, Jr., F. H. Andrews.

Flour—A. J. Toomey (chairman), Wm. Rogers, H. J. Greenbank, Russel C. Johnson, C. F. Berg.

Provisions—E. W. Burr (chairman), A. L. Snow, B. B. Roundey, Ben Frankfeld, W. H. R. Thomas.

Lard—Carl Dreier (chairman), Lyndon Arnold, D. C. Link, Edward Valk, Charles H. Wessells.

Grain Commission Rules—Frank I. Maguire (chairman), H. D. Clearman, G. B. Gale, T. H. Story, C. C. Rubins.

Carlot (grain)—R. A. Yellowlee (chairman), W. R. Tilson, J. W. Hatch, John T. Morris, W. S. Travis.

Steamships—W. L. Walther (chairman), F. G. Messmer, Frederick Toppin, J. H. J. Gans, O. M. Mitchel.

Maritime—A. D. Snow (chairman), J. C. Seager, P. H. E. Ruprecht, George Rossen, W. H. Douglas.

Lighterage—A. D. O'Neil (chairman), D. A. Cobb, Jr., William H. Mitchell, Frank W. Boyer, J. S. Street.

Olive Oil—C. G. Raymond (chairman), H. W. Calef, Rudolph Nittner, A. M. Sherriil, W. H. Colby.

Seeds—William Jacot (chairman), M. H. Duryea, Ernst Wehncke, O. W. F. Randolph.

Hops—Simon Uhlman (chairman), Jos. Liebmann, J. B. Hasslocher, Albert Lillenthal, George W. Pier.

Hay and Straw—J. D. Carscallen (chairman), Samuel Ingersoll, Thomas Lenane, W. R. Tilson, J. W. Dusenbery.

Linseed Oil—R. H. Adams (chairman), Kenneth J. Muir, Charles S. Richards, H. G. O. Dunham.

Bills of Lading—David Bingham (chairman), G. G. McIntosh, F. H. Wills.

Clearings—C. W. Andrus (chairman), N. R. Schoonmacher, W. K. White.

Delivery of Warehouse Grain—D. D. Allerton (chairman), F. E. Hagemeyer, Frank E. Kneeland, Edward Hinman, J. E. Larrowe.

Butter—John H. Hodgson (chairman), Wm. B. Martin, J. A. North, C. E. Doty, Edward B. Post.

Cheese—Wm. E. Smith (chairman), Augustus T. Shepard, David Muir, F. W Leggett, Geo. H. Ware.

Naval Stores—Wm. F. Sorey (chairman), Robert W. Paterson, Henry J. Hayne, John E. Camerden, Rudolph Nittner.

New Corporations

The Majestic Oil Co., at Buffalo, N. Y., to deal in oil. Capital, $100,000. Incorporators:—Huntington R. Kenyon, Ed. C. Randall and Frank S. Porter, of Buffalo.

The Davies Remedy Co., at Buffalo, N Y., to deal in medicines. Capital, $10,000. Incorporators:—Wm. C. Ponfret, Emma J. Ponfret, Edward Kener, all Buffalo.

The Glidden Varnish Co., at Boston, Mass. Capital, $5,000. President, Francis H. Glidden, Cleveland, O.; treasurer, Wm. J. Glidden, Cleveland, O.; clerk, Harry H. Wyman, Boston.

The Naugatuck Chemical Co., at Naugatuck, Conn., to manufacture chemicals. E. C. Benedict is president and C. E. Sholes secretary and treasurer. Offices in this city are at 25 Broad street.

The Renal Pharmacal Co., at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., to manufacture drugs, etc. Capital, $5,000. Incorporators and directors for the first year:—Jno. J. Murphy Mt. Vernon; Ed. W. Fishe, A. Bedford, New York city.

The Globe Sulphate Manufacturing Co., at Rochester, N. Y., to manufacture sulphur medicines. Capital, $25,000. Incorporators and directors for the first year:—Wm. J. Power, James O'Grady, R. L. MacDonald, all Rochester.

The Medical Dioxide Co., at New York city, to deal in chemicals. Capital, $5,000. Incorporators and directors for the first year:—H. Fobes, of Brooklyn; J. A. Gregory, of East Orange, N. J., and H. Carter, of New York city.

The Mohawk Melting Co., of Colonie, Albany county, N. Y., tallow and general rendering. Capital, $100,000. Directors:—J. C. Caritey and Charles Caritey, of Secaucus, N. J.; Harmon Eggers and F. H. Eggers, of Cohoes, and Louis Silver, of Union Hill, N. J.

Petroleum War in the South.

According to reports from Augusta, Ga., there is a lively war of prices on between the Standard Oil Company and a new rival in the Southern city. The war opened several weeks ago when Hollis Boardman resigned as manager of the Standard Co. and organized the People's Oil Company, an independent concern. The Standard Co., it is stated immediately contracted to furnish oil to the Augusta Brokerage Company at one-half a cent lower than competition. The People's Company, hearing of this contract, offered oil to the brokerage firm at 3½ cents a gallon, and consequently the Standard Company must furnish the product for 3 cents.

The Augusta Brokerage Company immediately advertised the fact, and in two days they had sold 160,000 barrels at a loss to the Standard of $860,000, or $5 per barrel. Tens of thousands of barrels were bought by lawyers, cotton men and people of all walks of life for speculative purposes.

The Standard Oil Co., it is further stated, has refused to honor orders from the Brokerage Company at 3 cents per gallon, and contends that the Augusta Brokerage Company had no right to divulge their contract to a competitor. The Augusta Brokerage Company expects to sell 1,000,000 barrels in the sixty days that the contract holds. The company has its men selling oil all over Georgia and contingent States.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Duty on Ferrous Ores.

Washington, June 17, 1904.

The controversy over the question as to whether a series of minerals known as ferro-chrome, ferro-tungsten, ferro-molybdenum and ferro-vanadium are entitled to entry at the rate of $4 per ton by similitude to ferro-manganese, which was raised several months ago by a firm of manufacturers producing ferro-chrome, and who insisted that these articles were properly dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem as "metals unwrought," has been decided by the United States Circuit Court in favor of the importers, in the case of the United States vs. Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company. In view of the contentions of the domestic manufacturers and the constantly increasing importance of these products in chemistry and metalurgy, the Treasury Department is disposed to order an appeal from the court's decision, and it is probable that the case will finally be carried to the United States Supreme Court for determination.

The articles as to which this controversy has arisen constitute a very interesting group of minerals which have recently come into special prominence by reason of their employment in the hardening of steel, but they have long been known as important chemical agents and as compared with their use in the general field of chemistry, their employment in the iron and steel industry is insignificant. The employment of chromite in the manufacture of chromate and bichromate of potash for use in dyeing, in the manufacture of pigments and for medicinal purposes has long been well known. Tungsten in the form of a salt has been employed many years in dyeing and printing, and molybdenum has been used in the production of ammonium molybdate, largely used in making determinations of phosphoric acid. Salts of molybdenum are also employed in the preparation of certain blue pigments. Similar uses have been found for vanadium, which has been employed in the coloring of glass and as a mordant in dyeing.

When the Dingley tariff act was framed these minerals were not sufficiently well known to be specifically enumerated, but ferro-manganese was made dutiable at $4 per ton by the provisions of paragraph 122 of the metal schedule. The general similarity in the properties of the metals used for steel hardening was such, however, that appraising officers generally resorted to the similitude principle of tariff construction and assessed duty thereon at the same rate provided for ferro-manganese. The domestic manufacturers of ferro-chrome protested against this assessment and filed a voluminous brief with the Treasury Department describing the costly process of manufacture and asserting that the continued importation of ferro-chrome at a duty of $4 per ton would tend to cripple the domestic industry. All these minerals except ferro-manganese, it was claimed, were properly dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem as "metals unwrought." Ferro-chrome having a very high value, the duty thereon, if assessed at 20 per cent., would have amounted to about $50 per ton, or many times the relatively low rate levied by the tariff act on ferro-manganese.

The minerals ferro-chrome and ferro-tungsten had been the subject of court decisions in two different jurisdictions when this question was brought specifically to the attention of the Treasury Department. In one case ferro-chrome was held to be a manufacture and hence not a "metal unwrought," while in the other case ferro-tungsten was decided to be a metal unwrought. In order to give the domestic manufacturers the benefit of a careful review of the contentions set up, in the light of the latest information with regard to these comparatively new products, the Treasury Department gave instructions to make a new case involving the four products—ferro-chrome, ferro-tungsten, ferro-molybdenum and ferro-vanadium, by assessing them with duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem. This was done in the case of the United States vs. Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company. The importers appealed from the collector's decision, which was subsequently reversed by the Board of General Appraisers in a hitherto unpublished decision as follows:—

"The merchandise in question consists of ferro-chrome, ferro-tungsten, ferro-molybdenum and ferro-vanadium. The local appraiser returned the same as 'metals unwrought' and duty was assessed thereon at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem under the provisions of paragraph 183 of the act of July 24, 1897. The importers claim that it was properly dutiable at the rate of $4 per ton, by similitude to ferro-manganese, under the provisions of paragraph 122 of said act.

"It is undisputed that all of the articles hereinbefore enumerated are alloys of iron and mineral substances; that they are made in the same manner as ferro-manganese, resembling it very closely in appearance, and that they are used for practically the same purposes; to wit, as a constituent for hardening and toughening steel.

"The precise question raised here was passed upon in G. A. 5,188 adversely to the Government. That decision was based upon the ruling in Dana v. U. S. (116 Fed. Rep., 933), which was acquiesced in by the government. Judge Lacombe, writing the decision in that case, said:—

"The merchandise is ferro-chrome. Under the tariff act of 1894, the Circuit Court of Appeals, affirming this court, held that it ws dutiable by similitude to ferro-manganese, under paragraph 110. It was contended that under the act of 1897 the similitude clause no longer applies, because the article is enumerated. The Board has found such enumeration in the phrase "metals unwrought," in paragraph 183 of the later act. * * * Ferro-chrome is manufactured in a blast furnace from chrome ore. The ore and pell (coke) are packed in alternate strata, and heat applied. it requires a very high temperature to reduce, the process being the same as that of making pig iron from iron ore. Ferro-chrome would, therefore, seem to be a manufacture, and not an "unwrought article."

"A contrary view seems to have been taken in the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in the case of Hempstead v. U. S. (122 Fed. Rep., 538), where the court in passing upon the dutiable character of so-called tungsten ore said, by way of dictum, per Buffington, J.:—

"'In the case of ferro-tungsten, where it (tungsten ore) is compounded with iron, it first displays metallic characteristics; tungsten ore is first changed to tungstate of soda, then into tungstic acid, and then alloyed with iron to produce tungsten metal; and it should be noted that the proofs show such ferro-tungsten is classified and assessed under section 183 as "metals unwrought."

"It appears from the undisputed testimony of several witnesses introduced at the hearing that ferro-manganese is a crude metal, made by mixing manganese with a ferric iron ore, thus making an alloy. Not having been wrought into an article, and being imported in its crudest form, it would seem to be a metal unwrought, yet, in view of the ruling in the case of in re Dana, above cited, which passed directly upon this subject, we are constrained to hold that the merchandise is not dutiable as metal unwrought, but is a manufactured article not provided for in the tariff, and by virtue of section 7 of said act it is dutiable by similitude to ferro-manganese, as claimed by the protestants. The protests are sustained to this extent only and the decision of the collector accordingly reversed."

The case was then appealed to the Circuit Court, where it has just been decided in favor of the importers. After quoting the Board's decision in full, Judge Townsend said:—

"Counsel for the United States contends that upon the evidence herein these metals are not wrought, because they are now in the first state in which they appear after reduction from the ore, that is the first stage in which they appear as pure metals. There is nothing to show that they have been subjected to any process different from that proved on the former hearings in this court. I shall, therefore, follow the decision of this court in Dana v. U. S. (116 Fed. Rep., 933) that they are not metals unwrought. This fact being proved they fall within the decision in Dana v. U. S. (91 Fed. Rep., 522, affirmed in U. S. v. Dana, 99 Fed. Rep., 433) that they are similar in quality and use to ferro-manganese."

The Treasury officials are likely to be influenced to order an appeal from Judge Townsend's decision by the fact that the Board of General Appraisers since deciding the Roessler & Haschler case has rendered two inconsistent decisions with regard to similar products. On February 3 last General Appraiser Fischer held that an importation invoiced as "best metallic manganese without carbon" was properly assessed for duty as "an unwrought metal" under paragraph 183, although claimed to be dutiable as ferro-manganese. When analyzed it was found to consist of manganese, but Mr. Fischer nevertheless held that the similitude clause of the tariff act did not apply. In the second case, which was also before Mr. Fischer, certain so-called rutile was classified by the collector as a metallic mineral substance in a crude state dutiable under paragraph 183, but was held by the general appraiser to be free of duty as a crude mineral under paragraph 614. The chief use of rutile, which is a titanium oxide, is for the coloring of porcelain, to which it imparts brilliant yellow. The chemical analysis of this importation shows it to consist of "a native impure titanic oxide not a metal." In the department's opinion the general appraiser's decision in the first case was correct, and in the second case erroneous. The probability that the case will go to the highest court is increased by the fact that the attorneys for the domestic manufacturers of chrome have filed a brief in favor of the assessment of the highest duties, and will insist that the question be thoroughly tested.

English Petroleum Markets.

London.—Supplies are still abundant, while the demand continues to fall off, and with one class of importers or another perpetually forcing sales, the market for petroleum oil during the month has had an exceedingly dull tone, so that transactions have been most difficult to effect, even on much reduced terms. American refined has quite recently been procurable at 5⅞d. @6d.; Russian oil (unevenly) at 4d.@ 5¼d., and Roumanian oil at 5⅜d.@5½d. per gallon. Water white oil has also been a deal easier to buy at 6⅞d.@7d., but petroleum spirit is still worth from 7d.@1s. per gallon, according to quality and description. At New York the quotation for standard white has remained at $8.15, also for refined (in cases) to $10.85, and for credit balances to $1.62. Importations of petroleum and other mineral oils (in barrels), during the first five months of 1904 and 1903:—

1904. From—	London and Southampton.	Liverpool, Manchester, etc.	Bristol.
America	606,666	542,534	162,649
Russia	838,610	464,753	86,918
Roumania	123,585	28,170	.....
Borneo	63,937	.....	.....
Totals	1,632,798	1,035,457	249,567

1903. From	Hull.	Clyde, Dublin, etc.	Totals.
America	79,488	91,507	1,482,844
Russia	142,312	11,403	1,543,996
Roumania	.....	.....	151,755
Borneo	.....	.....	63,937
Totals	221,800	102,910	3,242,532

The official imports of each kind of petroleum (in gallons) into the United Kingdom were as follows:—

	First four months of years. 1904.	1903.	1902.
Crude	4,070	2,021,799	.....
Lamp oils	78,725,853	56,124,403	.....
Spirit	3,794,367	1,431,577	.....
Lubricat'g oils.	14,406,549	13,329,983	.....
Gas oils	17,822,030	15,034,205	.....
Fuel oil	3,569,800	2,751,870	.....
Total, gals.	118,322,699	90,693,837	103,504,710

Liverpool.—A general reduction in values has been brought about by competition between the various importers. The market, however, has had a dull tone, business being difficult to effect, and only small sales have transpired. American refined at the close is quoted at 7d.@7½d., and Russian refined at 5½d.@6d. Petroleum spirit has come in for little attention, and American deodorized is unchanged at 9d.@11d. per gallon.—Oil Trade Review.

PAINT MARKET.

NOTE.—Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures. Complete prices current will be found on page 30.

Saturday Evening, June 18, 1904.

The market for paints and colors presents no new features of interest, but in most instances there has been a slight improvement in the movement of suplies into consumption, due in part to more settled conditions in labor troubles. The lake strike has been finally declared off by the Masters and Pilots' Association, which has tied up traffic on the Great Lakes for about the past six weeks. The call for supplies on old outstanding contracts has been slightly better throughout the week, and the booking of new orders for some dry colors is reported in most instances as having been more active, and that the sales for the week show a slight increase over those of the previous week. The undertone to prices holds firm, and importers as well as manufacturers are maintaining former quotations. Opinions are divided regarding future trade conditions. Some claim that no improvement in the demand will take place during the summer months, and that the fall business will be moderate. Others, however, are more hopeful and claim that owing to the trade being lightly stocked with supplies, there is every probability that later in the season, in response to an increased consumptive demand, owing to the large volume of deferred work carried over from the spring, business will materially improve.

White Lead, Zinc, Etc.

WHITE LEAD.—Considering weather conditions and the near approach of the usual summer dullness, trade in the various lead products has been unusually good. While new business has been unimportant, deliveries upon outstanding contracts have shown a further increase since the month opened. Many in the trade were under the impression that prices might have been revised at the regular monthly meeting of the National Lead Company, held on Thursday last, but beyond the usual routine business, nothing of interest to the general trade was given out. Dry lead is held steady at 5¼c. and up, as to quantity, with a fair inquiry for additional deliveries to outstanding contracts. The demand for lead in oil, as usual at this period of the year, is beginning to slack off and the market is taking on its usual summer dullness. Considering weather conditions, the jobbing demand so far this month is in excess of last year for the same period, as far as deliveries are concerned. Prices are steadier at 6¼c. and upward, as to quantity and terms of sale. The usual jobbing demand is reported for foreign makes of lead in oil at 9½c. and upward, as to quantity and make.

RED LEAD.—Further increased deliveries of domestic upon outstanding contracts are reported, and taking the week as a whole, the volume of business as compared with last season for the same period shows an increase. New orders, however, are still in abeyance, but prices are held steady at 6@6¼c., as to quantity and terms of sale. English is meeting with the usual jobbing demand for prompt, with limited inquiry for forward at 8@9c., as to grade, quantity and seller. English glass-makers' grades are dull and prices may be quoted nominal at 7¼@7½c., as to grade, quantity and date of arrival. German is rather quiet, with rather more pressure to sell for early fall delivery, but buyers are indifferent and only buy as current wants require. Prices are fairly steady at 6½@7c. for ordinary and extra grades at 8¼@8½c., as to quantity, but for a round lot might be shaded.

LITHARGE.—Though deliveries of domestic upon existing contracts are fairly good, but from now they are expected to fall off, especially with the glassmakers, who are shutting down for their usual summer vacation. New business is rather scarce, though some of the other large consumers are increasing their regular deliveries. Prices are steady, with less cutting reported, and range from 5¾c up to 6¼c. as to quantity, grade and terms of sale. Nothing new or interesting in the English glassmakers' grades, which are jobbing at 9c. for kegs.

ORANGE MINERAL.—French is jobbing fairly well for prompt at 11¼@12c. for special brands as to packing and other makes at 10½c. and upward as to quantity and terms of sale. German is dull, and in the absence of any important demand prices are nominal for ordinary at 7@7¼c. and for extra grades at 8¾c. up to 10½c., as to quantity and terms of sale. Domestic is in good request, with additional sales reported for prompt and forward to outstanding contracts at 8c and upward as to quantity, less the usual discount terms.

PIG LEAD.—The market has been more or less unsettled by the reductions which have been made by the smelting company, who are now quoting 4.12½c. for common and 4.25c. for car lots f. o. b. St. Louis for corroding. In this section trade is dull at 4.20c. for common and 4.32½c. for refined. London cables soft Spanish at £11 6s 3d.

ZINCS.—There is no sign of a falling off in contract deliveries, either for export or for home consumption, but on the contrary there have been several additional sales for prompt to the home trade. Prices remain steady at 4⅝@4¾c., according to brand and quantity for the various grades of the New Jersey make. No further change is reported in either French or German, though rather more pressure is noted to sell the latter.

Dry Colors.

REDS.

The withdrawals on outstanding contracts for the week amount to a fair volume, but new business continues to be only moderately fair, but considered as seasonable by most manufacturers. Quotations remain stationary and parcels of imported English vermilion are being offered at 75c. and upward; American, in bulk, at 65c. and upward, and in bags, at 66c. Carmine is firm in sympathy with a stronger market for cochineal, and parcels are being offered at $3.75 and upward. Above quotations are subject to discounts, according to quality, quantity and terms of sale.

BLACKS.

New orders and withdrawals on outstanding contracts for the week amount to a satisfactory volume. Prices continue to rest on steady basis, without quotable change. Parcels of lampblack are being offered on the basis of 4½c. and upward, less discounts, according to quantity, quality and seller. Carbon is offered at 5c. and upward, and high at 15c. and upward, less discounts, according to quantity, quality and terms of sale.

BLUES.

The demand is reported as having been seasonable for the week, and prices remain steady in tone without change. Parcels of Chinese are being quoted at 29c. and upward; and Prussian 27c. and upward, less discounts, according to quantity, quality and terms of sale. Soluble is being held at 29c. and upward, less discounts, according to quantity, quality and seller.

BROWNS.

The call for supplies on outstanding contracts during the week has been fair and new business for the week has been principally confined to small lots. Quotations have undergone no change, and parcels of Italian siennas, burnt and powdered, are being quoted at 3c. and upward. Turkey umbers, burnt and powdered, at 2½c. and upward, less discounts, according to quantity, quality and terms of sale.

GREENS.

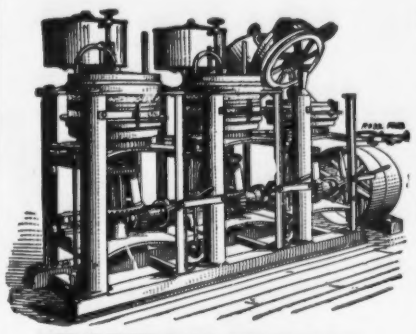
The demand in general is reported as having been satisfactory for this time of the year and the movement of supplies into the channels of consumption on the whole shows a slight improvement. Quotations remain steady in tone. Parcels of chrome, chemically pure, are held at 17c. and upward, less discounts, according to quality, quantity and seller. Paris green is being offered by some manufacturers on the basis of previous quotations, namely, for supplies in bulk at 11c. and upward, one, two and five-pound packages at 11½c.; half-pound packages at 12½c., and one-quarter-pound packages at 13½c. per pound.

YELLOWS.

Trade during the week has been steady and the demand is still confined to small parcels and withdrawals of

NEW DESIGNS

MILLS and MIXERS



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BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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Whether in words or things it saves in wear and tear, work and cost to condense. The man who makes one wheel in a machine do the work hitherto performed by two is a successful inventor. The man who simplifies a manufacturing process adds to the world's wealth by economizing its resources.

Standard Zinc Lead White

Is a "portmanteau" pigment. It has two excellent white paint bases, packed up into each particle of its substance. It is an economizer of time, material, labor and money. Paint does not grow on trees ready for use like apples, but this pigment comes as near that condition as is practicable. At least the molecular union of white lead and zinc eliminates one handling and one grinding in the making of paint, and this is a fact of economic significance.

NOTE.—Both pigment and process are protected by letters patent, and any infringement either by manufacture or use will be rigidly prosecuted.

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Manufacturers of Crown Paris White, Patent Dryer, Ochres, Drop Black and Colors.

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Manufacturers of Double and Triple Crown Venetian Oxide, "AAAA" and other Venetian Reds, Indian Reds, Oxides of Iron, Crocus, etc.

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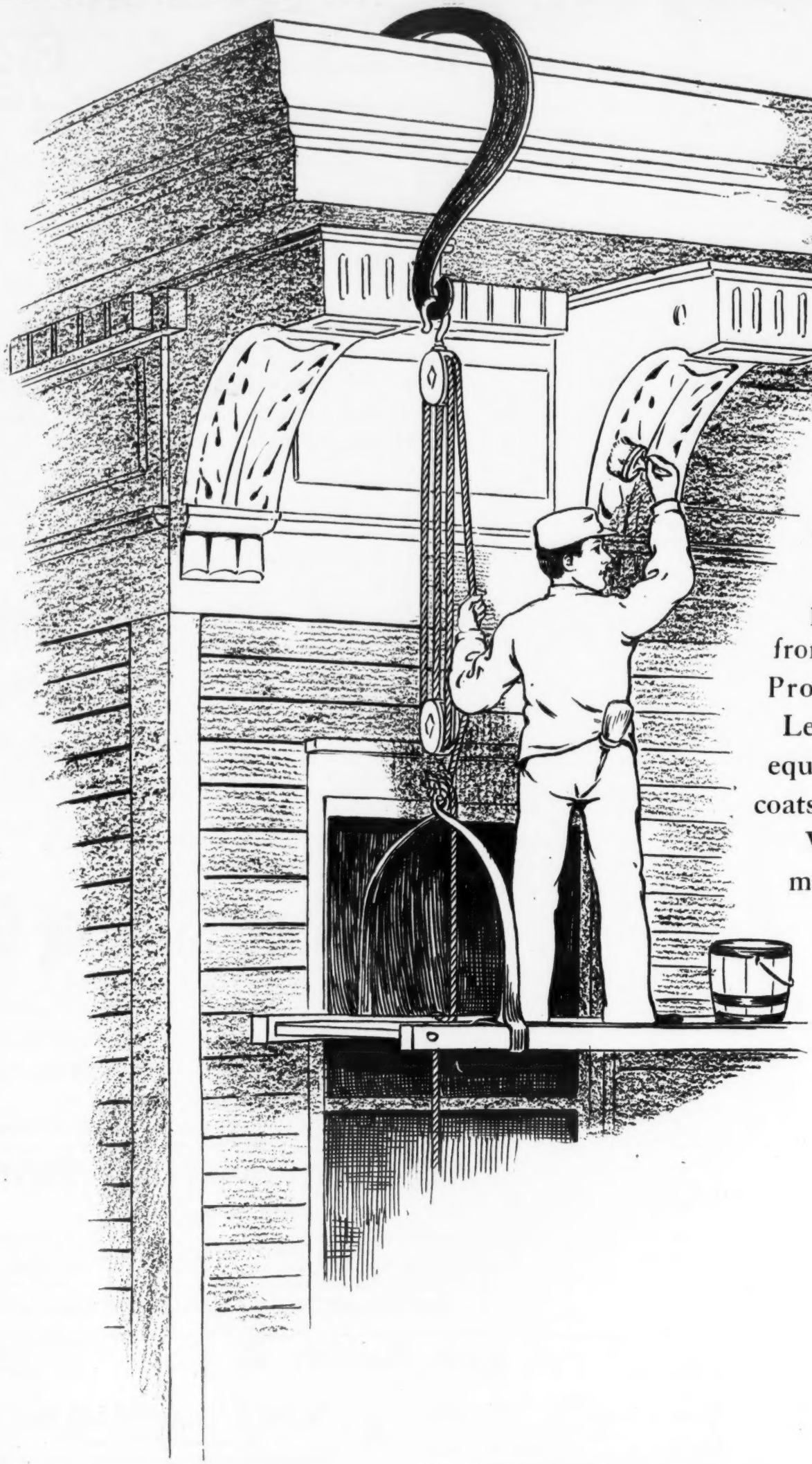
Grinders of Turkey Umber, Italian Siennas, Golden Ochres, Bone Black, Etc.



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N. B.—Carbon Black is also known as Hydrocarbon Black, American Gas Black, Satin Gloss Black, Jet Black, Silicate of Carbon, etc.

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High Grade Lamp Blacks, Carbon Gas Blacks.

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NON-FADING REDS

BRILLIANT, UNIFORM, STRONG.

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North, South, East and West goes the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.

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in buying a Black that exactly meets your needs. We can furnish it. Let's talk it over."

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LAMP BLACKS

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OF UNEQUALED QUALITY.

We make Lamp Black of every grade and quality and will cheerfully submit prices and samples. No connection with any combination.

BIHN & WOLFF CO.

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112 Years of Good Paint-Making.

WHITE LEAD
COLORS IN OIL
DRY COLORS
READY-MIXED
PAINTS FOR
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THE FAMOUS
"TOWN AND
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HOUSE PAINTS
VARNISHES
A C I D S
CHEMICALS

supplies on old outstanding contracts. At this time of the year contracts for foreign ochers are generally made, but there seems to be a disinclination by large buyers to undertake any heavy speculative risks owing to the probable outcome of the presidential election in the fall. Prices are holding steady and no change in quotations in the immediate future are looked for. Parcels of chrome are quoted at 11c, and upward, less discounts, according to quantity, quality and seller. French ocher is being quoted at 1¾c. and upward, less discounts, according to quantity, quality and seller; German is quoted at 2½c. and upward, and domestic at $8.50 and upward, less discounts, all according to quantity, quality and terms of sale.

Metallic Paints.

Under a steady movement of supplies on outstanding orders and a fairly good volume of new business, sales for the week are reported by most manufacturers as being entirely satisfactory. Manufacturers continue to quote $19 and upward for brown and $16 and upward for red, less discounts, according to quantity, quality and terms of sale.

Mixed Paints and Colors in Oil.

There continued to be a seasonable demand for mixed paints and colors in oil and manufacturers in most instances express themselves as well satisfied with the sales for the week, which amounted to a fair volume. Quotations remain steady in tone, less discounts, according to quantity and seller.

Miscellaneous.

BARYTES.—There has been a better inquiry for carload lots and we hear of sales within the quoted range of prices. Jobbing parcels are moving along in moderate quantities. Prices are quoted firm and holders continue to ask for parcels of prime white foreign, $17.50@20; floated, $19@21; prime white domestic, $17@18, and floated, $18.50@20, according to quantity, quality and terms of sale.

CHALK.—The position of the market remains practically unchanged, as noted in our last report. We hear of no sales of importance. Arrivals for the week have been light and amount to 2,500 tons. Manufacturers are well supplied under the recent heavy receipts, which will cover their requirements for some time to come. Offerings for shipment here have been light and in the absence of selling pressure prices for the standard qualities hold steady at $3 and upward, according to quality, quantity and terms of sale.

CHINA CLAY.—In the absence of any large transaction and a moderate movement of supplies into consumption, trade in general during the week has been dull and featureless. In response to steady primary markets and no selling pressure here, prices continue to be steady in tone. Holders are quoting on parcels of imported $11 and upward and domestic 8.50 and upward, according to quality, quantity and seller.

FULLER'S EARTH.—In response to the continued absence of buyers, this market presents a listless appearance. Only small parcels are going into consumption. The spot supply is fairly large, but notwithstanding this fact, holders do not appear anxious to force sales and are quoting previous prices on parcels of lump per 100 lbs., at 80@85c. and powdered at 85@90c. according to quality, quantity and terms of sale.

PUTTY.—The demand in general shows no improvement and orders booked by manufacturers were mostly for small lots ranging from 5 to 10 tubs, for immediate shipment. Prices still rest on their low level and manufacturers as a rule continue to quote 1¾c. and upward for supplies in bulk; in tins of 12½ pounds to 25 pounds, 1½@2¼c., and one to five pound tins, 2½@4½c., according to quantity and terms of sale.

TALC.—No large lots of importance changed hands and the arrivals for the week are light. We hear of some sales including parcels of domestic amounting to 250 bags at $1.10 and 150 bags at $1.20. Several lots of foreign changed hands and included 200 bags of French at 1¼c. and 250 bags of Italian at 2@2¼c. Quotations remain about steady in sympathy with favorable reports from primary markets. Parcels of American are quoted at 75c. and upward, and imported at 1c. and upward, according to quality, quantity and seller. Exports from New York for the week ending June 17 amounted to 1,262 bags.

TERRA ALBA.—The demand continues to be light and during the week sales have been confined to small parcels ranging from 25 to 50 barrels which went directly into consumption. Holders appeared willing to shade the inside quoted range of prices on carload lots, but buyers showed no anxiety to make firm bids. Parcels of American No. 1 are being quoted at 70c. and upward, No. 2 at 45c. and upward and imported at 90c. and upward, according to quality, quantity and terms of sale. The spot supply is fair.

WHITING.—The call for supplies on outstanding orders continues fairly good, but new business for the week has been light. Prices are being fairly well maintained by manufacturers who continue to quote on the basis of 45c. for commercial, in lots of and over 500 bbls., or 75 tons, and 48c. for lots of 100 bbls., or 15 to 75 tons f. o. b.

Glues.

The usual summer quiet dominates the market and we have nothing of interest to report. The position of the market remains firm and prices are in the favor of sellers. Manufacturers continue to quote on parcels of extra white 18c. and upward; medium, 14c. and upward, and white and brown foot-stock 11c. and 7c. and upward, respectively, according to quantity, quality and terms of sale.

Varnish Gums.

The demand for all grades of gums on the spot continue to be moderate and is being confined to small parcels to cover immediate requirements. Kauri grades remain firm in tone in response to cables from Auckland, N. Z., noting a steady market there and that the available supplies for April and May show a considerable reduction which it is believed will have a further strengthening affect on prices later on. Copals and damars remain steady but quiet. Large buyers are still holding aloof and transactions in parcels for forward delivery from primary markets have been exceedingly light. Quotations on all gums remain unchanged and steady.

Window Glass.

There is practically nothing of special interest to note in the local market, which continues depressed and featureless. The uncertainties surrounding the future course of the market are becoming more apparent and buyers continue to remain conservative and adhere to the hand to mouth policy in making their purchases. Prices are quoted more or less nominal.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Census of Borax Industry.

Washington, June 17, 1904.

The details of the first census ever taken of the industry engaged in the production of crude and refined borax have been compiled by the Census Bureau and will form an interesting chapter in the forthcoming Twelfth Census of the Mining Industry. Through the courtesy of Director North and Chief Statistician Steuart, the Reporter's correspondent is enabled to present an advance abstract of this report.

Although the first commercial production of borax in the United States was in 1864, when twelve tons were mined in California, up to the present investigation borax has never been separately treated in the census of mines and mining. Following is a summary of the statistics for the census year 1902:—

Number of mines, or quarries	6
Number of operators	6
Salaried officials, clerks, etc.:	
Number	14
Salaries	$18,128
Wage-earners:	
Average number	153
Wages	$114,865
Miscellaneous expenses	$47,606
Cost of supplies and materials	$213,538
Product:	
Quantity, short tons	19,142
Value	$2,383,614

There were only 6 productive mines or quarries in 1902, and these were not widely separated geographically. Four were in California, and 1 each in Nevada and Oregon. Each company operated a single mine only. Six mines were idle in 1902-3 in California, 2 in Nevada, and 1 in Oregon—and at 1 mine in California development work was carried on.

Every active company reported was organized as a corporation. These companies as a rule refined the crude borax, and it must be remembered that the capitalization includes that utilized for the equipment and maintenance of the refined plants. Refining, however, is too closely related to mining to allow of satisfactory segregation. The par value of the total amount of capital stock authorized for these companies was $3,175,000, representing $23,750 shares of both common and preferred stock. Shares to the number of $22,250, with a par value of $3,025,000, were issued. Of these 573,750 shares were of common stock with a par value of $2,925,000, and 250,000 shares were of preferred stock with a par value of $250,000. All the preferred stock authorized was issued, as was all but 1,500 shares of the common stock. There were paid $231,600 in dividends on the common stock issued. This is equivalent to 8.35 per cent. on its par value. No dividend was paid upon the preferred stock. There was no bonded indebtedness.

Since 1864, when the first production was reported, 156,354 short tons of borax have been produced in California. This is practically the production for the whole United States. Prior to 1890 the number of short tons produced annually had passed the thousand mark only in 1875, 1876, 1884, 1886, 1887 and 1888. In 1889 the production sank slightly below this mark, only to rise with a bound in 1890 to 3,201 tons, the greatest up to that time. From then until 1900, with the exception of 1893, when there was a temporary setback, it gradually increased to 25,837 tons. In 1901 a production of 23,251 tons was reported, and in 1902, 19,142 tons, exclusive of the 862 tons of boric acid. The decrease in output for these years is apparent only, for it must be borne in mind that the figures of production are for both crude and refined, and that the proportions of each may vary greatly each year. The tendency of late years has been to do as much refining or concentrating as is possible at the place of production. Thus in 1902, while 43,010 short tons of crude ore were mined, 40,410 tons of this received some treatment at the mines, making 16,542 tons of refined product, which, with the remaining 2,600 tons of crude, comprise the 19,142 tons reported.

The control of the borax industry in the world is now practically in the hands of the Borax Consolidated (Limited), an international trade combination which was formed in 1898 with a capital stock of £1,400,000 to acquire all the important borax-producing properties in the world. This concern owns or controls borax lands and refineries in the United States, England, France, Chile, Peru and Turkey.

The feature of the borax industry indicates

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The Arabol Manufacturing Co. 100 William Street, NEW YORK.
Headquarters for SIZING, PASTES, GUMS and MUCILAGES for all purposes.

PATERSON, BOARDMAN & CO.,
Importers and General East India Merchants.
New Maritime Building, ... 8 to 10 Bridge Street, New York.
Plumbago, Kauri Gum, Manila Gum, Cocoanut Oil, Zanzibar Gum, Damar Gum, Etc.

A Double Label

is our Trade Mark.

TO GRINDERS:

The genuine PRINCE'S "DOUBLE LABEL" MINERAL BROWN, is cheaper than others because it requires less oil to grind it in paste form and—because 300 lbs. of it will make more ready mixed paint than 400 lbs. of other metallic paints. A trial will prove this.

THE PRINCE MANUFACTURING CO.,
71 Maiden Lane, New York
Send for samples of our Red Oxides and Fully Hydrated Gypsum.

A. W. SMITH, Limited.
79 Duane Street, - - NEW YORK.
Colors Soluble in Turps, Oil and Naphtha
SEND FOR SAMPLES and PRICES.

MANGANESE.
Asphaltum, Varnish Gums, &c.
JOHN S. LAMSON & BRO., 77 Maiden Lane, New York.

Oxide of zinc is practically without action on linseed oil; therefore when it is ground in that medium the conditions that obtain cannot be compared with those that exist in the case of white lead. The drying of paint made from oxide of zinc is due entirely to the siccative nature of the oil itself in which the oxide of zinc may be considered as mechanically suspended. We have here a state of things more readily under control than is the case with white lead paints in which the powerful siccative action of the hydrate portion of the white lead often proceeds too far. The oil is then burnt up so to speak; the paint perishes and "chalking" results.

From a lecture by
J. CRUICKSHANK SMITH, B. Sc., F. C. S.,
before the Institute of British Decorators.

Oxide of Zinc

Is a controllable pigment. That is a prime condition for successful paint making. With *Zinc White* one can produce more kinds of good paint than with any other white pigment. We paint with linseed oil; but when we use white lead the chemical nature of the pigment determines the character of the paint. When zinc is the pigment we can modify or treat the oil according to the conditions of service. *Zinc White* is peculiarly a manageable pigment.

The New Jersey Zinc Co.

—FREE—
Our Practical Pamphlets:
"The Paint Question."
"Paints in Architecture."
"Specifications for Architects."
"French Government Decrees."

71 Broadway
NEW YORK

We do not grind zinc in oil. Lists of manufacturers of Zinc White Paints will be furnished on request

an increased demand for borax and boric acid, as well as an increase in the number of industrial purposes to which these and their compounds are applicable. At the present time the various industries in which boron compounds are used include the manufacture of earthen, china and glass ware, enameled ironware, smelting, tanning, calico printing, cement making, color manufacture, bleaching, soapmaking and meat packing. Boron compounds are also used in laundries and for many household, toilet and surgical purposes.

There has been considerable discussion as to the use of boric acid as a preservative for food, and the preponderance of the evidence seems to be in favor of its employment in small quantities as an entirely harmless preservative, but only a small proportion of the total supply in the world is utilized for this purpose.

There were four companies engaged in the borax industry in California during 1902—the Pacific Coast Borax Company, the American Borax Company, the Western Borax Works and the Frazier Borate Mining Company. The Pacific Coast Borax Company continued to supply a sufficient quantity of borax to satisfy the requirements of the market; and apart from its operations at Borate, prospecting work for other colemanite deposits has been carried on in Death Valley and much additional property has been acquired. The deposits in Amargosa Valley were carefully examined and large sample lots of ore were transported by traction engines to Manville, 100 miles distant, and thence by rail to the refinery for testing the quality, in order to determine the value of the property. The large borax refinery at Bayonne, N. J., was destroyed by fire in April, 1902, but has since been entirely rebuilt.

The American Borax Company is under the control of the Standard Sanitary Company, of Pittsburg, Pa. The plant of this concern at Daggett has been greatly extended by the addition of two 20,000-gallon tanks or digesters for the treatment of the crude material from the adjacent mud deposits by the sulphuric acid process, which is referred to in detail later in this report. The enlargement of this plant has greatly increased the output of boric acid concentrates, and the results have been so satisfactory that a further extension of the plant at Daggett is contemplated. A new refinery is in course of erection at Pittsburg, to which will be shipped the concentrates from Daggett for the final refining.

The mines of the Western Borax Works are located in Inyo County, and those of the Frazier Borate Mining Company in San Bernardino County.

Apart from the output of the above-named concerns, a small quantity of borax has been obtained from the marsh deposits in California and Nevada, but the total amount produced from these scattered sources has been of so little comparative importance that the borax market was in no way affected. During the past few years Oregon has contributed to the domestic supply a small quantity of borax from the marsh deposits in Harney County. The output has averaged about 400 tons annually, except in 1902, when 120 tons were reported, as the mining operations had given way greatly to development work. The chief borax producer in this State is the Rose Valley Borax Company, controlling 2,000 acres of rich marsh land near Lake Alvord in the southeastern part of Harney County. The total area of the deposit, which is south of the lake, aggregates approximately 10,000 acres.

Several forms of borax are used in industrial, medicinal and laboratory processes—the principal one being prismatic sodium borate (borax, $Na_2B_4O_7 \cdot 10H_2O$). There is a second variety called "octahedral borax" which contains five molecules of water of crystallization ($Na_2B_4O_7 \cdot 5H_2O$), forming octahedral crystals. The latter variety, unlike prismatic borax, becomes opaque upon exposure to moist air and is converted by the absorption of water into the prismatic form.

A property of molten borax of great utility in analytical research is that of dissolving various metallic oxides, thereby forming transparent glasses of characteristic colors. By making a borax bead on a loop of platinum wire held in a blowpipe flame, and dissolving therein the substance under examination, the presence of certain metals is easily distinguished.

Borax is also of great value in assaying gold and silver ores, being used to dissolve and remove the base of metals from the metallic lead button containing the gold and silver of the sample of ore tested. This property of dissolving oxides is utilized also in soldering and brazing metals that are oxidizable by heat; the molten borax absorbing any oxides formed whose presence mechanically would prevent the close adhesion of the metals so necessary for a proper weld or soldered joint.

Among other important uses are as a constituent of strass or paste for making glass and enamels; as a glaze for fine earthenware; in combination with shellac as a varnish for stiffening felt hats; with casein as a substitute for gum arabic, and (on account of its antiseptic qualities) as a household soap; as an ingredient of various cosmetics, and as a solution for cleansing the hair.

Boric acid (H_3BO_3) (old name, boracic acid): In Tuscany the vapors escaping from the hot springs and from openings in the ground (fumaroles) contain boric acid, and in some places this substance is obtained as crystals by the evaporation of water from those fumaroles. The crystals or crusts produced naturally form the mineral sassolite. The crystals of boric acid are white in color, laminated in structure, and possess a mother-of-pearl lustre. They dissolve readily in hot water, though very slightly in cold. Upon being heated to 100 deg C., they lose one-half the water of crystallization and become transformed to pyroboric acid ($H_2B_4O_5$). At a red heat all of the water is expelled and boric anhydride (B_2O_3) results, which, even at high temperatures, is stable and nonvolatile, and for this reason it is able to decompose nearly all of the metallic sulphates, forming, when fused with them, metallic borates.

Fused boric anhydride, when cold, resembles ordinary glass in transparency, hardness and brittleness. The chief uses of boric acid are in the manufacture of borax; in making colored glazes for the decoration of iron, steel and other metallic objects; in enamels and glazes for pottery; in the manufacture of flint glass and strass or paste from which artificial stones are cut; in making Guignet's green; as an antiseptic in medicine and surgery; and as a preservative for fish, meat, milk and other foods.

The principal methods used in the manufacture of boric acid are thus described:

The chlorine or Moore process.—In this process, which is used to some extent in England, the crude colemanite in powdered form is suspended in water and heated to 70 deg. C.; then chlorine gas is passed into the liquor and reacts on the colemanite, forming boric acid, calcium chloride, and calcium chlorate. The greater part of the boric acid crystallizes out upon cooling and is subsequently purified by repeated crystallizations. The residue solution, called mother liquor, is used many times until the accumulated calcium salts begin to separate out in the form of crystals.

The hydrochloric acid process.—The mode of procedure in this process is as follows:—Two parts, by weight, of hydrochloric acid and four parts of water (the volume of the latter being kept constant) are used, in which the calcium borate is boiled until dissolved. The boric acid is then crystallized out of the cooled liquor, leaving the calcium chloride still in solution. Before the crystals are in proper condition for packing and shipping, an additional treatment is necessary, which consists of draining, "whizzing," and washing with cold water, concluding with a second and final "whizzing."

In Germany, the hydrochloric acid process is used to extract the boric acid from the boracite contained in the famous Stassfurt salt deposits.

The sulphuric acid process.—In this process, calcium borate is treated with sulphuric acid, the reaction yielding soluble boric acid and precipitated calcium sulphate. The boric acid is obtained by leaching with hot water, the solution so produced being concentrated by evaporation until the crystals of boric acid separate out from the solution. In California, the process is slightly modified. The borate mud is boiled in huge tanks with water containing sulphurous acid, which decomposes the calcium borate, thereby liberating the boric acid in the solution and leaving the calcium in the form of insoluble calcium sulphate. As before, the boric acid is dissolved by leaching with hot water, which, however, extracts also a small quantity of other soluble salts. For this reason, fractional crystallization is necessary in order to obtain a fairly pure product. In a few works the insoluble calcium sulphate is separated and removed by passing the muddy solution from the tanks through filter presses.

The sulphuric acid process is sometimes used to decompose the boracite of the Stassfurt deposits, and in this case, Epsom salt is obtained as a by-product from the magnesium sulphate contained in the mother liquor.

The ammonia process or bigot process.—Boric acid is produced by heating in a closed vessel 100 parts of colemanite and 150 parts of ammonium sulphate. The product of the first reaction is ammonium borate, which is later decomposed into ammonia and boric acid. The ammonia is condensed and collected, and the boric acid is dissolved from the residuum by leaching with water and concentrating the resultant aqueous solution until srystals of boric acid are formed. The crystals are then removed, washed with water until free from adhering mother liquor, dried and packed for shipment to the market. At times, the crystals are ground to a fine powder before being packed and shipped.

The manufacture of borax from boric acid.—The process generally used to make borax from boric acid is briefly summarized as follows:—Equal quantities of crystallized sodium carbonate and water are heated by steam in a lead-lined vessel, and to the solution thus obtained sufficient boric acid is gradually added to combine with the sodium carbonate and form the borax salt ($Na_2B_4O_7$), $10H_2O$. Another process is to prepare solutions of ammonia, sodium nitrate, and boric acid in the proportions of two, one and two, respectively. By heating this mixture and dissolving in water, borax and ammonium nitrate are formed. In both of these cases the crystals of borax are ultimately obtained by the evaporation of the solutions containing the borax salt.

The manufacture of borax from colomanite.—At the borax refinery in Alameda, Cal., the process used to convert colomanite into borax crystals is briefly outlined as follows:—The crude colomanite, obtained direct from the mines, is first broken into lumps of from three-fourths to one and one-half inches in diameter, then reduced in a grinding mill to the size of fine sand, and finally passed through rolls which grind the material to the fineness of flour. The floured product is transferred to an iron tank partly filled with water containing in solution the proper preparation of sodium carbonate necessary to decompose the calcium borate. (A ready and cheap supply of sodium carbonate is obtained from Owens Lake, Cal.). Heat is applied to the tank and the contents boiled and thoroughly agitated by means of a mechanical agitator. After a short time the chemical reaction has become completed, the double decomposition being the change from calcium borates and sodium carbonate to calcium carbonate and sodium borate. The sodium borate being soluble is extracted from the insoluble calcium carbonate by leaching with hot water, which dissolves in addition a small quantity of other soluble salts from the impurities in the ore and sodium carbonate. As a consequence the crystals of borax obtained by cooling and evaporating this solution in tanks are of a dark color and somewhat impure. They are purified by a second solution in hot water and a second crystallization in a special vat having a series of suspended wires on which the purer borax crystals form. The crystals on the sides and bottom of the vat are less pure. The purified crystals of borax are removed from the vats, washed free from adhering mother liquor, dried, ground and screened into several grades for the market.

At the Marion Cal.) works the crude colomanite ore is submitted to a concentration, and the rich concentrates are shipped to the refinery at Bayonne, N. J., for final conversion into borax. These concentrates are in two forms, lumps and fines. Formerly the low grade ores at Marion were rejected, but at the present time they are heated in a two-hearth, 100-ton Holthoff-Wethey furnace, fired by six oil burners. A gentle heat suffices to cause the colomanite in the ore to disintegrate physically into a sand-like product called "flour," which is removed when cold by screening, and is sacked and shipped to the Bayonne refinery. One disadvantage of the separation of the colomenite by heating in a furnace is that any pandermite (the compact variety of the mineral) present in the ore is not affected by the heat, and is consequently left in the waste material remaining in the screens. At times the waste equals in quantity one-half of the "flour" product.

The conversion of the colomanite into borax at the Bayonne refinery in New Jersey is made by decomposing the calcium borate with sodium carbonate, leaching out the sodium biborate with water, yielding a solution which is separated from the insoluble calcium carbonate by passage through a filter press at a pressure of from 50 to 100 pounds per square inch. The clarified solution is transferred to vats having wires suspended from two-inch iron pipes extending across the top of the vat. The crystals of borax form on these wires as well as on the sides and bottom of the vat, those on the wires being sufficiently pure for all trade requirements, while those on the sides and bottom of the vat have to be redissolved and purified by a second crystallization. The pure crystals are crushed, screened and sorted into three grades—refined crystals, refined screenings and granulated borax. The crystals and screenings are packed for the market, but the granulated borax before shipment undergoes a final treatment, which consists of heating in an inclined rotating cylindrical furnace, crushing to the fineness of flour in a pulverizer, settling and collecting the dust in a large dust chamber, and packing the final product for market. The Bayonne refinery is well equipped with all modern mechanical devices for the handling and treatment of the crude and finished materials.

London Linseed Market.

Early in the week there was decidedly more disposition to sell Indian, and a fair business was put through to London and Hamburg at 3d. to 6d decline; Bombay was 6d. and Plate 3d. to 6d. down. Yesterday the market was firmer, and most of the decline was recovered; Hull especially opened very firm, but closed quieter. The final official report estimates the Bombay linseed crop at 26,000 tons, against 13,000 tons last year. So far estimates of the Indian crop have been received from Bengal, Central Provinces, Agra and Oudh, and Bombay, and the yield, according to the official reports in those districts, shows an increase of some 90,000 tons over last year's revised figures. The Roumanian crop, according to our Ibrail correspondents, is reported to be blighted, and a very small yield is expected. Stocks in Hull have increased from 7,003 quarters on May 1 to 21,190 quarters on June 1; last year's stock was 5,550 quarters.

The Russian Oilseed Crops.—Advices from St. Petersburg of the 30th May state that the changes of temperature have prejudicially affected all the late sown spring crops, especially oilseeds.

Our Buenos Ayres correspondent cables that it is considered probable that the area sown to linseed will be considerably smaller than last year. If this should prove to be correct it may have an important effect on prices later on, as it will, no doubt, encourage India to be more reserved in its offers, in view of the very moderate values now ruling and the very large consumption, although, at the same time, any material advance in prices would, no doubt, cause a decrease in the requirements. Meanwhile receipts and shipments continue liberal for the time of year.

Present prices of linseed, compared with the last three years:

	Calcutta May-June shipment to London.	Calcutta May-June shipment to Hull.	Argentine May-June to Hamburg.	Argentine May-June to Hull.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Now 30 1½	30 3	30 3	28 9
One week ago...30	30 6	30 6	28 9
Month ago.....29 3	29 7½	29 6	27 9
One year ago...39 6	39 6	39 6	37 3
Two years ago..53 9	54 6	54 6	52 6
Three years ago.51	51 9	51 9	49

The average price of Calcutta linseed on the spot in London during the month of May was 29s. 9d., against 41s. 4½d. in the same month last year, 54s. 3d. in 1902 and 54s. in 1901.

The shipments from the Argentine to Europe this week were 15,500 tons, and since January 1 amount to 662,700 tons, against 398,650 tons in 1903 and 294,750 tons in 1902.

The shipments of linseed from India from April 1 to date amounted to 559,000 quarters (Calcutta 336,000 quarters and Bombay 223,000 quarters), against 692,000 quarters last season (Calcutta 397,000 quarters and Bombay 295,000 quarters), and 790,000 quarters in 1902 (Calcutta 477,000 quarters and Bombay 313,000 quarters).

From Russia and the Danube the exports of linseed from August 1 to May 28 have amounted to 534,000 quarters, against 583,000 quarters in the previous year and 282,500 quarters in 1901.

The shipments of linseed from all countries last week amounted to 70,560 quarters for the United Kingdom (including orders) and 117,500 quarters for the Continent, together 188,000 quarters (against 119,500 quarters in the same week last year), making the total since January 1 1,561,500 quarters to the United Kingdom and orders, and 2,732,500 quarters for Continent, together 4,294,000 quarters, against 1,010,000 quarters for the United Kingdom and orders and 1,993,000 quarters for the Continent, total 3,003,000 quarters in the previous year.

The receipts of linseed at Bombay for the week ended May 12 amounted to 8,140 tons, against 9,703 tons in the previous week and 7,870 tons in the same week last year. The total receipts at Bombay from January 1 to May 12 amounted to 95,344 tons, against 85,502 tons in the same period last year.—Beerbohm's Trade List.

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OIL MARKET.

NOTE.—Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures. Complete prices current will be found on page 80.

Saturday Evening, June 18, 1904.

Vegetable Oils.

LINSEED.—While a fair amount of trading is being done in a jobbing way the volume of business is beginning to fall off, which is nothing unusual at this period of the year. In a jobbing way sales are being made at 37@38c. for Western and at 39@40c. for city brands and 2c. higher for boiled oils. There is almost no inquiry for futures, which are held at same figures, but buyers are indifferent and only buy a single car now and then, so as to keep in touch with the trade. Our Chicago letter gives the seed and oil situation more in detail in that section.

COTTONSEED.—While there has been a moderate advance in the prices at the New York market of about ¾c., and a somewhat stronger feeling over the South, where the holdings of crude have been reduced, while they are generally quite moderate, with Georgia pretty well cleaned up of its holdings of crude by late sales of a little over 100 tanks at 22@22½c. to a Western refiner, yet the trading has been of a restricted order in the refined oil in every direction, while there are very fair offerings of supplies of the refined from the South, where the holdings are, for the present at least, of a rather burdensome order under the apathetic conditions of trading. In fact, the consuming sources of the oil are not materially quickened to buying it, notwithstanding the late advance in the lard market. And the export interests, while buying the oil steadily in moderate quantities, are not displaying sufficient confidence in the oil situation for expectations of materially livelier demands from them. There seems to be too much oil, under the current demands for it, for marked stability as to prices, despite the small advance made in its market values for the week; yet that sellers are not especially anxious to market their supplies, as realizing that any little pressure under the, at present, indifference of buyers would destroy even the small improvement had in market conditions this week. There is a somewhat freer distribution of products that take cottonseed oil for their make; nevertheless, on account of the slow distribution of these products through a period of more than three months, the manufacturers of them have about sufficient supplies of the cotton oil for their near needs; therefore the oil market misses the full, ordinary influence from the drift of the lard prices. While it is held firmer rather than it is substantially so from the basis of demands, there is little doubt but that if the hog fat prices should continue showing buoyancy of enlivenment to demands for all articles in the fat line. But there is a good deal of distrust of the current situation of the lard market, and more because of a trade feeling that the advancing tendency in it originated more from restricted speculative directions and that the general cash buyers are not following it. And it has been observed that the various products, even apart from cotton oil, that work up and down as the lard situation varies, are sluggishly following the lard market improvement; therefore, that they are holding down to a basis which keeps demands to them, and as they are not diverted to cottonseed oil consumption. The supplies of cotton oil over the country would not be considered excessive if there were ordinary demands for them, but they now form a weight upon the market which prevents more than small reactions in the prices from their late trading basis. Yet there is no pressure to sell anywhere, while a feeling exists generally among buyers and sellers to await developments of all fat positions before moving, either in the way of buying or selling, upon important quantities of the supplies to be had. The deliveries of the prime yellow on June contracts in New York continue in a reserved way, and of about 12,000 barrels due upon them, only about one-half of the quantity has, as yet, been delivered. The sales since our previous report, outside of the crude oil referred to, have been small lots of crude in the Southeast at 21c., and in New York 200 bbls. prime yellow, July delivery, at 28c.; 2,000 bbls. do., at 28½c., closing at 28½c. bid and 29c. asked; (June delivery nominally, 28½c.); 1,000 bbls. do., August delivery, at 28¾c.; 1,500 bbls do., at 29c.; 500 bbls. do., at 29½c., closing at 29¼c. bid and 30c. asked; 200 bbls. do., September delivery, at 29¼c.; 500 bbls. do., at 29½c., closing at 29½c. bid and 30½c. asked; and recently several thousands of barrels, as made up of moderate quantities, have been sold for export; 2,000 bbls. Texas crude at 21c., with sales in the Valley at 22@22½c., now 23c. asked.

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM NEW YORK, BY COUNTRIES.

	For week ending June 16, 1904.	Since Sept. 1, 1903.	Same time last year.
Africa, Algiers	....	2,599	6,720
Egypt	....	234	3,052
South	....	734	728
West Coast	....	.....	50
Argentine Republic	188	3,253	747
Australia & New Z.	6	942	1,404
Austria	447	18,479	28,112
Belgium	100	2,550	1,717
Brazil	....	14,027	16,281
British Guiana	48	1,487	1,476
British West Indies	83	5,017	4,376
Central America	....	85	80
Chili	....	241	461
Cuba	10	298	280
Danish West Indies	....	124	138
Denmark	....	5,248	8,166
Dutch Guiana	....	.....	2
Dutch West Indies	....	4	3
Ecuador	....	20	50
England	485	20,398	24,201
France	600	80,796	85,992
French Guiana	....	276	272
French West Indies	....	6,108	6,536
Germany	100	11,908	19,883
Italy	624	21,781	35,448
Japan	....	86	1
Malta	....	4,197	4,785
Mauritius	....	.....	2,000

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Union Oil Co PURE SALAD OIL Providence, R.I.
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OIL CAKE and MEAL. ✱ HULLS. ✱ LINTERS. ✱ SOAP STOCK and SOAP.

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MANUFACTURERS OF LARD COMPOUND.

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Established 1829

W. A. ROBINSON & CO.

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New Bedford, Mass.

Established 1853. Incorporated 1892.

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AGENCIES: BOSTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, SAN FRANCISCO

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No. 1 NEATSFOOT OIL
EXTRA NEATSFOOT OIL
No. 2 LARD OIL
PRIME LARD OIL

These Oils are exceptionally high grade. They are Guaranteed Pure and of our own pressing
SWIFT & COMPANY, U. S. A.

Mexico	....	103	386
Morocco	....	110	37
Netherlands	555	7,060	12,602
Newfoundland	50	651	545
Nova Scotia	....	.....	62
Norway & Sweden	200	4,119	2,497
Peru	....	36	60
Porto Rico	....	362	342
Roumania	....	.....	280
Russia	....	20	.....
San Domingo	133	2,461	2,329
Scotland	100	5,020	3,345
Spain	....	3	.....
Turkey	....	420	965
U. S. Colombia	13	754	970
Uruguay	60	3,406	3,829
Venezuela	3	115	95
Totals, bbls.	3,805	225,532	281,528

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM NEW ORLEANS, BY COUNTRIES.

	For week ending June 16, 1904.	Since Sept. 1, 1903.	Same time last year.
Austria	2,667	15,013	28,413
Belgium	....	740	2,133
Central America	....	10	.....
Cuba	....	965	1,490
Denmark	....	5,141	5,050
England	1,700	9,076	8,490
France	200	13,920	22,114
Germany	....	14,466	4,312
Ireland	....	.....	575
Italy	....	140	500
Mexico	26	776	300
Netherlands	....	33,595	39,975
Scotland	....	975	2,975
U. S. Colombia	....	21	.....
Totals, bbls.	4,593	94,838	116,327

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM BALTIMORE, BY COUNTRIES.

	For week ending June 16, 1904.	Since Sept. 1, 1903.	Same time last year.
Belgium	....	100	745
England	....	1,825	535
France	....	450	1,250
Germany	....	550	3,404
Ireland	....	.....	150
Netherlands	....	3,402	13,598
Scotland	....	415	500
Totals, bbls.	....	6,742	20,182

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM NEWPORT NEWS, BY COUNTRIES.

	For week ending June 16, 1904.	Since Sept. 1, 1903.	Same time last year.
Belgium	....	.....	868
England	....	1,082	3,160
Germany	....	11,970	23,855
Netherlands	....	3,709	29,718
Scotland	....	83	363
Totals, bbls.	....	16,844	57,964

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM GALVESTON, BY COUNTRIES.

	For week ending June 16, 1904.	Since Sept. 1, 1903.	Same time last year.
Austria	....	15,793	4,432
Denmark	....	.....	1,674
England	....	204	.....
France	....	5,911	.....
Germany	....	5,575	3,470
Ireland	....	160	.....
Mexico	....	18,202	14,819
Netherlands	....	39,052	35,142
Totals, bbls.	....	84,897	59,537

TOTAL EXPORTS AT PRINCIPAL PORTS.

From—	For week ending June 16, 1904.	Since Sept. 1, 1903.	Same time last year.
New York	3,805	225,532	281,528
New Orleans	4,593	94,838	116,327
Baltimore	....	6,742	20,182
Newport News	....	16,844	57,964
Galveston	....	84,897	59,537
Totals, bbls.	8,398	428,853	535,538

The following are the official returns of the exports of cottonseed oil, in gallons, during the months of April, 1904 and 1903, furnished by the Bureau of Statistics, Washington:—

	1904.	1903.
Baltimore	.....	76,000
Corpus Christi	24,200	24,000
Detroit	70	58,699
Galveston	310,919	159,470
Huron	20,801	15,477
Memphremagog	.....	57
Mobile	300	.....
New Orleans	425,290	67,119
Newport News	53,040	149,240
New York	875,105	1,166,602
Norfolk & P.	67,600	43,873
North and South Dakota	.....	3,424
Saluria	512,656	101,199
San Francisco	509	955
Savannah	.....	164,346
Vermont	2,877	3,498
Total, gallons	2,293,367	2,033,959

TOTAL MONTHLY STATEMENT.

	1901.	1902.	1902.	1904.
Jan.	6,089,587	3,533,840	4,252,774	3,291,023
Feb.	6,280,992	2,201,340	2,908,178	3,441,645
March	5,251,955	2,272,824	3,025,721	3,462,476
April	4,994,895	2,255,276	2,038,959	2,293,367
May	3,991,528	2,775,577	2,109,343	.....
June	2,339,703	1,761,837	1,283,174	.....
July	1,352,602	1,876,842	845,567	.....
Aug.	1,843,434	1,626,299	1,187,819	.....
Sept.	1,535,701	2,725,093	1,267,153	.....
Oct.	3,837,162	4,091,322	1,572,948	.....
Nov.	4,371,917	4,696,601	3,441,752	.....
Dec.	4,795,760	5,063,109	3,987,205	.....
Totals.	47,005,231	34,870,017	27,865,212	.....
Average	3,917,103	2,905,835	2,322,101	3,122,128

(Special Cablegram to the Reporter.)

Liverpool Cotton Oil Market.

Liverpool, June 17, 1904.

Cotton oil steadier. Cake and meal in better demand and looks like advancong. Egyptian seed at £5 5s. per ton, c. i. f. Liverpool. Sea-island at £5 1s. 3d.

(Special Cablegram to the Reporter.)

Trieste Cotton Oil Market.

Trieste, June 10, 1904.

Market unchanged. No sales reported.

(Special Cablegram to the Reporter.)

Rotterdam Cotton Oil Market.

Rotterdam, June 17, 1904.

Foreign advices have stiffened the market. Little movement in sales, and prices nominal. Butter oil, prompt shipment, 14½ florins; prime summer yellow, prompt shipment, 12 florins per 100 kilos, c. i. f. Rotterdam.

(Special Cablegram to the Reporter.)

Marseilles Cotton Oil Market.

Marseilles, June 17, 1904.

Market dull, prices nominal. Scarcely any demand.

(Special Cablegram to the Reporter.)

Hamburg Cotton Oil Market.

Hamburg, June 17, 1904.

The market is inactive, with no demand. Prime summer yellow, 38 marks; off oil, 35 marks per 100 kilos for prompt shipment, f. o. b. Hamburg. The prime Texas meal market is dull and inactive, with small demand. Prompt shipment, 124 marks; cake, 120 marks; bolted, 127 marks per ton, c. i. f. Hamburg.

(Special Telegram to the Reporter.)

Memphis Cotton Oil Market.

Memphis, June 18, 1904.

Fair demand, prime crude Mississippi Valley 22½c. bid, 23c. asked.

(Special Telegram to the Reporter.)

New Orleans Cotton Oil Market.

New Orleans, June 18, 1904.

Numerous sales crude oil, small and round lots this week, Texas 21c., Louisiana 21@21½c.; Valley 22c; desirable lots becoming scarce. Foreign demand for refined continues active June-July. Cake and meal firmer at higher prices; cake, $26.25; meal, $25.50 long ton, ship side New Orleans. Some sales new crop cake, shipment as made Sept. 15-Nov. 15, $24.50 long ton New Orleans.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

P. C. VIS & CO.

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.

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COTTONSEED OIL

Corn Oil — Naval Stores
Stearine — Linseed Cakes
Tallow — Cotton Meal

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COTTON SEED PRODUCTS

DALLAS, TEXAS.

HERMAN LOEB & CO.

Produce Exchange — New York City

EXPORTERS OF

COTTON OIL — FISH OILS
CORN OIL — TALLOWS
OLEIN — GREASES, Etc.

Cable Address, RYPACAL

(Special Telegram to the Reporter.)

New Orleans Cotton Market.

New Orleans, June 17, 1904.

Crude slightly firmer, 22½c. Valley, 21½c. Louisiana and Texas for prime. Little crude offering at these prices. Much inquiry for refined at 25c. loose New Orleans. About 4,000 bbls. changed hands at this price past week for export. Cake and meal unchanged, former $26, latter $25, ship side New Orleans, June shipment. New crop September-October cake selling $24.50 long ton, ship side New Orleans.

ROSIN OIL.—The usual seasonable dullness pervaded the market and no transactions of importance could be traced. Prices are being firmly held by manufacturers, due to the decided stronger and higher market for common grades of rosin. Manufacturers continue to quote on the basis of 18c. for carload lots of first run and 19c. for jobbing lots. We hear of sales of 150 bbls. and upward of first and second runs at prices ranging from 18@19c. and 20@21c. respectively, according to quantity, quality and terms of sale.

Cocoanut Oils, Etc.

CEYLON.—Recent arrivals, which have been large, will have no effect on the market, as the bulk goes direct into consumption. Small sales are reported at 6½@6¾c. to meet current wants. From steamers due 6¼c. is named. For June-July shipment from the Coast at 6c., and for August-October 5¾c. is named, with bids of 5½c. turned down for 100 tons.

COCHIN.—Only small sales on the spot are being made to cover current wants at 6¾c. until recent arrivals have been landed. Very little stock will come on the market for re-sale, as the arrivals for the next thirty days are expected to be light. From steamer due 6½@6⅝c. is named. August-October shipments are held at 6¾c., with 6¼c. bid.

CORN.—There have been a few sales of single car lots by the mills for June-July delivery at 3.45c.; second hands, however, are offering a limited quantity at 3.35c., while in a jobbing way 3½c. is named.

OLIVE.—The market is easier in all positions. Buyers, however, are indifferent and only buy as their current wants require. Prices may be quoted nominal at 49@51c. for prime yellow and green at 55@56c. Olive foots are dull, and to place a round lot concessions would have to be made. Choice green quality is held at 5@5¼c. and brown at 4¾c.

PALM.—Recent arrival of red oil at Boston is offered from dock at 5 1-16c. The market is firmer for arrival under reports from abroad of a large business reported for the Continent. Small sales on the spot are reported of Lagos at 5¾c. and for arrival at 5½c.

MUSTARD.—No change in the situation, buyers having supplied their current wants are holding off for lower prices. Small jobbing sales are reported at 47@48c., but to place a round lot less would have to be accepted.

RAPE.—The usual jobbing demand is reported for the burning grades at 60@62c., but for the other grades there is not much inquiry, and they may be quoted nominal at 58c.

Animal and Fish Oils.

COD.—It being rather early in the season, no news of interest regarding the fishing from Newfoundland has as yet been received since the opening of the season the latter part of the first week of this month. Offerings of Newfoundland oil have been made by first hands, and we hear of sales at 36½c. and 37c. for shipment to New York, duty paid delivered. No large lots of domestic changed hands, and same are being held at about 34@35c. The jobbing demand continues to be moderate, and small lots are bringing from 4@5c. over the prices named for round parcels.

DEGRAS.—Trading in round parcels for shipment from primary markets to this port has been light, and we hear of several 100 bbl. lots of German having changed hands at about 2⅝c. duty paid, delivered at New York. English is held at 2⅞c. and French at 4½c. The jobbing demand is moderate, and small lots are bringing ⅝@½c. above the prices asked for round parcels. Cables note steady markets and light offerings, due to light stocks.

LARD OIL.—The demand from the home trade has been fair and confined mostly to prime oil. Prime winter is being offered at 55@56c. for carload lots, but few sales resulted. City oil is being quoted at 53c. and upward, and sales have been made recently at about 52c. for carload lots. The jobbing trade during the week has been moderately active and are bringing 2@3c. above the prices asked for carload lots. Carload lots of extra No. 1 are being quoted at 49@51c.; No. 1 at 39@41c., and No. 2 at 37@38c., according to quality, quantity and seller, which resulted in some sales.

MENHADEN.—Fishing in the north has been slightly better and in some instances the fish caught are fatter. In the south fishing continues to be slow. The stock of northern crude oil which is held here by one local firm is being offered at 25c., but it is intimated that a lower bid would have probably led to business. A lot of 200 bbls. of new southern crude oil is still being held at 20c. f. o. b. Baltimore, but failed to attract buyers. We hear of an unconfirmed sale of 100 bbls. of new southern crude oil at about 19c. f. o. b. Baltimore sold for export. The movement in the local market of supplies of pressed oils continues moderate and mostly in small lots for immediate consumption. Round parcels of brown strained are being offered at 31c. and upward, and light strained at 32c. and upward, according to quality, quantity and seller. Small lots are bringing 2@3c. above the prices asked for large parcels.

NEATSFOOT.—There continues to be a fair export inquiry for cold test oils, and we hear of transactions of 40 deg. oil at about 64c. and 30 deg. at about 83c. The home trade continues to buy sparingly, and manufacturers offered round lots at previous quotations. For parcels of white 65c. is being named; prime, 52c.; dark, 48c.; 20 deg. cold test, 96c., and 30 deg. cold test, 84c. Small sales of 3 and 5 bbls. lots of mostly prime oil have been made at 1@2c. above the prices named for carload lots.

RED.—The market for saponified red oil shows a steadier tone and in most instances lots of desirable quality are not obtainable under 4½@4¾c., due in part to light offerings and a firmer market for tallow. For export 3⅝c. has been named, but we hear of few sales. Inferior qualities are being offered at lower prices, according to brand and seller. The demand from the home trade continues to be moderate, and small parcels are selling at 4¾@4⅞c. In elaine few parcels changed hands at 32@33c. for carload lots.

TALLOW OIL.—Prices remain steady in tone, but there has been no improvement in the demand, and sales for the week include only small lots. Manufacturers are asking for parcels of prime 48c., and acidless, 51c. For small jobbing lots 1@2c. more is being obtained, but sales for the week have been very light.

WHALE AND SPERM.—The market for pressed oils remains steady, but aside of the usual small routine jobbing business no sales of importance could be traced. For round parcels of natural sperm winter, sellers are naming 60c., and for natural whale winter 46c. Small lots are fetching 2@3c. above prices asked for round parcels.

Mineral Oils.

The withdrawals on outstanding contracts for the week amount to a fair volume for this time of the year, and new orders booked by manufacturers are reported as having been of a satisfactory volume. Quotations have undergone no change, and, generally speaking, the undertone to the market for all lubricants is steadier.

Oil Cakes, Meal, Etc.

Early in the week sales were made of 600 tons linseed cake in lots at $23,

but prices eased off. With $23.15 paid for a limited quantity, seaboard delivery for June-August closing with $22.75 bid, possibly $22.87 would be paid, but the offerings were limited. Nothing new in either corn or cotton cake and meal. Our telegrams give the situation at the South regarding new crop.

Wax, Lard, Tallow, Etc.

PARAFFINE WAX.—The demand from the home trade shows no improvement, and sales for the week are very light. Prices, however, continue to rest on a steady basis, and manufacturers are quoting 6@6¼c. for 120 deg. melting point, according to quality, quantity and terms of sale. Crude is quoted at 5@6c., according to color, quantity and seller. The exports of paraffine wax from New York, for the week ending June 17, 1904, amounted to 1,611,433 lbs., against 3,022,147 lbs. the preceding week.

CANDLES.—The usual summer quiet pervades the market. Prices remain unchanged, except for stearic acid kinds, which have been reduced 1c. owing to the decline in values of stearic acid. Manufacturers are now quoting plain 4s, 6s and 8s at 12c., patent ends 4s and 6s at 11½c and cartons, 6 lbs. each, at 12c.

WHALEBONE.—Advices from New Bedford note no market changes and trade quiet. The stock of whalebone at New Bedford shows on June 11 was as follows:—Arctic, nil; Northwest, 2,500 lbs.; South Sea, 1,200 lbs. Elsewhere:—Arctic, nil; Northwest, nil; grand total stock, 3,700 lbs. The exports of whalebone from New York to Hamburg and London for the week ending June 17 amounted to 117 lbs.

TALLOW.—There has been a large business done at the West for the home trade, and in this section several hundred tcs. were taken at 4½c. There is very little inquiry for city hhds., which are nominal at 4¼c. Prime country has sold freely at 4⅜@4½c.

GREASES.—The market is quiet but steady, with small sales of house at 3⅝@3¾c., and 3¼@3½c. for brown, and yellow at 3¾c.

OLEO STEARINE.—There has been an active demand both here and at the West. The sales which have come to the surface comprise 1,250,000 llbs. at 6c., now asking ⅛c. more.

The Price of Lard at Chicago.

June.	Cash.	July.	September.
11	6.70 @6.72½	6.72½@6.82½	6.90 @6.97½
13	6.80 @6.82½	6.77½@6.92½	6.95 @7.10
14	6.70 @6.72½	6.72½@6.90	6.90 @7.07½
15	6.67½@6.70	6.70 @6.80	6.87½@6.95
16	6.77½@6.80	6.80 @6.87½	6.95 @7.05
17	6.75 @6.77½	6.77½@6.90	6.95 @7.05

INDEX TO CONTENTS.

EDITORIALS:—
- Tar Dull and Lower 7
- London Cinchona Bark Values Lower 7
- Brimstone Situation 7
- May Petroleum Statistics 7
- Reaction in American Saffron 7
- The Firmness of Jalap Root 7
- Common Rosin Advances 8

TRADE ITEMS 8, 22, 41

PETROLEUM NOTES 8

OBITUARY:—
- Henry L. Ziegler 9

MISCELLANEOUS:—
- Petroleum Exchange Election 9
- American Chemical Society Meeting 9
- White Lead in 1787 9
- The Enamel White Case 9
- Fire Insurance in the Paint, Oil and Allied Trades 9
- Enblish Petroleum Markets 10
- Duty on Ferrous Ores 10
- Produce Exchange Trade Committees 10
- New Corporations 10
- Petroleum War in the South 10
- Census of Borax Industry 14
- London Linseed Market 16
- Comparative Stock of Lard 22
- Patents Granted 24
- The Metallic Hydrides 26
- New Process for Wood Distillation 27
- Petroleum Pipe Line Statements for May 28b
- Petroleum as Fuel 28b
- Recent Progress in the Industry of Perfumes 28c
- Oil Palms 28d
- The Vanilla Trade 29
- Vice-President Hamilton 29
- Open Paint Shop in Chicago 37
- Injunction in the Casein Matter Made Permanent 37
- News Notes from Virginia 37
- Syntheses of Derivatives of Quinolines 38
- Galactine and Its Production 39
- Petroleum Exports for May 42
- Exports of Lard, Etc., for May 42
- Testing Barytes 42
- Foreign Mails 47
- The Scottish Mineral Oil Trade 50
- Sponge Culture Successful 54

MARKETS:—
- Paint Market 11
- Oil Market 19
- Naval Stores Market 20
- Chicago Seed and Oil Market 24
- Petroleum Market 28
- Drug Market 35
- Philadelphia Chemical Market 37
- Chemical Market 49
- Fertilizer Materials Market 52
- Charleston Fertilizer Market 52
- Baltimore Fertilizer Market 52
- Chicago Fertilizer Market 52
- Dye Market 54

NAVAL STORES.

Saturday Evening, June 18, 1904.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.—Early in the week a slightly firmer tone dominated the market in sympathy with a small advance in Southern markets, and holders of supplies of machine-made bbls., in yard here, asked 56⅝c., but few sales resulted, and the only first hand transaction that could be traced was 300 bbls. of machines to arrive at 56¼c. During the latter part of the week in the absence of buyers and weaker reports from the South noting lower prices, the market here became dull and values eased off to 56½c. for supplies of machine bbls. and ½c. less for oil bbls. in yard. Additional sales by first hands of about 600 bbls. to arrive were made at about 56c. bid. The Savannah market closed at 52¾c. bid, showing a loss for the week of ¼c. The jobbing demand has been very light, and sales have been made of supplies of machine-made bbls., in yard, at prices ranging from 57¼c. down to 57c. Advices from the South note that indications do not point to prices going much lower and that the bottom of the market has been reached. Sales of futures and large quantities of receipts which will be absorbed to cover deliveries to be made on contracts for the next four months will tend to hold prices steady. Should the summer and fall demand be active, as is expected it will be, owing to the late spring season, there is every probability of a rise in prices. Exports from New York for the week ending June 17 amounted to 7,263 cases and 14 bbls.

ROSIN.—The market for nearly all grades of rosin advanced in response to higher Southern markets and a general scarcity of supply. The Savannah showed strength and prices made an advance for the week of 10c. on all grades. Holders of supplies, in yard here, raised quotations during the week on grades of strained common and good 7½c. to $3.15; D to F inclusive, 5c.; G and H, 10c., and M and N, 5c. Prices of K. W. G. and W. W. underwent no changes. The available supply here of the lower grades is extremely small. Grades E and F are practically unobtainable. The spot stock of pale grades is light, but water white is in good supply. No large first hand sales in any position could be traced, and on the spot only small transactions have been made at about the quoted prices. The trade is not particularly anxious to take hold, but owing to the light offerings of many grades, business has been much restricted. It is the general belief among dealers here that prices will seek a higher level in the near future, owing to the fact that the trade is poorly supplied and will be forced to enter the market to replenish their stocks. Exports of rosin from New York for the week ending June 17 amounted to 3,436 bbls.

TAR AND PITCH.—The usual summer dullness continues to dominate the market for tar and transactions for the week have been extremely light. Under some pressure to sell prices have been weak and offerings of supplies in oil bbls., of 50 gallons each, in yard, have been made at 5.10c. We hear of only small sales of 50 bbl. lots of oil bbls, of 50 gallons, in yard, at $5.20. For round parcels bids of $5 would have probably led to business. In pitch trade is practically at a standstill, as is usual at this time of the year. Prices, however, are very firm in sympathy with the decided strength and higher quotations for the low grades of rosin. Round lots are quoted at $2.45 and small parcels at $2.50@2.55, according to terms of sale. Exports from New York for the week ending June 17 amounted to 51 bbls. pitch and 409 bbls. of tar.

STOCKS IN YARD.

	Spirits, bbls.	Rosin, bbls.	Tar, bbls.
New York, June 17	621	22,563	2,170
Wilmington, June 17	873	28,715	5,842
Savannah, June 15	13,418	31,133	....

Charleston, S. C., June 17, 1904.

Turpentine firm at 52¼c.; sales, none. Rosin firm; sales, none. Quote: A, B, C, $2.65; D, $2.70; E, $2.75; F, $2.80; G, $2.85; H, $2.95; I, $3.10; K, $3.20; M, $3.45; N, $3.65; W. G., $3.95; W. W., $4.40.

New Orleans, June 17, 1904.

Receipts rosin, 154 barrels; turpentine, 67. Exports to Glasgow, turpentine, 2,500; rosin, 7.

Savannah, Ga., June 17, 1904.

Turpentine steady at 52⅝c.; receipts, 761; sales, 626; exports, 350. Rosin steady; receipts, 2,827; sales, 2,074; exports, 2,280. Quote: A, B, C, $2.70@2.75; D, $2.75@2.80; E, $2.80@2.85; F, $2.85@2.90; G, $2.90@2.95; H, $3.05; I, $3.30; K, $3.40; M, $3.65; N, $3.85; W. G., $4.15@4.20; W. W., $4.60.

Wilmington, N. C., June 17, 1904.

Spirits turpentine firm, 52¼c. bid; receipts, 88 casks. Rosin firm at $2.75; receipts, 370. Tar firm at $1.80; receipts, 71. Crude turpentine firm at $2.25, $4 and $4.25; receipts, 220.

Liverpool, June 17, 1904.

Turpentine—Spirits dull, 42s. Rosin—Common firm, 8s. 3d.

London, June 17, 1904.

Turpentine—Spirits, 41s. 4½d. Rosin—American strained, 8s. 6d.; fine, 11s. 6d.

The statistical position in spirits of turpentine, in bbls., in London, for each year from 1901 to 1904, was as follows:—

	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
Stock, June 4	10,556	19,279	11,248	5,703
Del'd this week	1,760	3,149	2,307	2,185
Since Jan. 1	9,918	33,545	39,735	39,246
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Price, June 6	41 3	38 6	36 0	26 0
July-December	40 6	36 0	34 6	25 9

The prosperity in the South in the naval stores business has been exceedingly good since the opening of the year. The Savannah Naval Stores Review says that since the opening of the year it can be safely said that the average income on every barrel of rosin has not been less than $1.20 a barrel more than for the same time last year, or from April 1 to June 3, a total of over $400,000, which, added to the increased receipts from spirits of turpentine, makes a total gain of probably $900,000 over the first nine weeks of the previous season.

GUARANTEED PURE

Spirits Turpentine made from pitch pine-wood. No chemicals used in distillation. Tar, tar oils, etc.

NAVAL STORES SUPPLY CO.

BISCOE, N. C.

MORITZ & PINCOFFS,

HAMBURG, GERMANY,

AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Cotton-Seed Products, Oil, Greases, Oil Cake, Oil Seed, etc.

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FOR SALE

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of New Jersey. In the matter of S. E. M. Rice, Inc., bankrupt. In bankruptcy. Notice of sale.

Take notice that the undersigned, Trustee in bankruptcy of the said bankrupt, shall expose for sale by public vendue and sell to the highest bidder, for cash, on THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF JUNE, A. D. Nineteen Hundred and Four, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Frederick W. Leonard, Referee, No. 800 Broad Street, in the CITY OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, the following briefly described property of said bankrupt:—

The S. E. M. Rice Wood Filler, including the formula, the good will or right to manufacture, the filler machine and stock of manufactured and unmanufactured material.

The good will of S. E. M. Rice, Inc. (giving the purchaser the right to carry on business under that name), and the sundry S. E. M. Rice trade-marks, labels and formulae relating to the manufacture of paints, stains, oils, varnishes, etc.

The interest of the creditors of said estate in the policies of insurance insuring the life of John N. Hoff, standing in the name of David Levy, Trustee.

Dated June 16, 1904.

ALBERT C. COURTER, Trustee.
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Comparative Stocks of Lard

The Cincinnati Price Current submits the following comparisons of stocks of lard on June 1 for the years mentioned, held in Chicago and New York, and reported in European markets and afloat, with totals, represented in tierces:—

	Chicago.	New York.	Europe, etc.	Total.
1894	22,400	10,100	89,500	122,000
1895	83,300	16,200	166,000	265,500
1896	227,900	23,600	224,500	476,000
1897	275,500	15,100	261,000	554,600
1898	114,000	18,600	178,000	310,600
1899	173,900	15,300	170,000	358,500
1900	104,800	16,800	118,600	236,600
1901	32,700	9,200	106,000	148,900
1902	54,800	8,600	87,600	151,000
1903	34,000	8,300	97,900	140,200
1904	114,800	8,000	122,500	245,300

The above shows visible stocks of lard this season to be 104,000 tierces more than a year ago, and 31,000 less than the average for June 1 for ten years previous to this season. Compared with a month ago there is an increase of 23,000 tierces.

The aggregate stocks of lard, as mentioned the first of each month for years stated, compare as follows, represented in tierces:—

	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Jan	134,000	105,000	163,000	159,000	264,000
Feb	158,000	145,000	179,000	168,000	265,000
March	208,000	138,000	198,000	175,000	263,000
April	218,000	120,000	200,000	159,000	250,000
May	222,000	133,000	157,000	137,000	236,000
June	245,000	141,000	151,000	149,000	240,000
July	....	184,000	170,000	175,000	273,000
Aug	....	200,000	156,000	192,000	257,000
Sept	....	187,000	130,000	182,000	233,000
Oct	....	231,000	114,000	136,000	187,000
Nov	....	155,000	72,000	126,000	110,000
Dec	....	122,000	80,000	115,000	123,000

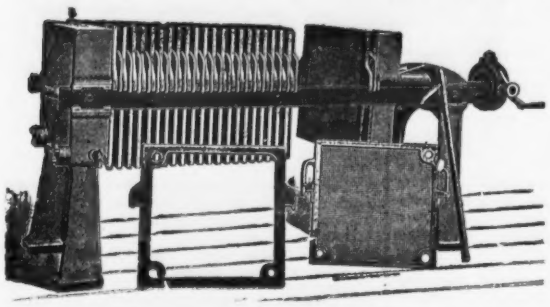
Machinery Department.

The advertisements which appear in this department are those of Manufacturers, and they all will send catalogue and full information upon application.

It is requested that all inquirers mention the fact that the name was taken from the MACHINERY DEPARTMENT of this publication.

If any of our readers are contemplating the purchase of machinery we will be pleased to place them in direct communication with the manufacturers.

The "JOHNSON" Filter Press



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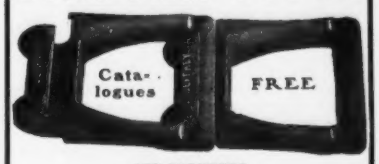

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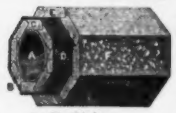

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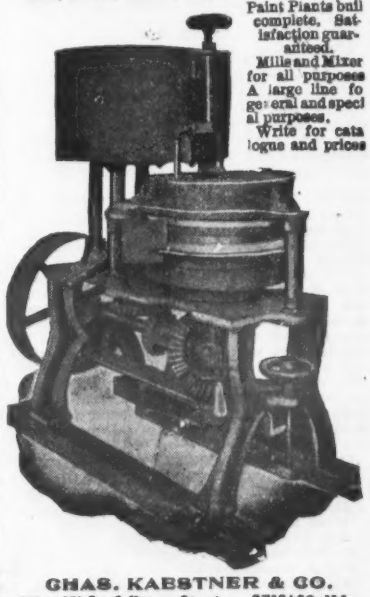

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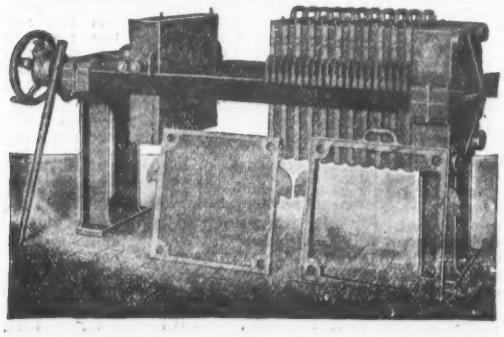

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Patents Granted.

Under this heading we give a resume of the patents relating to the various trades represented by the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, issued by the United States Patent Office. A copy of the specifications of any of these patents may be obtained by addressing Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C. When ordering specifications it will be necessary to give the number of the patent.

Patents Issued June 7, 1904.

761,644.—NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE. Joseph Bart, New York, N. Y. Filed Feb. 14, 1903.

A bottle-stopper having openings or grooves in the inner walls thereof, adapted to act as reservoirs, in combination with a valve, said valve having passages which extend from the upper face of the valve and open upon the seat of said valve, to close said passages in said valve.

761,661.—NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE. John Conrad, Baltimore, Md. Filed March 12, 1904.

The combination of a bottle having an enlarged portion formed upon one side of its neck providing a concavity within the neck, a valve-seat arranged at the lower end of the neck, said valve-seat having an opening arranged therein, a plug arranged in the lower end of the bottle-neck, said plug having a zigzag passage-way arranged therein nearly throughout its entire length and a recess arranged in its lower end, the said plug also having a portion of its periphery cut out, said cut-out portion being arranged opposite the concavity of the neck of the bottle, and a valve arranged within the recess of the plug adapted for engagement with the valve-seat, said valve being perforated near its periphery.

761,686.—APPARATUS FOR EXTRACTING OIL. Michael Kirshner, Lynchburg, Va. Filed Feb. 8, 1902.

The combination of a casing, a suitably-supported drum having a series of pockets or receptacles therein, means for rotating said drum, a series of plungers working in said pockets or receptacles and arranged to have the oil pressed therethrough, cams and camrollers for actuating said plungers, a passage in the casing for collecting the oil pressed through said plungers, the said plungers also being arranged to eject the material after compression, and an endless apron for conducting away the ejected material.

761,742.—WELL-BORING TOOL. Martin J. Woodward, Petrolea, Canada. Filed June 16, 1902.

The combination with the drill-holder formed in two complementary parts comprising a cylindrical section having a bore formed centrally within its upper end, and a tubular section carrying a shank fitting within the bore and having a threaded engagement with the cylindrical section, a conical bearing-surface upon the shank, an elongated sleeve fitting loosely within the tubular section, a head integral with said sleeve arranged within the bore for slight sliding movement, and a frusto-conical shoulder upon the head adapted to engage the bearing-surface upon the shank.

761,763.—APPARATUS FOR DRYING POWDERS. Henri Croizier, Paris, France. Filed Oct. 4, 1901.

It means for drying powdery materials the combination of a chimney carrying away the gases of any industrial fire-places and consisting of superposed cast sections provided with a heat-insulating coating, a spout introducing the said powder, tube-bafflers arranged in zigzag for producing a shower of the powder down said chimney and stays anchored in the ground fastening the sections together.

761,818.—NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE. Joseph W. Calef, North Easton, Mass. Filed Sept. 11, 1903.

A valve-casing to be secured to the neck of a bottle, a stopper having tortuous flow-passages in said neck, a valve having a stem and a guard to guide said valve in its longitudinal movement in said casing, means to limit the longitudinal movement of said valve toward said stopper, a counterweight and means to detachably connect said counterweight to said valve-stem.

761,900.—FLUX COMPOUND. Newton J. Norman, Jacksonville, Fla. Filed Mar. 5, 1904.

The welding-flux consisting of the following ingredients in the proportions specified: sal-ammoniac four parts; saltpeter three parts; salsoda three parts; yellow prussiate potash four parts; borax five parts and pulverized glass three parts.

761,939.—PROCESS OF MAKING WATERY SOLUTIONS OF MINERAL AND ROSIN OILS. Friedrich Boleg, Esslingen, Germany. Filed Sept. 18, 1900.

The process of manufacturing clear and permanent watery solutions of mineral and rosin oils consisting in treating a mixture of a mineral oil and a crude anhydrous rosin-oil with steam, boiling the mixture and adding lye, separating the oil from the soap-lye, and then treating said oil with distilled water and compressed air.

761,978.—NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE. William F. Mercer, Columbus, Ohio. Filed Feb. 13, 1904.

The combination with a bottle and its neck having a connecting-opening, said neck being provided with an internal shoulder and a recess of a movable valve, means for retaining the latter normally seated over the entrance to the bottle-body, a closure-body contained in the neck of the bottle above the valve, said closure-body having an inclined opening therein, a readily-breakable head projecting from the upper side of said closure-body and a spring-catch having its lower portion engaging said closure and its upper portion adapted to spring into engagement with said neck-recess.

761,998.—ALKYL ESTERS OF 3-4-DIAMIDOBENZOIC ACID AND PROCESS OF MAKING SAME. Eduard Ritsert and Wilhelm Epstein, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. Filed Sept. 3, 1903.

The process of making alkyl esters of 3-4-diamido-benzoic acid, which consists in subjecting 4-amido-benzoic acid to esterification and to nitration and subsequent reduction, the nitration taking place after conversion of the amido group into an acidyiamido group and the reduction after elimination of the introduced acidyl group.

762,026.—PROCESS OF MAKING FATTY ACIDS. Wilhelm Connstein, Charlottenburg, Germany. Filed Oct. 24, 1902.

The process of decomposing fatty-acid esters into their acids and alcohols, which consists in providing a medium containing free acid, emulsifying the esters to be treated and subjecting said emulsion in the presence of said free acid to the action of the fat-decomposing ferments present in ricinus-seed.

762,032.—PROCESS OF EXTRACTING JUICE FROM DRIED LICORICE-ROOT. Ferdinand Evers, Dusseldorf, Germany. Filed Jan. 30, 1904.

The process consists in boiling the root in a finely-divided condition with water, separating the aqueous extract thus produced from the solid residue, adding to the extract oxid of iron, concentrating it by evaporation, adding sodium carbonate to dissolve the iron, finally heating and concentrating the extract.

762,253. — NON - REFILLABLE BOTTLE. Charles M. Rhodes, Steubenville, Ohio. Filed Jan. 28, 1903.

The combination with the bottle-neck, and the casing arranged therein, of a partition arranged in said casing, a perforated member extending above and below said partition, a valve normally seated upon the upper end of said member, and a valve arranged in the lower portion of said casing.

762,256.—MIXTURE FOR TREATING TUBERCULOSIS. Robert Schneider, Berlin, Germany. Filed May 4, 1903.

The mixture consisting of powdered eucalyptus-leaves, oil of Eucalyptus maculata, flowers of sulfur, and powdered wood-charcoal.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Chicago Seed and Oil Market.

Chicago, June 16, 1904.

At the beginning of last week conditions in flaxseed supply had arrived at such a stage that the crushing interest was threatened with total embargo unless some seed could be moved out of Duluth by lakes. Eastern crushers were unable to operate their mills in many instances by reason of lack of seed. Rail shipments from Duluth were out of the question, owing to the added cost. Lake shipments seemed equally hopeless because of the marine labor deadlock. Matters were getting to a serious pass when all the public seed in the country was being piled up in Duluth elevators, with but slight prospect of moving it economically. Mills were running out of seed—in fact, did run out completely in many cases and were compelled to shut down. We understand that some are shut down now, awaiting the arrival of cargoes of seed. It has been a situation which, if continued, would close every independent flaxseed mill in this country outside of Minneapolis and, possibly, Chicago, and would put a premium on oil and seed equal to the freight on the latter by rail as compared with the cost of handling by lake. But, fortunately, the embargo was lifted when several hundred thousand bushels of seed went East by boat from Duluth last week. The movement was about 700,000 bushels, or less than one-tenth of the Duluth stock of seed. It is a small movement for this time of year, but is a good beginning. The condition of the independent Eastern mills is such that the demand for seed from that quarter will absorb a large portion of the Northwestern surplus and keep lake ships busy taking seed out of Duluth elevators. For it is evident now that the independent mills are not over supplied with seed. The surplus is largely in the hands of the American, and the seed in public store that is owned by independent crushers has been for weeks past piled up at Duluth, hundreds, and in some instances thousands, of miles distant from the mills. The demand for this seed for crushing purposes is surprisingly large, considering the slow oil market. If exact figures of oil production could be had we believe it would be demonstrated that the seed consumption is considerably in excess of the usual estimates. Charles M. Daugherty, of the United States Bureau of Statistics, in his recently published "Industry in Oil Seeds," says that the annual production of linseed oil in this country does not exceed 50,000,000 gallons, which on the usual estimate of 2½ gallons to the bushel of seed, represents 20,000,000 bushels of flaxseed. He estimates the flax crop of 1903 at 27,300,000 bushels, or 764,400 tons, and says that the industrial demand for flaxseed in the United States is practically limited to the domestic demand for oil. Potentially, he says, the 1903 crop represents (after deducting 1,500,000 bushels for the next year's seeding), 64,450,000 gallons of oil, or fully 15,000,000 gallons more than the country's requirements. But this estimate of the country's needs seems to be too small, judging from other sources of information. Spencer Kellogg, in his excellent article on the "Linseed Oil Industry," written for the Encyclopedia Americana, says that there are at the present time about 30 mills in actual operation, combining in the aggregate some 730 presses. Each press of standard size, containing 20 cakes, is capable of handling in the best managed mills about 40,000 bushels annually, if run 300 days in the year. The number of presses computed for the combine is about 360. The independents number about 410 presses, out of which number the three largest independents operate 236 presses, or about 60 per cent. A comparatively small number only of the above presses, however, are equipped with the full number of 20 plates; every mill, therefore, if run full, could not crush the maximum of 40,000 bushels per press. Many mills have only 16 plates, and it is safe to estimate that fully 60 per cent. of the total number of presses operated have a capacity of 80 per cent. of the standard size. On this basis Mr. Kellogg estimates that the actual crushing capacity of all the presses in actual condition to run is over 27,000,000 bushels. But, he says, that as some few mills run a larger quantity by operating seven batches or more and running heavier cake, it is probable the actual capacity of the machinery in use is nearly 30,000,000 bushels, "or from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 bushels in excess of the amount required." From this latter statement it will be seen that Mr. Kellogg estimates the annual consumption of seed in this country at from 19,000,000 to 21,000,000 bushels, based on the actual oil requirements. This is not essentially different from Mr. Daugherty's estimate of 50,000,000 gallons of oil and 20,000,000 bushels of seed. It is evident that the seed and oil requirements of this country have increased materially in the past few years, as indicated by the estimates of the eminent authorities above quoted. It is of further interest in this connection to consider the estimates of the 1903 crop with reference to the districts in which it was grown. The government estimate of the crop is given above as 27,000,000 bushels. This is arrived at by crediting North Dakota with an acreage of 1,982,000 acres; South Dakota, 100,000 acres, and Minnesota, 725,000 acres, a total of 2,807,000 acres. The yield in North Dakota is officially stated as 8 1-10 bushels to the acre; that of Minnesota and South Dakota as 11 bushels to the acre. This computation gives to North Dakota a flaxseed crop for 1903 of 16,054,200 bushels, and to South Dakota and Minnesota 9,075,000 bushels, which, with the 1,800,000 bushels or more attributed to the Southwest, completes the total crop as estimated of about 27,000,000 bushels. From the foregoing it will be seen that North Dakota produced about 4-7 of the entire crop, or considerably more than half. The relative importance of North Dakota is thus evident. Her production this year is of first importance. From sources of information thus far obtainable it seems probable that the North Dakota acreage this year will be generally reduced, but of this it is not possible as yet to be certain. We regard it unwise to give full credence to such reports as that "there will not be more than 25 per cent. of the flax grown in North Dakota that there was last year," and that "what is grown will be confined almost entirely to the new counties where the settlers find it profitable to raise a crop on the first year's breaking, and flax is the only crop available." That is one publicly expressed opinion, but there are others. An authority equally credible, says that the flax sowing will be continued up to the very last minute practicable, after all possibility of sowing other grains is at an end. He thinks the decrease in acreage will be not more than 25 per cent. from last year, if so much, for he says that farmers will sow flax as an emergency crop if for no other reason. They regard it as their last chance to get something out of the soil and will sow it because they lose nothing by so doing and may gain much. Besides, they are not yet convinced that dollar flax is very much less profitable than 80-cent wheat. But taking the middle ground in an estimate of the North Dakota acreage, we would place the present year's sowing at about 40 per cent. less than that of last year. This, in fact, agrees with the estimate made by one of the largest commission houses in the Northwest, whose annual crop report is regarded as reliable. This report, just issued, estimates the flax acreage this year at about 60 per cent. of last year's acreage, which, as we have seen above, was 2,800,000 acres in the three States of North and South Dakota and Minnesota. Sixty per cent. of last year's acreage would be about 1,700,000 acres. At ten bushels to the acre this would give us a crop of 17,000,000 bushels in the Northwest, and a total crop of 18,000,000 bushels, including the seed harvested in the Southwest and elsewhere. We believe this is a reasonable estimate based on present prospects. Ten bushels per acre is not a large yield. The 8 1-10 bushels credited to North Dakota last year was smaller than usual and was so disappointing that it is a prime factor in the present discouragement of flax seeding for this year. In Minnesota and South Dakota the yield was much larger—11 bushels per acre—and it is noticeable that in some parts of Minnesota this year the area sown to flax will be increased. This much is already known, but the late sowings are not known yet and they are important. Besides, it is now believed that the estimate of last year's acreage was too low. Taking all these circumstances into consideration we are inclined to the opinion that, with favorable weather conditions, the coming flax crop promises to be close to 20,000,000 bushels, which would be sufficient for all trade requirements and would leave the surplus at the close of the crop year 1904, one year hence, about the same as it is now. It is practically a certainty that there will be no exports. Foreign supplies are so large and prices abroad so low that exports are not possible. At the same time the prospects of imports of seed seem equally remote. La Plata seed in London is selling around 29s. per 416 pounds or eight bushels. This is at the rate of about 87c. per bushel. Add to this the duty of 20c., and we have a cost price at our seaboard of about $1.07 per bushel for Argentine seed based on an equality of freights, but it would be impossible to bring it in on that basis, as the cost of handling, and especially of rail haul, if any, would bring it above the price of our seed. With the duty on seed we need not fear foreign competition much below the present market. The following table shows the condition of stocks of flaxseed at Chicago, Minneapolis and Duluth on June 11, 1904, with comparisons:—

STOCKS AT THE THREE POINTS WERE:

	June 11, 1904. Bush.	June 4, 1904. Bush.	Decrease. Bush.	Last year. Bush.
Chicago..	24,201	24,201	.....	74,396
Minn'p'lis	319,000	369,000	50,000	718,153
Duluth...	7,600,000	7,935,000	335,000	3,010,196
Totals..	7,943,201	8,328,201	385,000	3,802,745
June 13, 1903....	3,802,745	.....	.....	.....
June 14, 1902....	210,397	.....	.....	.....
June 15, 1901....	35,490	.....	.....	.....

The flaxseed movement this year has been the most peculiar in the history of the business. It has been stagnation rather than movement. Even now that seed has begun to go East by lake there is little actually doing in either receipts or shipments. The table shows a loss in the visible of 385,000 bushels up to June 11, and we understand it has been decreased several hundred thousand bushels more since that date, but this is a very small movement as compared with that of previous years in June, and it leaves stocks still close to the eight million mark. At the same time the other feature of small receipts is even more remarkable. The following table shows the receipts for the week at the three points, with comparisons:—

Receipts at the three points were:—

	Chicago. Cars.	Minneapolis. Cars.	Duluth. Cars.	Tls. Cars.	Last year. Cars.
June 9.....	1	5	6	12	55
June 10.....	..	10	6	16	43
June 11.....	1	4	9	14	56
June 13.....	5	20	12	37	76
June 14.....	1	6	17	24	49
June 15.....	..	4	4	8	49
June 9-15, '04.	8	49	54	111	328
June 11-17, '03.	33	170	125	328	..
1902	18	32	6	56	..
1901	58	78	9	145	..
1900	4	13	66	83	..

The contrast between receipts of 111 cars in the week this year and 328 cars last year is great. In previous years the receipts were relatively smaller, but the crops were very much smaller, and the receipts proportionate to the crops of those years were much larger than this year. The fact is there is not much more seed to come to market from the old crop, so far as can be learned. Stocks in interior elevators are smaller than last year, and seed in farmers' hands is light. The indications favor small receipts during the rest of June and up to August 1.

RECEIPTS AT CHICAGO.

	No. 1 N. W. cars.	No. 1. cars.	Rej. cars.	Non-insp. cars.	No gr. cars.	T'ls. cars.
June 9..	1	..	..	..	..	1
June 10..	..	..	..	..	..	0
June 11..	..	..	1	..	..	1
June 13..	..	3	2	..	..	5
June 14..	..	..	1	..	..	1
June 15..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June 9-15, 1904 ...	1	3	4	..	..	8
June 11-17, 1903. ..		13	8	11	1	33

SHIPMENTS FROM CHICAGO.

There were no shipments from Chicago during the week ended June 15, 1904. In the corresponding week last year the shipments were 2,074 bushels of No. 1 seed.

In these small receipts is to be found the cause of the strength of the flaxseed market during the past week. There is an independent crushing interest that is now in the market for seed, and their inquiries have not brought out the offerings that would ordinarily be expected. Cash seed was bid up at Duluth to $1.09¾ on June 14, but declined ½c. the next day. Other markets followed Duluth pretty closely. There was no attempt to influence prices, but the advance was based solely on the better demand and the light supply. The surprising feature of the Duluth market was the high figure for September and October seed, which indicates lack of confidence in the new crop. October seed was at a premium of 2c. over the cash seed, and July sold at ¾c. premium; September at 1¾c. over the cash. The Chicago market showed a limited range of prices as follows:—

FLAX PRICES AT CHICAGO.

	No. 1 N. W.	No. 1.	Rej.	June.	July.	Sept.
June 9..	$1.07	$1.00	.97@$1.00	$1.00	$1.00	$1.06
June 10..	1.07	1.00	.97@ 1.00	1.00	1.00	1.06
June 11..	1.07	1.00	.92@ 1.00	1.00	1.00	1.06
June 13..	1.07	1.00	.92@ 1.00	1.00	1.00	1.06
June 14..	1.08	1.01	.96@ 1.02	1.01	1.01	1.06
June 15..	1.06	1.01	.95@ 1.02	1.01	1.01	1.06

PRICES AT DULUTH.

	Cash.	Arrive.	June.	July.	Sept.	Oct.
June 9...	1.06¼	1.08¼	1.06¼	1.00¼	1.10¼	1.10½
June 10...	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.09	1.10	1.10¼
June 11...	1.08¼	1.08¼	1.08¼	1.09	1.10	1.10¼
June 13...	1.08½	1.08½	1.08½	1.09¼	1.10¼	1.10½
June 14...	1.09¼	1.09¼	1.09¼	1.10½	1.11½	1.11¾
June 15...	1.09¼	1.09¼	1.09¼	1.09¾	1.10¾	1.11¼

PRICES AT MINNEAPOLIS.

	Cash.	Arrive.	June.	July.
June 9...	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07
June 10...	1.06¾	1.06¾	1.06¾	1.06¾
June 11...	1.06¾	1.06¾	1.06¾	1.06¾
June 13...	1.06¾	1.06¾	1.06¾	1.06¾
June 14...	1.08¼	1.08¼	1.08¼	1.08¼
June 15...	1.08¼	1.08¼	1.08¼	1.08¼

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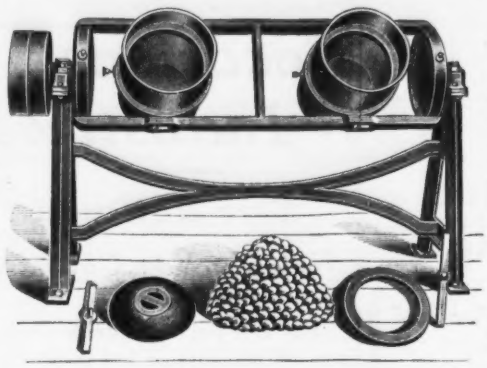

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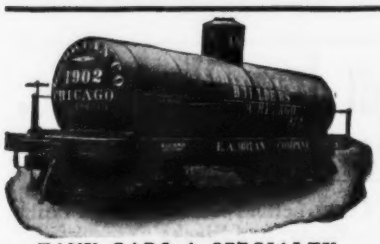

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LINSEED OIL.—Several influences have combined to make the oil market firm, with tendency to advance. One of these is the higher price of flaxseed. Another is the difficulty some of the Eastern mills have had in getting their seed out of Duluth by lake. Still another bull influence is the improved jobbing paint business, which has called for more oil in the past month than for several months previous. It is very evident to any one who wants to buy oil that there is small prospect of getting any concessions from crushers. None of the independents have any oil for the bargain counter, and the only possible source of supply of cut-rate oil would be some holder on contract. But, apparently, that cause for demoralization of the market is removed, as we do not hear of any offers of oil at sacrifice prices. Contract holders are taking oil much more freely now than formerly, and are less in the mood to let go of it, in view of the improved market prospects. The situation seems to have resolved itself into this, that the bulk of the oil and seed is held by the single large interest in the trade and that contract buyers are now in much better position to sell their oil at a profit than they were a few weeks ago. Oil is held firm at Chicago at 36c. for carload lots raw in barrels; 37c. for boiled.

LINSEED CAKE.—Crushers are holding off for higher prices for their cake. Practically no immediate business is being done, but there is a fair inquiry for fall shipments at higher figures. Bids are at $20.50@21 Chicago for September. Some of this strength is due to speculative interests, but the fact that there has been but little production of cake in the West for some weeks has had much to do with the present firmness. We fail to see any promise of a high cake market, though present bids are higher than last week. The meal market now comes into competition with mill feeds, which have declined of late.

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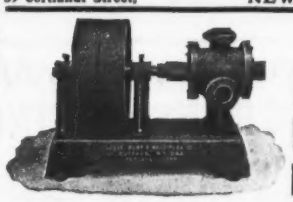

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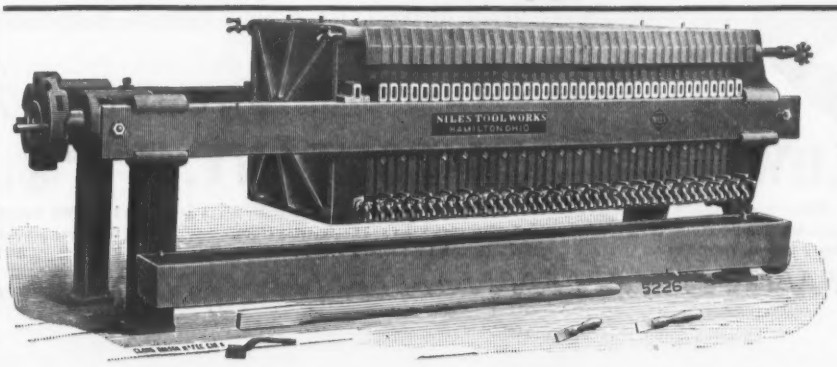

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LARD.—The cash lard market is up to $6.72½, an advance of 25c. since our last report. On Monday of this week it touched $6.87½, but could not hold at that figure. The strength of the market has been due to larger buying by the leading packers. At the same time shipments have been smaller than last year and receipts larger, and the grain markets at times unfavorable. One year ago July lard was $8.87½. The close was $6.72½ for July lard and $6.90 for September

STEARINES.—The week in this market has been dull and trading quiet, but at the close of the week there was a better demand at a little higher range of prices, owing to increased buying by small buyers and a large purchase of 250,000 pounds by a broker. The market is now quoted at 6⅛@6¼c. for prime oleo; No. 2, 5⅛@5¾c.; lard stearine, 6¾@7c.; mutton stearine, 5¾@6c.; tallow stearine, 5@5¼c.; grease stearine, 4@4⅝c.

OLEO OIL.—There has been little inquiry and no pronounced interest in this product during the past week. Prices are nominal at 7¼@7⅜c. for the extra; 6½@7c. for No. 2; 5¼@6⅛c. for No. 3; 5¾@6¾c. for oleo stock.

TALLOW.—The market has been more active at slightly better prices. There is a good seasonable demand that justifies a firm market. Some sales of more than ordinary size have been reported. We quote edible at 5@5¼c.; prime packers at 4⅝@4⅞c.; choice country, 4⅝@4¾c.; prime city, 4¼@4⅜c.; No. 1 packers', 4@4¼c.; No. 1 renderers', 4¼@4⅜c.; No. 1 country, 4¼@4⅜c.; B country, 4c.; No. 2 packers', 3½@3¾c.; No. 2 country, 3½@3¾c.

GREASES.—The market is unchanged at 4¾c. for choice white; 4½c. for A; 4⅛c. for B; 3½c. for yellow; 3½c. for house; 3¼c. for brown; 3¼c. for bone; 3¼c. for glue stock, and 3⅝c. for neatsfoot stock.

The Metallic Hydrides.

(From the French of H. Moissan.)

The knowledge of the metallic hydrides is in great part new. With reference to its applications, it is yet in its infancy; at most, and with great effort, 400 or 500 grams of these compounds are prepared in the laboratory. The future of the hydrides is, therefore, to be developed, but when we remember the first researches of Hofmann on the distillation of tar, and consider the results since achieved in industry, the fundamental importance of first researches must be admitted. Industrial applications now follow each other with rapidity.

It was in 1844 that Wurtz prepared the first hydride of copper by the action of hypophosphorous acid in copper solution. In 1891 Winckler prepared a few hydrides by reducing certain oxides with magnesium in an atmosphere of hydrogen. In 1893 Guntz prepared the hydride of lithium by the direct union of the elements. In 1898 Bartlett and Rice made known the existence of a hydride of silver obtained by the Wurtz reaction. At the same time I prepared a hydride of calcium by direct synthesis. It is with this new body, which is very stable, possessing up to 500 deg. C. a tension of dissociation nearly null, that a large number of interesting reactions have been able to be secured. The alkaline hydrides of potassium, sodium, rubidium and cesium, have been obtained by the same process, the heating of the metal in a current of pure hydrogen. These compounds are in the form of small crystals. It is proper to refer to the fact that Muthmann and Kraft have obtained the hydrides of lanthanum and cesium by the same process; Gautier the hydride of strontium and Guntz the hydride of barium.

Properties.—All these bodies are insoluble in anhydrous organic solvents, benzine, oil of turpentine, ether, carbon sulphide. In presence of water there would, of course, be an attack; heated in vacuum at the dark red, they are dissociated. This allows of conducting the analysis with facility; the analysis indicates the general formula MH.

They are extremely reductive bodies. In the air and in oxygen several are ignited spontaneously; others burn with incandescence. In the case of sulphur and phosphorus, the reaction is also

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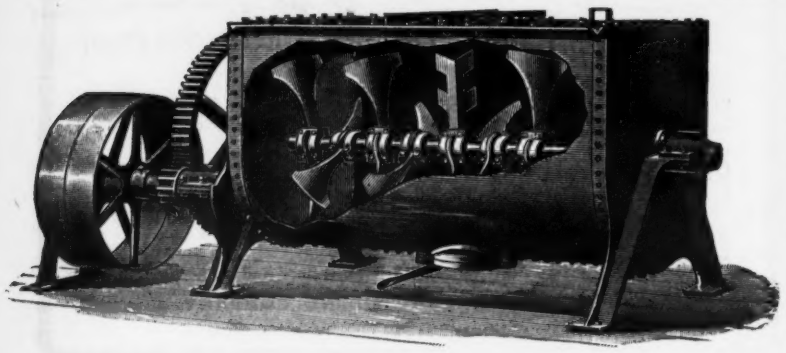

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quite pronounced. With oxide of lead or of copper the reduction is produced, with explosion, at about 100 deg. C. On contact with oxidizing acids the same violent reaction occurs. With the halogens and their acids there is also a spontaneous and very active reaction. With ammonia, even at very low temperature, between 0° and —35° C. hydrogen is set at liberty, with the production of amidide. With formic acid formiates and hydrogen are produced.

In fine, the metallic hydrides possess very active affinities, and handling them is difficult and sometimes dangerous. One of the most interesting reactions is the synthesis of the formiates by the direct action, cold, of carbonic acid and an alkaline hydride. But in order that this reaction should take place it is indispensable that the gas should contain a trace of water vapor, though exceedingly slight; for example, the quantity of vapor corresponding to the tension of the vapor at —75° C. In the absence of the vapor it may still take place, but it is necessary to heat the hydride to a temperature of at least +42° C. It appears, therefore, that water has a catalytic action. The synthesis is very simple and complete; it may be repeated with the hydrides of rubidium, cesium, lithium, calcium and strontium.

With sulphurous anhydride I have been able to effect the synthesis of the hydrosulphites; and the study of the products of reaction has permitted the verification of the complete accuracy of the formula indicated by Beruthsen in 1880, which has been the occasion of lively scientific discussion.

Another interesting reaction has been furnished by certain organic compounds of soda and chlorine. Thus the iodide of ethyl and the hydride of potassium yield ethane. Cyanogen furnishes, cold, cyanhydric acid and the corresponding cyanide. Acetylene, passing over the hydride of potassium, produces an acetylenic acetylide and at the same time free hydrogen. If we heat slightly this acetylenic acetylide, acetylene is disengaged and the carbide of potassium obtained. From the different hydrides corresponding carbides are produced by this reaction; but it must not be forgotten that these reactions may be violent, and that the handling of the carbides is at times dangerous.

Thus the alkaline and earthy alkaline hydrides are well defined compounds, crystallized, possessing powerful reducing properties and allowing with carbonic acid the synthesis of the formiates, and with sulphurous anhydride the synthesis of the hydrosulphites. They furnish with acetylene a method of obtaining alkaline and earthy alkaline carbides: and with water they disengage hydrogen and form hydrated oxides. The hydrides are non-conductors of electricity, and so I conclude that they differ essentially from metallic alloys, although hydrogen may be considered as a metal; it does not seem to act any part in these compounds. From the experiments of Dewar it is known that liquid hydrogen is a bad conductor of electricity.

New Process for Wood Distillation.

A new process, by which it is claimed the turpentine industry will be revolutionized, is interesting many turpentine firms. News from Jacksonville, Fla., is to the effect that capitalists intend to have large storage tanks constructed in Valdosta to be used for storing of turpentine extracted from wood by means of new processes, which eclipse all other methods in extracting turpentine out of wood and it is claimed to be the only system of wood distillation by which a good white quality of spirits and rosin can be produced, while no redistillation is necessary. The combination of capitalists, it is intimated, intend to erect plants in various sections of the turpentine belt, and store their produce in the tanks at Valdosta, from which place they will make direct shipments to the western states. It is claimed that Chicago paint manufacturers will be much benefited by being able to get supplies and thereby saving additional expenses as brokerage, wharfage, etc., as in shipments that go through the ports, and thence to New York.

According to reports the western railroads have promised to offer every facility to encourage the new industry. The new system in producing rosin and spirits is said to be based on the natural laws. Steam heat is used to extract the spirits and rosin from the wood. The process used in the destructive distillation by which tar, creosote and other by-products are obtained, are not used in the new methods, as it is claimed that the quality of spirits and rosin is impaired by the destructive process.

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28x60 Allis-Corliss.
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14x24x14 Westinghouse compound engine.
13x22x13 Westinghouse compound engine.
11x19x11 Westinghouse compound engine.
11x10 Westinghouse standard engine.
7x6 Westinghouse standard engine.
7x6 Westinghouse Junior engine.
9x8 Westinghouse Junior engine.
10½x12 Armington & Sims automatic, center crank.
2—16x16 Henley engines.
16x16 Rice engine.
14½x13 Armington & Sims engine.
15½x15 Armington & Sims engine.
13¾x20½x14 Armington & Sims cross compound engine.
McEwen tandem compound set, direct connected to 35 K.W. C. & C. generator.
20x40 slide valve engine.
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18x28 slide valve.
22x27 Porter Hamilton tangye bad engine.
16x24 Atlas automatic.
14x24 Cummer engine.
14x20 slide valve.
13x18 slide valve.
12x24 slide valve.
10x12 center crank.
10x14 center crank.
10x18 vertical poppet valve.
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1—20 in. by 42 in. Frick Corliss,
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1—18 in. by 24 in. Noye Automatic,
1—12 in. to 20 in. by 12 in. Westinghouse Compound,
1—12 in. to 22 in. by 20 in. Porter-Allen Automatic
1—16 in. by 42 in. Harris Corliss,
1—16 in. by 16 in. Ball & Wood Automatic,
1—15½ in. by 15 in. Armington & Sims,
1—15 in. by 24 in. Russell Four Valve Automatic,
1—15 in. by 30 in. Buckeye,
1—15 in. by 18 in. Taylor-Beck,
1—14½ in. by 15 in. Armington & Sims,
1—14½ in. by 15 in. McIntosh & Seymour,
1—13½ in. by 12 in. Armington & Sims,
1—13½ in. by 12 in. Ball Automatic.
And Many Others. Stock is constantly changing, let me have a list of your wants.

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3—72 in. by 16 ft. Horizontal Tubulars,
12—66 in. by 18 ft. Horizontal Tubulars,
7—66 in. by 16 ft. Horizontal Tubulars,
1—66 in. by 20 ft. Horizontal Tubulars,
All first-class. Immediate deliveries.
Stock of Pumps up to 12 in. suction.
40 H. P. Otto Gasoline Engine,
Largest Assortment Dynamos, Iron and Wood-Working Machinery. Send for special Catalogue, just issued.

FRANK TOOMEY,
No. 127-131 N. Third St., Phila., Pa.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION MACHINERY FOR SALE

One 2 ton belt driven Brunswick refrigerating machine. For particulars apply to GRAFF, BLAUVELT & HITCHCOCK, 229 Broadway, N. Y. City.

FOR SALE

One 24" 30 chamber Shriver filter press; six 400 gal. steel stills steam jacketed; two 400 gal. steel stills; one 3,000 gal. open steel tank; two tubular steel coolers. For particulars apply to GRAFF, BLAUVELT & HITCHCOCK, 229 Broadway, N. Y. City.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

Saturday Noon, June 18, 1904.

The weakening tendency of the market has caused considerable comment in the producing regions, where it is contended that neither the statistical nor field situation warranted the expectation of lower prices, but the views of producers are apt to be influenced to some extent by their interests, and the various features are not given the same weight as are accorded by refiners and exporters, while other influences than the field and statistical position are apt to be entirely disregarded. The fact that the consumption of Texas oil now exceeds the production by about 10,000 bbls. per day is noted as showing that the Texas product should not further affect the price of the higher grades of oil, and many contend that Texas should never have been considered as a competitor. That, however, is from the viewpoint of the producer in the Northern fields. The field situation appears to have gained in strength during the past two or three weeks, the new wells reported showing very light production, and during the past week the percentage of failures to find oil has been considerably larger, and the large majority of those classed as producers have been small pumpers. Recourse has been had to rejuvenating old wells by shooting, and the results have been highly satisfactory, although the stimulating effect is generally of short duration, the output of the wells declining rapidly. While considerable new work has been undertaken, it is not expected that the number of wells completed during this month will show a large increase over that of May, and there is seen a disposition on the part of operators in some of the fields to restrict new work to defined limits, as efforts to find new pools or establish extensions have of late proved almost uniformly futile. Reports from Texas are to the effect that while the daily average production is about 50,000 bbls., the deliveries exceed that amount and the stocks in tanks are being drawn upon. The price has been somewhat irregular, the range being 52@60c., as to location and the views of owners.

Refined and Products.

A considerable increase in the demand for refined for export has been a prominent feature, mainly due to the changed position of the tank fleet, and although there has been some inquiry for refined in barrels for export, the engagements, amounting to over 250,000 bbls., have been nearly all for shipment in bulk. The price for barreled oil was reduced on Thursday to 7.95c. for New York loading, and 7.90c. for Philadelphia loading. The principal foreign markets are easy. The quotations by cable were:—Antwerp, 19f.; Bremen, 6.35m.; London, 5⅞d., and Liverpool, 7d. Freight rates are steady at 1s. 9d@2s., hence to London, and 2s.@3s. 3d. to Continental ports, as to port and vessel. Home trade lots have been in good request, and are easy on the basis of 10c. for 150 deg. water white from tanks and 13c. in barrels.

Cases for export have been in active request, and sales of over 350,000 are reported. The price of plain tops has been reduced to 10.65c. Freight rates are firm:—For Amboy, 10@12c.; Calcutta, 10@11c.; Colombo, 20@21c.; Java, 16@18c.; Penang, 14@15c.; Hong Kong, 15@16c.; Rangoon, 20@21c.; Saigon, 17@18c.; Shanghai, 19@20c.; Singapore, 14@15c., and Yokohama, 17@18c.

Crude for export has been in light request, and sales of about 20,000 bbls. are reported. Pennsylvania crude is quoted at 7.95c. in barrels. Cases for export have been in light request, and sales of about 30,000 have been reported.

Crude naphtha has been steady at 12.40c. For export sales of about 10,000 bbls. have been reported.

Closing Quotations.

CRUDE.

National Tran. certificates, ℔ lb.	$1.57@1.58
Pennsylvania crude, bbls., ℔ gal.	—@7.95
Pennsylvania crude, in bulk	—@5.05
Residuum, bbls. for export	6@ 6¼

CRUDE AT THE WELLS.

The following are the prices paid by the pipe lines for crude as delivered from the wells:—

	1904.	1903.
Tiona, ℔ bbl.	$1.72	$1.65
Pennsylvania	1.57	1.50
New Castle	1.42	1.37
Corning	1.37	1.30
North Lima	1.09	1.14
South Neodesha	1.08	1.14
Whitehouse	1.04	1.20
South Lima	1.04	1.09
Indiana	1.04	1.09
Somerset	1.02	.95
North Neodesha	.88	1.14
Ragland	.66	.62
Canadian Oil:—		
Petrolia	1.65	2.00
Oil Springs, less pipeage	1.72	2.07

REFINED—FOR EXPORT.

Cargo lots, for export, bbls., ℔ gal.	—@ 7.95
In bulk	—@ 5.05
Philadelphia loading, bbls.	—@ 7.90
150° W. W., bbls.	—@12.40
In bulk	—@ 7.05

REFINED IN CASES—110 FIRE TEST.

Two-five low screw, cargo lots	10.65
5,000 to 10,000	10.80
1,000 to 5,000	10.85
700 to 1,000	10.95
400 to 700	11.05
300 to 400	11.15
200 to 300	11.25
100 to 200	12.15
Under 100	12.65

REFINED—JOBBING LOTS.

In barrels, pkgs. included.

120 fire test, S. W., ℔ gal.	— @ 13
130 fire test, S. W.	— @ 13
150 fire test, W. W.	— @ 13
in bulk from tanks	— @ 10
300 fire test	13¼@ 13¾

NAPHTHA AND GASOLINE.

Naphtha, crude, car lots, 68@72 deg.	—@12.40
crude, cargo lots, 68@72 deg.	—@12.40
crude, 70 deg.	—@12.90
sweet, 62@63 deg.	—@ 12
76 deg.	—@ 14
"stove"	—@ 13
Gasoline, 86 deg.	—@ 17
88 deg.	—@ 19
90 deg.	—@ 22

Petroleum Statistics.

RUNS—PENNSYLVANIA OIL.

		Day.	Total Reported.
Friday,	June 10	94,605	708,211
Sat.-Sun.,	" 11 & 12	142,436	850,647
Monday,	" 13	35,427	886,074
Tuesday,	" 14	83,309	969,383
Wednesday,	" 15	72,346	1,041,729
Thursday,	" 16	....	.....

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Jan.	2,934,948	2,559,185	2,621,892	2,269,168
Feb.	2,509,852	2,199,982	2,286,710	2,227,403
March.	2,869,586	2,560,762	2,701,879	2,646,015
April.	2,791,932	2,635,929	2,626,408	2,522,226
May.	2,921,334	2,713,013	2,598,408	.....
June.	2,712,789	2,529,449	2,678,675	.....
July.	2,905,841	2,777,650	2,668,460	.....
Aug.	2,862,228	2,664,141	2,548,279	.....
Sept.	2,585,682	2,727,494	2,570,881	.....
Oct.	2,755,311	2,791,533	2,583,319	.....
Nov.	2,519,915	2,532,007	2,281,533	.....
Dec.	2,060,706	2,609,283	2,485,664	.....
Year.	32,496,116	31,360,448	30,652,108	.....
Average	2,745,509	2,613,371	2,554,342	2,416,203

DELIVERIES—PENNSYLVANIA OIL.

		Day.	Total Reported.
Friday,	June 10	78,414	624,644
Sat.-Sun.,	" 11 & 12	182,180	806,824
Monday,	" 13	75,666	882,490
Tuesday,	" 14	68,784	951,274
Wednesday,	" 15	91,358	1,042,632
Thursday,	" 16	....	.....

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Jan.	3,135,704	3,013,150	2,885,780	2,481,933
Feb.	2,585,297	2,282,872	2,198,668	2,339,138
March.	2,885,557	2,613,412	2,792,821	2,122,964
April.	2,854,188	2,447,301	2,556,172	2,111,541
May.	3,033,527	3,410,053	2,735,796	.....
June.	2,843,781	2,708,493	2,670,232	.....
July.	3,278,511	2,740,665	2,679,278	.....
Aug.	3,250,421	2,911,251	2,696,969	.....
Sept.	3,075,809	2,792,104	2,663,434	.....
Oct.	3,244,610	3,218,685	2,623,530	.....
Nov.	3,116,322	2,898,693	2,529,180	.....
Dec.	3,026,982	3,117,782	2,552,745	.....
Year.	36,330,739	34,154,461	31,584,623	.....
Average	3,028,309	2,846,205	2,632,052	2,263,891

CHARTERS—CRUDE EQUIVALENT.

		Day.	Total.	Av'ge.
Sat.-Sun.,	June 11 & 12	140,516	540,510	45,043
Monday,	" 13	77,778	618,288	47,561
Tuesday,	" 14	87,381	705,669	50,405
Wedn'sday,	" 15	86,825	792,494	52,833
Thursday,	" 16	75,238	887,732	55,483
Friday,	" 17	53,730	941,462	55,380

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Jan.	2,307,332	2,878,610	1,162,883	1,629,644
Feb.	1,790,875	1,715,375	1,396,350	1,399,086
March.	2,023,459	2,696,879	1,526,424	1,853,900
April.	2,800,910	1,818,864	1,887,649	2,528,100
May.	2,420,809	1,796,904	1,521,348	1,921,000
June.	2,312,447	2,303,174	1,824,211	.....
July.	2,782,838	2,090,021	2,467,233	.....
Aug.	2,591,191	2,221,160	2,267,480	.....
Sept.	2,459,552	1,946,905	1,918,602	.....
Oct.	2,255,038	2,013,388	1,885,290	.....
Nov.	2,724,245	2,027,816	1,911,333	.....
Dec.	2,229,595	1,772,032	1,986,800	.....
Year.	27,838,291	25,282,128	21,756,317	.....
Average	2,319,858	2,106,844	1,814,610	1,866,346

CHARTERS FOR THE WEEK.

The total charters for refined, crude, naphtha, etc., in bulk, barrels and cases, during the week ending June 17, and from Jan. 1, were as follows:—

	Week.	Year.	1903.
Refined, bbls. & blk.	250,300	4,184,800	4,123,900
Refined, cases	363,000	9,163,000	5,608,000
Crude, bbls. & blk.	19,000	409,500	822,900
Crude, cases	28,000	130,000	172,000
Naphtha, bbls.	600	79,000	42,000
Residuum, bbls.	....	179,100	.....
Lubricating, bbls.	....	49,100	57,000
Total, bbls. cde. eq.	541,468	10,263,261	9,126,178

CLEARANCES FOR THE WEEK.

during the week ending June 17, and since Jan. 1, the clearances of petroleum, in gallons, from the port of New York, were as follows:—

	Week.	Year.	1903.
Refined	8,877,193	187,902,453	153,150,933
Crude	.....	561,589	2,310
Naphtha	501,520	4,880,914	3,943,338
Residuum	5,000	4,489,832	71,633

EXPORT STATISTICS.

The following table shows the total exports from the port of New York and from the United States, reduced to crude equivalent, in gallons for the week ending June 17; also total shipments to date, with comparisons with 1903:—

From N. Y., week ending June 17	11,886,257	
Total from N. Y. from Jan. 1, 1904	250,099,190	
Same period last year	204,204,550	
Increase	45,894,640	
From U. S., week ending June 17	26,097,535	
Total from U. S. since Jan. 1, 1904	455,995,632	
Same period last year	441,130,377	
Increase	14,865,255	

TOTAL EXPORTS BY PORTS.

New York	250,099,190	204,204,550
Philadelphia	183,336,058	216,853,869
Baltimore	18,535,897	16,766,221
Boston	362,712	327,626
San Francisco	3,662,784	2,978,701
Grand totals	455,995,632	441,130,377

Foreign Quotations.

REFINED.

	Antwerp. Francs.	Bremen. Marks.	London. Pence.	L'pool. Pence.
Monday	19¼@—	6.35	—@ 5⅞	— @7
Tuesday	19¼@—	6.35	—@ 5⅞	—@ 7
Wednesday	19¼@—	6.35	—@ 5⅞	—@ 7
Thursday	19¼@—	6.35	—@ 5⅞	—@ 7
Friday	19 @—	6.35	—@ 5⅞	—@ 7
Saturday	19 @—	6.35	—@ 5⅞	—@ 7

PETROLEUM CHARTERS.

Following is a list of vessels chartered and loading or to load petroleum at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. Quantities are refined in barrels, unless stated otherwise:—

New York.

Week ended Dec. 11.

Fr bk Jacobsen, Shanghai, 19½c....cs 70,000

Week ended March 4.

Br shp Milverton, Japan, 17@18c.....cs 80,000

Week ended March 11.

Br bk Armadale, Sydney, N S W, 13c.cs 80,000
Fr bk Sainte Anne, Saigon, 18c.....cs 59,000

Week ended March 18.

Br bk Dundonald, Shanghai, 19c.....cs 85,000
Nor bk Prince Robert, Hong Kong, 18c cs 110,000
Fr bk Ville de Dijon, Java, 16@18....cs 65,000

Week ended March 25.

Br shp Loch Broom, Melbourne, 14c..cs 80,000
Br bk Torrisdale, Melbourne, 14c....cs 90,000
Br bk Blackbraes, Shanghai, 19c.....cs 90,000

Week ended April 1.

Br shp Wiscombe Park, Melbourne, 13c. .....cs 85,000
Br bk Jordanhill, Hong Kong, 17½c.cs 85,000
Am bk Adolph Obrig, Tsintau, 16c..cs 50,000

Week ended April 8.

Br bk Solway, Brisbane, 16c.....cs 65,000
Br shp Scottish Lochs, Melbourne, 12½c .....cs 110,000
Br bk Castor, Java, 16@18c.....cs 85,000

Week ended April 15.

Ger shp Nereus, Yokohama, 18½c...cs 70,000
Fr bk St Louis, Hong Kong, 18c....cs 70,000
Br shp St Mungo, Java, 15½c, 16½c & 17½c .....cs 80,000

Week ended April 22.

Br shp County of Roxburgh, Shanghai, 18½c. .....cs. 85,000

Week ended April 30.

Fr bk Grande Duchess Olga, Hong Kong, 17c.....cs 60,000
Nor shp Alacrita, Shanghai, 18½c....cs 85,000
Br shp Forrest Hall, Hong Kong, 17c.cs. 80,000
Br shp Decan, Hong Kong, 17c.....cs 75,000
Br str Woods, Hong Kong, 20½c.....cs 140,000
Ger shp Adelaide, Sydney, 12c.....cs 120,000

Week ended May 6.

Nor bk Nordlyset, London, 1s. 9d..nap 9,000
Fr str Charles Tibergheim, Hong Kong, 20½c. .....cs 160,000
Br str ——, Hong Kong, 20½c.....cs 135,000
Am sch Kenwood, Las Palmas, p t..cs 80,000

Week ended May 13.

Br str Claverburn, Yokohama, 21½c..cs 140,000
Br bk Queen Margaret, Iloilo, 19c....cs 80,000
Ger shp Siam, Japan, 17½c.....cs 65,000
Br str Vulcan, Philippine Is. 21¼c...cs 140,000

Week ended May 20.

Ger bk Anna, New Zealand, 16@17c.cs 65,000
Ger str Wildenfels, Yokohama, 21½c. cs 200,000

Week ended May 27.

Fr bk Rochambeau, Java, 15@16c...cs 70,000
Br str (Clyde Co).Shanghai, 21c....cs 170,000
Ger bk Nixe, Japan, 17c.....cs 65,000

Week ended June 3.

Br shp Holyrood, Java, 15@17c.....cs 80,000
Br str Baron Balfour, Shanghai, 21c.cs 150,000
Br str South America, Australia, 21c.cs 150,000
Br str Riverdale, Shanghai 21c.....cs 160,000

Week ended June 10.

Am shp I F Chapman, Hongkong, 15c.cs 75,000

Week ended June 17.

It shp Genista, Fremantle, 15c.....cs 65,000
It shp Guiseppe d'All, Penang, 14@15c.cs 55,000
Ger bk Niobe, Japan, 17c.....cs 80,000
Fr bk Bougainville, New Zealand, 16@17c .....cs 70,000

Philadelphia.

Week ended March 18.

Ger shp Robert Rickmers, Japan, 18½c cs 90,000

Week ended March 25.

Br shp Inverness-shire, Japan, 18½c..cs 90,000

Week ended April 8.

Br shp Leicester Castle, Japan, 18½c .....cs 90,000

Week ended April 15.

Br str Hindustan, Japan, 23@24c...cs 145,000

Week ended April 22.

Dan str Astoria, Japan, 23c.....cs. 150,000
Ger shp Nereide, Japan, 17½c.....cs. 70,000

Week ended May 13.

Br str Ecclesia, Japan, 22½c.....cs 140,000

Week ended June 3.

Br str Heathglen, Shanghai, 21½c...cs 160,000
It bk Francesca, Baltic, p t..... 2,000

Week ended June 10.

Br str Euplectela, U K or Cont, p t..... 20,000
It bk Castello Dragone, Med, p t..... 3,700

PETROLEUM CLEARANCES.

Following are the clearances of petroleum from the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and San Francisco on the dates named. Refined, unless otherwise specified:—

New York.

June 6.

Br str Rosalind, Halifax, 250 cs
Br str Rosalind, St Johns, 625 bbls, 400 cs

June 7.

Dtch str Prins Willem I, Guanta, 200 cs
Dtch str Prins Willem I, Porto Cabello, 200 cs
Dtch str Prins Willem I, Hayti, 1 bbl

June 8.

Nor str Uller, St Kitts, 750 cs
Nor str Uller, Barbadoes, 500 cs ref, 10 drs gas
Nor str Uller, Demerara, 2,000 cs
Am str Advance, Colon, 535 cs
Nor str Jason, Cuba, 2,250 cs, 2 bbls ref, 200 cs nap
Br str Arabistan, Buenos Ayres, 17,000 cs ref, 1,030 cs nap
Br str Arabistan, Montevideo, 10,900 cs
Am str New York, San Domingo, 2,405 cs
Am str New York, Turks Island, 68 cs
Br str Sussex, Adelaide, 11,000 cs

June 9.

Am str Santiago, Nassau, 24 cs, 4 bbls
Am str Vigilancia, Vera Cruz, 325 cs
Ger str Florida, Buenos Ayres, 51,187 cs
Ger str Florida, Rosario, 10,000 cs
Ger str Florida, Montevideo, 1,000 cs
Br str Anglo-Australian, Hong Kong, 3,000 cs

June 10.

Ger str Athos, Hayti, 3,085 cs ref, 15 cs gas
Br str Boadicia, Newcastle, N S W, 65,000 cs
Br str Boadicia, Sydney, 3,000 cs ben
Ger str Alleghany, Kingston, 1,050 cs
Ger str Alleghany, Greytown, 150 cs
Ger str Alleghany, Savanilla, 2 bbls, 2 cs
Br str Bellaura, Buenos Ayres, 6,500 cs
Br str Bellaura, Montevideo, 7,000 cs

June 11.

Dtch str Rotterdam, Amsterdam, 1,800,000 gls blk
Bg Curacao, Curacao, 694 cs, 10 bbls
Cub str Curityba, Cuba, 540 cs
Am str Philadelphia, La Guayra, 1,330 cs
Am str Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, 700 cs
Dan str Ask, Kingston, 10 bbls ref, 2 cs nap

June 13.

Br sh Glenholm, Adelaide, 81,250 cs
Ger bk Standard, Liverpool, 7,312 bbls nap, 1,500 bbls ben, 400 bbls gas

June 14.

Dtch str New York, Rotterdam, 2,750,000 gls blk, 250 bbls

June 16.

Ital bk Olga, Buenos Ayres, 100 bbls resid
Ger str Helios, Amsterdam, 1,500,000 gls blk
Br str Cacique, Guayaquil, 20 cs
Br str Cacique, Antofagasta, 560 cs

Philadelphia.

June 4.

Ger bk Tromp, Hudiksvall, 5,000 bbls
Ger bk Tromp, Sundsvall, 4,900 bbls
Br bk Comet, Shanghai, 12,000 cs

June 6.

Br str Madura, Hiogo, 165,400 cs
Br str Lackawanna, Savona, 1,571,890 gls blk
Span str Ciudad de Reus, Palma, f o, 689,833 gls cde blk

June 7.

Sch Geo May, Havana, 28,364 cs cde
Ger str Paula, Flushing, f o, 1,200,000 gls blk

June 8.

Ger str Brilliant, Flushing, f o, 1,330,000 gls blk

June 9.

Br str Beacon Light, Copenhagen, 1,270,640 gls blk, 130 bbls
Ger sh Marie, Wellington, 68,500 cs ref, 5,500 cs ben, 1,000 drs nap
Fr bk Alice et Isabelle, Sabels D'Olonne, 200 bbls ref, 600 bbls nap, 266,801 gls cde blk

Baltimore.

June 11.

Ger str Wilkommen, Flushing, f o, 1,376,375 gls blk

Boston.

Str Prince George, Yarmouth, N S, 10 bbls

June 4.

Str Halifax, St Pierre, 761 gals

June 11.

Br sch J W, Charlottetown, P E I, 154 gals
Str Admiral Dewey, Jamaica, 400 gals

San Francisco.

June 4.

Str Umatilla, Br Columbia, 31 cs
Str City of Sydney, Mexico, 98 gls
Str City of Sydney, Guatemala, 364 cs
Str City of Sydney, Salvador, 400 gls
Str City of Sydney, Nicaragua, 59 cs
Ger str Serapis, Guatemala, 65 cs
Bk Annie Johnson, Honolulu, 100 cs, 4 bbls ref, 1 dr gas
Str Alameda, Honolulu, 163 cs

June 6.

Bk Mohican, Honolulu, 5 cs

June 7.

Str Curacao, Mexico, 184 cs
Bktn Irmgard, Honolulu, 50 cs

EXPORTS OF PETROLEUM.

Following are the exports of petroleum products from the port of New York (in gallons) during the past week and since Jan. 1, as also the exports during the corresponding period of last year:—

Refined.

	For week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time last year.
Aarhuus	.....	.....	125,000
Adelaide	922,500	962,100	1,834,410
Aden	.....	5,000	25,000
Algiers	.....	38,400	.....
Algoa Bay	.....	731,450	715,880
Amoy	.....	300,000	.....
Amsterdam	3,300,000	6,850,000	7,102,500
Anjier	.....	3,959,630	1,441,390
Antigua	.....	27,963	17,706
Antofagasta	5,600	27,600	23 600
Antonina	.....	.....	75,410
Antwerp	.....	6,182,500	8,061,000
Arica	.....	.....	3,000
Assini, W. C. A.	.....	165,000	.....
Asuncion	.....	20,000	.....
Auckland	.....	656,670	645 050
Avonmouth	.....	4,350,000	5,675,000
Axim, W. C. A.	.....	350,200	170,000
Azores	.....	89,072	76,684
Bahamas	.....	.....	1,354
Bahia	.....	1,181,180	877,470
Bahia Blanca	.....	24,000	.....
Barbadoes	5,000	157,150	164,553
Barranquilla	.....	4,400	1,850
Beira	.....	2,250	.....
Belize	.....	50,517	.....
Bermuda	.....	176,736	148,625
Bluefields	.....	40,756	52,345
Bocas del Toro	.....	35,000	10,000
Bombay	.....	200,000	.....
Bonny	.....	.....	29,500
Bremen	.....	.....	25,160
Bremerhaven	.....	.....	1,290,000
Brisbane	.....	464,930	524,570

(Continued on page 32.)

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GENERAL OFFICE. Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Petroleum Pipe Line Statements for May, 1904.

The following table gives the receipts of each company from the wells during the months of April and May, 1904:—

RECEIPTS.

	April.	May.
Cumberland Pipe Line.	64,401.74	85,515.19
Emery Pipe Line.....	27,675.03	28,402.74
Eureka Pipe Line.....	992,396.78	1,046,950.54
Macksburg Pipe Line..	392,689.78	428,067.33
National Transit.....	445,326.39	402,283.74
Prod. & Ref. Oil Co...	184,314.84	181,620.82
Southwest Pa. P. L...	248,030.52	254,635.32
Tidewater Pipe Co.....	157,926.94	157,168.74
U. S. Pipe Line.....	9,464.71	9,364.06
Totals	2,522,225.98	2,653,708.48

MONTHLY RECEIPTS.

The following is a comparative statement of the receipts during each month in the years 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904:—

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Jan....	2,934,048	2,559,185	2,621,892	2,269,168
Feb....	2,509,852	2,199,982	2,286,710	2,227,403
March..	2,809,586	2,560,762	2,701,879	2,646,015
April...	2,791,932	2,635,929	2,626,408	2,522,226
May....	2,921,334	2,713,013	2,598,408	2,653,708
June...	2,712,789	2,529,449	2,678,675	.....
July....	2,905,841	2,777,650	2,668,460	.....
Aug....	2,862,228	2,664,141	2,548,279	.....
Sept...	2,585,082	2,727,494	2,570,881	.....
Oct....	2,755,311	2,791,533	2,583,319	.....
Nov....	2,519,915	2,532,007	2,281,533	.....
Dec....	2,060,706	2,609,283	2,485,664	.....
Year..	32,496,116	31,360,448	30,652,108	.....
Average	2,745,509	2,613,371	2,554,342	2,463,704

DELIVERIES.

The following exhibits the deliveries from each line during the months of April and May, 1904:—

	April.	May.
Crescent Pipe Line....	124,294.59	134,989.61
Cumberland Pipe Line.	21,506.98	20,558.78
Emery Pipe Line.....	27,752.16	26,852.91
Eureka Pipe Line.....	28,774.85	35,623.02
Macksburg Pipe Line..	6,894.45	5,791.61
National Transit.....	756,342.73	818,002.55
N. Y. Transit Co.....	85,768.43	199,082.41
Prod. & Ref. Oil Co...	135,364.89	164,627.09
Southern Pipe Line...	646,603.93	744,336.90
Southwest Pa. P. L...	70,623.80	63,528.16
Tidewater Pipe Line...	185,979.22	300,827.39
U. S. Pipe Line.....	21,544.81	12,083.33
Totals	2,111,540.84	2,545,903.76

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS.

The following is a comparative statement of the deliveries during each month in the years 1901, 1902,, 1903 and 1904:—

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Jan....	3,135,704	3,013,150	2,885,789	2,481,933
Feb....	2,585,297	2,282,872	2,198,668	2,339,138
March..	2,885,557	2,613,412	2,702,821	2,122,964
April...	2,854,188	2,447,301	2,556,172	2,111,541
May....	3,033,527	3,410,053	2,735,796	2,545,904
June...	2,843,781	2,708,493	2,670,232	.....
July....	3,278,511	2,740,665	2,679,278	.....
Aug....	3,250,421	2,911,251	2,696,969	.....
Sept....	3,075,809	2,792,104	2,663,434	.....
Oct....	3,244,610	3,218,685	2,623,539	.....
Nov....	3,116,322	2,898,693	2,529,180	.....
Dec....	3,026,982	3,117,782	2,552,745	.....
Year..	36,330,739	34,154,461	31,584,623	.....
Average	3,028,309	2,846,205	2,632,052	2,320,296

NET STOCKS.

The following shows the stock held by each of the pipe line companies at the close of April and May, 1904:—

	April.	May.
Crescent Pipe Line....	148,899.09	151,638.85
Cumberland Pipe Line.	450,001.48	452,988.54
Emery Pipe Line.....	13,920.81	15,470.64
Eureka Pipe Line.....	1,062,149.50	1,020,958.52
Macksburg Pipe Line..	364,202.25	359,875.39
National Transit.....	1,390,439.40	1,578,550.27
N. Y. Transit Co.....	22,839.41	25,641.50
Prod. & Ref. Oil Co...	330,768.25	347,761.94
Southern Pipe Line....	645,711.80	592,691.05
Southwest Pa. P. L....	629,489.32	702,222.75
Tidewater Pipe Line...	402,213.89	316,155.77
U. S. Pipe Line.....	40,477.48	79,109.46
Totals	5,501,112.77	5,644,064.72

TOTAL NET STOCKS.

The following table exhibits the stock of all pipe lines on hand at the close of each month in 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904:—

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Jan....	12,956,090	8,905,706	5,546,338	4,060,225
Feb....	12,880,608	8,880,897	5,639,351	4,568,107
March.	12,865,464	8,828,230	5,560,082	5,103,130
April..	12,705,315	7,096,776	5,646,195	5,501,113
May....	12,579,058	7,299,734	5,547,229	5,644,065
June...	12,446,054	7,108,844	5,566,926	.....
July....	12,099,866	7,156,050	5,553,525	.....
Aug....	11,700,816	6,896,507	5,407,611	.....
Sept...	11,147,875	6,815,799	5,262,887	.....
Oct....	10,608,822	6,416,556	5,208,298	.....
Nov....	9,978,928	6,087,071	4,936,818	.....
Dec....	9,420,421	5,699,127	4,823,199	.....

OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

The following table exhibits the amount of oil held by the National Transit Company, represented by outstanding certificates and other vouchers, at the close of each month in 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904:—

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Jan....	2,461,000	2,481,000	250,000	210,000
Feb....	2,845,000	2,481,000	233,000	200,000
March..	2,485,000	2,481,000	282,000	198,000
April...	2,464,000	1,510,000	233,000	183,000
May....	2,464,000	1,519,000	237,000	157,000
June....	2,461,000	882,839	173,000	.....
July....	2,473,120	884,278	172,000	.....
Aug....	2,459,842	884,458	172,000	.....
Sept....	2,462,156	582,320	172,000	.....
Oct....	2,469,153	238,529	192,000	.....
Nov....	2,474,058	273,000	200,000	.....
Dec....	2,473,580	283,000	210,000	.....

NATIONAL TRANSIT COMPANY.

Summary of report of the National Transit Company at the close of business May 31, 1904:—

Gross stocks.....	2,437,736.80
Sediment and surplus.....	859,186.53
Acceptances, etc..... 157,000.00	
Credit balances.....1,421,550.27	
Total liabilities.....	1,578,550.27

RECEIPTS.

Runs from wells..... 462,283.74	
Other receipts..... 810,977.42	
Total receipts.....	1,273,261.16

DELIVERIES.

Regular shipments.... 818,002.55	
Delivered to other lines 262,936.75	
Total deliveries.....	1,080,939.30

TIDEWATER COMPANY.

Summary report of the Tidewater Pipe Line Company at the close of business, May 31, 1904: —

Gross stock.....	404,475.63
Credit balances.....	88,319.86
Acceptances	
Credit balances..... 316,155.77	
Total liabilities.....	316,155.77

RECEIPTS.

Receipts from wells... 157,168.74	
Rec'ts from other lines 61,052.25	
Total	218,220.99

SHIPMENTS.

Regular 300,827.39	
To other lines..... 4,955.86	
Total	305,783.25

Ohio and Indiana Oil.

The following table, giving statistics of Ohio and Indiana oils, are not included in the stocks and average reported above. The first table shows the receipts during each month, in the years 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904:—

MONTHLY RECEIPTS.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Jan....	1,530,051	1,657,429	1,641,859	1,470,215
Feb....	1,399,476	1,385,441	1,409,283	1,395,370
March..	1,448,370	1,620,737	1,701,958	1,707,050
April...	1,520,480	1,615,285	1,643,885	1,673,315
May....	1,603,343	1,709,452	1,729,383	1,743,850
June...	1,546,494	1,659,721	1,797,537	.....
July....	1,609,402	1,792,235	1,838,449	.....
Aug....	1,616,043	1,776,611	1,779,163	.....
Sept....	1,587,497	1,724,990	1,801,975	.....
Oct.....	1,683,987	1,705,350	1,806,779	.....
Nov....	1,573,170	1,619,089	1,644,184	.....
Dec....	1,483,456	1,628,096	1,694,568	.....
Year..	18,552,770	18,984,306	20,489,023	.....
Average	1,546,661	1,665,334	1,707,419	1,597,960

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS.

The following table is a statement of the shipments during each month of 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904:—

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Jan....	1,457,500	1,509,521	2,073,604	2,072,919
Feb....	1,334,700	1,716,820	1,845,381	1,875,859
March..	1,460,000	1,872,115	1,991,423	2,043,115
April...	1,403,650	1,289,535	1,993,908	1,891,294
May....	1,430,531	1,051,531	2,080,010	1,853,922
June...	1,553,488	1,930,518	2,071,015	.....
July....	1,042,574	1,994,975	1,995,094	.....
Aug....	1,656,021	2,106,452	2,039,446	.....
Sept....	1,508,168	1,984,511	1,886,596	.....
Oct.....	1,044,794	2,050,044	2,131,038	.....
Nov....	1,340,880	2,037,556	1,961,920	.....
Dec....	1,562,581	1,896,265	2,129,946	.....
Year..	17,760,515	22,060 471	24,220 581	.....
Average	1,480,043	1,840,873	2,018,382	1,947,422

TOTAL NET STOCKS.

The following gives the amount of the stocks in Ohio oil at the close of each month in 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904:—

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Jan....	15,249,598	18,010,335	16,739,754	14,679,290
Feb....	15,360,256	17,824,823	16,489,631	14 296,963
March.	15,148,862	17,766,927	16,378,976	14,158,758
April..	13,940,636	18 205,072	16,186,819	14,098,687
May....	16,248,382	18,439,723	16,032,321	14,176,154
June..	16,403,901	18,341,671	15,920,295	.....
July...	16,792,433	18,315,974	15,957,875	.....
Aug...	16,885,807	18,153,120	15,854,527	.....
Sept...	17,136,195	18,025,986	15,861,217	.....
Oct...	17,362,717	17,833,537	15,713,425	.....
Nov...	17,570,319	17,565,114	15,482,254	.....
Dec...	17,760,306	17 306,426	15,138,637	.....

Buckeye Pipe Line Company.

Summary of the report of the Buckeye and Indiana pipe line companies at the close of business, May 31, 1904:—

Gross stock.....	17,470,545.05
Sediment, etc.....	3 294,390.56
Net stocks.....	14,176,154.49

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding acceptances, etc.....	3,600,000.00
Credit balances.....	10,576,154.49
Total	14 176,754.49

RECEIPTS.

Runs from wells.....	1,743,850.27
Receipts from other lines.....	187,538.56
Total	1,931,388.83

SHIPMENTS.

Regular	1,853,921.81
To other lines.....	.....
Total	1,853,921.81

Franklin Pipe Line Company.

The following table shows the runs during each month for the past five years of heavy oil in the Franklin district:—

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
January...	4,394	4,096	3,196	2,833	1,702
February..	2,734	1,827	3,205	2,930	1,752
March.....	5,365	5,380	3,396	4,543	5,184
April.....	5,616	3,989	4,501	3,729	7,072
May.....	4,300	4,795	3,936	3,477	3,923
June.....	4,231	4,042	3,754	4,208	....
July.....	4,581	4,133	4,163	4,090	....
August.....	3,920	3,870	3,345	2,919	....
September.	4,458	4,611	4,232	3,791	....
October....	3,687	4,055	3,579	3 571	....
November..	4,212	3,460	3,540	2,825	....
December..	3,909	3,809	2,863	2,475	....
Year.....	51,407	48,107	43,739	41,391	....
Average....	4,284	4,009	3,645	3,449	3,926

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS.

In the following table are given the monthly shipments from January 1, 1900, to date:—

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
January...	10,755	7,262	6,348	11,402	4,693
February..	5,418	9,726	3,212	6,853	4,097
March.....	1,597	871	65	2,090	1,005
April.....	551	665	445	289	598
May.....	931	726	....	289	300
June.....	1,048	364	....	890	....
July.....	737	434	588	434	....
August....	2,515	12,995	479	144	....
September.	3,207	927	4,679	4,521	....
October....	2,849	4,249	5,136	1,032	....
November..	7,928	7,905	7,133	11,902	....
December..	6,156	11,042	9,143	12,518	....
Year.....	43,682	57,214	36,225	52,364	....
Average...	3,640	4,768	3,010	4,364	2,139

TOTAL NET STOCKS.

The net stocks at the end of each month since January 1, 1900, were as follows:—

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
January...	32,011	42,840	34,833	33,028	28,525
February..	20,427	34,912	32,886	30,004	26,179
March.....	33,094	42,775	36,217	32,457	30,350
April.....	38,160	42,775	40,279	35,897	33,833
May.....	41,528	46,814	44,209	39,083	37,456
June.....	47,711	50,522	47,983	42,395	....
July.....	48,565	34,220	51,538	46,051	....
August....	49,970	40,195	54,405	48,827	....
September.	51,222	48,909	53,958	48,096	....
October....	52,059	48,714	52,400	50,646	....
November..	48,343	44,219	48,777	41,559	....
December..	46,096	36,986	42,497	31,516	....

Petroleum as Fuel.

The Liquid Fuel Board of the Navy, consisting of Commander J. R. Edwards, Lieutenant-Commanders W. M Parks and F. H. Bailey, has submitted its report, an outline of which was given in these columns last week. As a result of the extended series of tests the following conclusions have been drawn:—

1. That no difficulty should be experienced by an intelligent fireroom force in burning oil in a uniform manner. It need likewise require but little experience upon the part of skilled water-tenders to be able to detect, either by the character of the roar or hissing noise or by the color of the flame at different points, an approximate idea both as to the evaporative output and efficiency conditions.

2. For general purposes on shore, high pressure steam is a better spraying medium than air. The use of steam, however, as an atomizing agent for naval purposes, will undoubtedly require a considerable increase in the size of the evaporating plant, and this must be considered of importance. The necessary increase of the evaporating plant is practically the main objection to the employment of steam as the spraying medium for liquid fuel on board naval and merchant vessels.

3. While the use of steam as a spraying medium will undoubtedly prove most satisfactory for general purposes, the result of the tests show that the consumption of fuel oil cannot be forced to as great an extent with steam as the atomizing agent as when highly heated compressed air is used for this purpose.

As the warship is designed to be operated at short notice under the severest forced draft conditions, the question will have to be considered whether it is not more advisable to fit air burners that would be found most efficient for the day of battle rather than effect an installation of steam burners that are most desirable for general cruising. The advantages of air as the best spraying medium for severe forced draft conditions is due to the fact that this atomizing agent, after entering the furnace, is a supporter of combustion.

With the use of steam as the atomizing agent the rarified vapor simply displaces a certain portion of air that is requisite for complete combustion. If it were not for the fact that air compressors necessary for supplying an atomizing agent are very bulky and heavy, and require considerable room for their installation, the question might be considered whether for warship purposes it would not be advantageous to effect an installation whereby either the air or steam could be used at will.

4. That in every oil fuel installation special provision should be made for the removal of the water that will collect from various sources at the bottom of the supply tanks. Even a small amount of water pumped to the burners will interfere with the efficient and satisfactory work of an oil fuel installation. As it is essential with every boiler installation to secure a uniform if not large output, the annoyance and evil of occasionally pumping water rather than oil to the burners cannot be overestimated.

5. That the evaporative efficiency of crude and refined oil is practically the same no matter from what locality the oil may come. The danger of using crude oil, however, is much greater. As it should not be an expensive matter to build refineries near one of the terminal points of a pipe line, the expense of such refining should not increase to a perceptible degree the cost of fuel, since the sale of the by-products of crude oil would often pay in great part the expense of distillation.

6. The exceeding benefit of heating the air necessary for effecting combustion cannot be doubted.

7. In order to provide a uniform supply of oil to the burners, the oil should be heated by some simple means. It can be expected that the burners will be operated much more satisfactorily when oil is thus heated.

8. Where the use of a liquid fuel installation is projected, there should be a reserve of burners installed, and these burners should be a design that would permit rapid examination, through overhauling and easy renewal of special parts by the fireroom force. Careful experiment as well as extended experience have shown that by increasing the number of burners there is not only a more uniform but a more efficient distribution of flame. There is also a minimizing of the blow pipe effect, as well as a marked reduction in the amount of noise in the furnace.

9. That the hygrometric state of the atmosphere has a noticeable influence upon the efficiency and capacity output of boilers.

10. In order to secure in oil fuel installation more uniformity of conditions in the furnace, and to decrease the noise where air is used as a spraying medium, an air cushion tank for the oil supply pump should be installed. Such a tank would break the pulsation of the pump and serve a similar purpose as a regular air chamber of an ordinary feed pump.

11. In view of the liability of every form of burner to clog, the necessity of making special provision for straining the oil was emphatically shown. It would be extremely advisable to install a strainer, both on the suction and discharge pipes of the oil feed supply. These strainers should be of a design that would permit rapid examination and renewal, and one patterned after the Macomb type would meet all general requirements.

12. Extended experience in the burning of crude oil will confirm the opinion that the simpler the furnace, the greater its efficiency. The erection of brick arches only tends, in many cases, to reduce the volume of space necessary for effecting complete combustion. In Scotch boilers there should be a simple vertical brick lining of the back combustion chamber wall, and a lining of the front end of the furnace for about a third of its length.

13. That no design of oil fuel installation should be permitted for marine purposes which would not permit the renewal within twenty-four hours of all grate and bearing bars so that a return to coal could be accomplished within a reasonable time in case of failure of oil supply.

14. Where oil is used as fuel in a Scotch boiler the introduction of retarders in the tubes will undoubtedly increase the evaporative efficiency of the boilers. The use of retarders will prove beneficial by reason of the fact that such devices not only prevent the heated products of combustion from passing too freely through the tubes, but likewise cause a more uniform distribution of these gases in their passage through the tubes to the base of the stack. In thus causing a more uniform and effective heating of the tubes the liability of the end of the tubes to be burned is undoubtedly diminished.

With oil as a fuel but little soot forms on the heating surfaces of the tubes. Where retarders are not used in large tubes in an oil fuel installation, it is reasonable to presume that a certain portion of the gases of combustion reach the smokestack without coming into contact with any of the boiler surfaces. Where coal, however, is used as a fuel in a Scotch boiler, the resulting coating of the tubes by the soot generally reduces their sectional area to a degree sufficient to materially impede the flow of the gases of combustion, and therefore, under such conditions the gases reach the base of the stack at a comparatively low temperature. Where oil is properly burned it can be regarded as a fact that the velocity of the flow of the gases is greater than where coal is used, and therefore retarders should be used in the case of fire tube boilers and increased baffling in the case of water tube boilers.

15. An important point established has been that the calorimeter openings of water tube boilers should be less than in the case of the Scotch boiler whether oil or coal be used as fuel.

16. That marine firemen are not ill-disposed toward the use of oil. It will be essential, however, particularly for marine work, to secure intelligent men for the operation of the burners. It will be found that resulting financial economy will ensue by intrusting the management of oil fuel installations to men of skill and judgment. Cheap labor cannot be employed in this work; there will be resulting damage, annoyance and danger if the operation of oil fuel burners is assigned to unskilled labor.

17. That the efficiency of oil plants will be primarily dependent upon the character of the installation of fittings and auxiliaries. The form of the burners, so long as it is manufactured in accordance with general well known principles, and all its parts are accessible for overhauling, will play a very small part in extending the use of crude petroleum. The method and character of the installation are all important, and therefore the work of designing and constructing such a plant should only be intrusted to those who have given careful study to the matter and who have had extended practical experience in burning the crude product. Consumers should take special care that they neither purchase appliances that have been untried, nor permit the installation to be effected by persons who have had but limited experience in such work.

18. Where crude petroleum has undergone a slight refining or distillation no ill effects result to modern steel boilers. From the standpoint of endurance of the boiler, the advantage, if any, is with oil. Crude oil, however, by reason of its searching and corrosive effects has a greater tendency than refined oil to attack the seams and tubes of modern boilers. For marine work, therefore, no crude petroleum should be used, particularly for ships making long voyages the fuel oil should undergo some mild distillation before being placed in the tanks.

19. That in the stowing of liquid fuel on board vessels, whether taken on board for fuel purposes or for transportation in bulk, the compartments containing the crude product should be as few as possible both for reason of safety as well as for facility of delivery and discharge.

20. That with the use of oil the forcing of a marine boiler should be much more readily accomplished than with the use of coal.

21. That under forced draft conditions, and with water tube boilers, and with the use of oil as fuel, the solution of the smoke question is nearly as remote as ever. Where a limited quantity of oil is burnt in a Scotch boiler, however, and retarders are used in the tubes, crude petroleum should be smokeless.

22. The value and necessity of installing a series of draft gauges between the ash pan and the base of the stack was conclusively shown. As a result of the study of the draft conditions at different points, there were changes made in baffling the gases which were of decided benefit. It is, therefore, recommended that a series of draft gauges be fitted to the boilers of several large ships burning coal for experimental purposes, since the board is

of the opinion that marked gain both as to the efficiency and capacity of naval boilers would be secured by a careful observation and study of the draft conditions at various points between ash pan and smokestack.

23. In order to secure for the day of battle increased speed for warships, naval administrators are justified in demanding of manufacturers of water tube boilers increased coal consumption per square foot of grate surface. The weight thus saved in the reduction of the number of boilers should be exclusively applied to giving the machinery greater endurance by using heavier boiler linings and castings, and more substantial auxiliaries. The space gained in the reduction of the number of boilers should be assigned to providing increased sized fire rooms, evaporator rooms and passageway in the boiler compartments. The fireroom conditions on board the modern battleship could not be much worse whether viewed from the standpoint of providing for sanitary stokeholes, or for an arrangement of firerooms, where not only efficient stoking can be carried on, but an installation in which there are adequate facilities for rapidly effecting routine examination and repairs. It is not surprising that there is excessive expenditure as regards cost of repairs, rapid and excessive depreciation, and that the boiler endurance is exceedingly limited when marine steam generators are crowded in the manner in which they are now installed. Under existing fireroom conditions, auxiliary feed and bilge pumps are likewise installed in niches cut out of the bunker compartment. As now arranged, the character of the installation of these appliances not only interfere with the efficient stoking and repairs to the boilers, but the pumps themselves are constantly under either repairs or examination, due to the dust and grit which settles upon their working parts, and thus cause their early renewal. There can be no satisfactory installation of either coal or oil burning appliances until an increase of space is allowed for the operation and preservation of boiler installation.

24. The absolute lack of endurance of both Scotch and Mica water gauge glasses for installation in boilers carrying over 250 pounds pressure, and subject to forced draft usage was conclusively established. Reflex water gauge glasses should alone be used on boilers which are subject to heavy forced draft conditions.

25. Practically every form of commercial fire brick that was used in the boiler for the purpose of forming a deflecting arch disintegrated under the action of the intense heat generated. In case any form of arch or bridge wall is essential to the efficient or forced burning of liquid fuel, then special experiments should be conducted to secure a refractory brick that would possess endurance under the severest of forced draft conditions.

26. For naval installations there should be supplied a fuel oil that will not flash under 175 degrees Fahrenheit. The higher flash point required for naval than for merchant vessels is essential for the following reasons:—

(a) The war vessel must be kept in readiness to proceed to the tropics at immediate notice, and the firing of the guns subjects the naval ship to danger conditions to which other types of vessels are not exposed.

(b) The fitting of numerous transverse bulkheads and a protective deck in a naval installation, combined with the fact that both machinery and boilers are exceedingly crowded, make it extremely difficult to properly ventilate certain compartments, and therefore in warships it will be necessary to use special precautions both in the stowing and in the handling of oil fuel.

(c) The fact that a large number of men must be permanently housed beneath decks on naval ships will make it difficult to prevent the use of open lights in some of the lower compartments and thus the danger of using oil as a fuel from this cause will always be great in naval vessels.

27. There should be no attempt made to use oil as auxiliary or supplementary to coal. Such an installation is certain to prove unsatisfactory, and the solution of the oil fuel problem for naval purposes is only delayed in an attempt to inject a limited supply of oil fuel over a bed of incandescent coal. The mechanical features of the problem having been satisfactorily met, the good of the service requires that any installation attempted should depend alone upon oil as a fuel and not any combination with coal.

28. In maritime construction no oil fuel should be carried in compartments directly beneath the boilers. In case such compartments should ever be used as oil reservoirs there might be danger of radiated heat from the boilers volatilizing and exploding some of the hydro-carbons of the fuel oil. In case also there was any puncturing of the inner bottom the hot ashes might reach the oil. The tendency of oil able to reach the bilges through improper manipulation of the valves of the manifold box is exceedingly liable to occur.

29. The importance and necessity of always possessing a reserved supply of superior fuel was strikingly impressed upon the board, for both during the coal and oil experiments there was resulting delay due to the non-delivery of fuel. Special effort was taken at all times to maintain a reserve supply of coal, but from causes beyond the control of the board shipments of such fuel would be delayed. Particularly was it found difficult to secure hand-picked coal of superior quality and in one instance such fuel could only be secured within reasonable time by having it shipped at express rates to the experimental plant. The necessity of maintaining at every naval station a large invoice of hand-picked coal of the very best quality, to be utilized for emergency and experimental purposes, was repeatedly emphasized. As for a reserve of coal for war purposes, it is highly probable that in a contest for the command of the sea an adequate reserve of fuel may be only one remove in importance from the possession of a reserve of ships.

30. In view of the fact that 48 per cent. of the world's output of crude petroleum is produced in the United States, and that practically our entire yield is secured from fields which are in pipe line communication with important maritime and strategic ports, the board considers that a joint commission representing commercial, manufacturing, maritime and naval interests should be authorized by Congress, whose province it would be to formulate such rules and regulations that would provide for an economical, efficient, enduring and safe fuel installation. Heretofore the oil fuel problem has been principally investigated by various individual interests which have sought to secure information along certain lines, and as a result there has not been secured that knowledge of the subject which would secure for the country at large such development of the use of crude oil as fuel as would be warranted considering the natural advantages possessed by the United States in having at its command near great seaports such a large proportionate supply of the world's production of the crude product. Particularly for the development of our commercial interests in the Gulf of Mexico and on the Pacific Coast should the work of such commission have important influence in extending our prestige and power whether viewed from a commercial, maritime or naval standpoint.

31. The board regards the engineering or mechanical feature of the liquid fuel problem as having been practically and satisfactorily solved. For manufacturing purposes, the financial and supply features are the only hindrances to the use of crude petroleum as a standard fuel. For mercantile purposes, the commercial and transportation features of the problem are existing bars which limit the use of oil fuel for merchant ships. For naval purposes there is the additional serious difficulty to be overcome of providing satisfactory and safe structural arrangement for carrying an adequate bunker supply.

32. That in the consideration of the problem of attempting to use oil as a fuel for either maritime or naval purposes, it should be particularly remembered that by reason of the economic and commercial demands of crude oil for illuminating, lubricating and other purposes, the available supply of the world's production of crude petroleum that could be used as a fuel would not meet over 3 per cent. of the world's demand for coal and other combustibles. For a time, therefore, the effort should be made to use oil fuel only for special purposes in particular localities.

33. The board considers that what will eventually be recognized as the most important result of these extended experiments is the collection of a great mass of trustworthy data concerning the comparative value of coal and oil as a fuel under various conditions. It should be observed that this data was taken with exceeding care, and checked at the earliest practicable time after each test. Wherever it was found that discrepancies existed in any experiment, the test was repeated in order to discover, if possible, the cause of the inconsistency. There have also been secured very complete and trustworthy data in regard to boiler efficiency and capacity.

In conclusion, the board desires to call attention to the fact that these experiments continued uninterruptedly for a period of 28 months, and that for a considerable period of this time there were no fewer than six commissioned officers giving special consideration to this subject. There were also employed in connection with this duty skilled draftsmen and experts of the Bureau of Steam Engineering as well as members of the bureau's clerical staff. For one year there were available for this experimental work the entire crew of the torpedo boat Rodgers. The work represents an immense amount of labor, and, as the board has been in correspondence with nearly every interest, directly or indirectly concerned with the use of oil as a combustible, it is believed that the report submitted will not only be of value to the Navy Department, but to the manufacturing and mercantile business interests of the nation.

Recent Progress in the Industry of Perfumes.

(Concluded from June 6, page 28d.)

Ogston and Moore give the different numbers for the different years of this essence as to density, optical activity and percentage in ethers. They describe the characteristics of the different essences produced from unripe fruits, which have fallen in storms. They describe also the essence of bergamot black, produced from a fruit of somewhat different species, which had not come to maturity. The density is greater, and the percentage in ethers less. The color, as indicated by the name, is very dark.

Essence of Bergamot Leaves.—According to Salvatore Gulli, the production does not exceed 20-25 kilograms per year; 100 kilos of leaves furnish 150 grams of essence; density 0.871 to 0.873; rotary power, +25° 30′ to +26°. The most frequent adulteration of this essence consists in the addition of turpentine at the time of distillation.

Essence of Bystropogon Origanifolius, a new essence investigated by Schimmel & Co. It resembles in odor the essence of pennyroyal. It is produced from a shrub growing in the Canaries; its density is 0.924 at 15° C; its rotary power +2° 57′; acid index, 0; saponification index, 11.1; after acetylation, 53.83; refraction index, 1.48229; it is soluble in 2.5 volumes of alcohol of 70°. Limonene is found in it, tetrabromide, fusible at 104°; pulegone, hydrated oxime, fusible at 147°; and menthone, semi-carbazone fusible at 180-181°.

Essence of Coffee.—This essence has been obtained by Erdmann. On distilling 150 kil. of ground coffee in powder in a current of steam, and treating the distilled waters with ether, he obtained 83.5 grams of essence, a yield of 0.0557 p. c. It is a brown liquid, of strong coffee odor; its density at 16° C is 1.0844; it contains 3.1 p. c. of nitrogen; it boils between 150° and 190° O. The distillate, as well as the residue, is strongly acid. By extraction with sodium carbonate from 38 to 42 p. c. of methylacetic acid (valeric acid) is obtained, and a little acetic acid. The part not acid has been fractionated in four portions. In the first, furfurylic alcohol and furfurol have been found. The other portions, treated with soda to remove the phenolic ingredients, yield 0.890 gram of essence, of very pronounced coffee odor, distilling at 93°, under 13 m. m. of pressure, and containing 9.71 p. c. of nitrogen. Phenols have not been identified. If equal parts of caffeine, caffetanic acid and sugar-cane are heated together, the odor of coffee is exhaled.

Essence of Camphorosma Mouspelliaca.—M. Cassan has discovered that the plant contains 0.20 p. c. of essence; its color is yellow, bordering on green; its density at 17° C, 0.970; index of refraction, 1.3724 at 15° C. Its odor resembles that of bitter almonds; it has the property of solidifying at +4°. The plant on distillation with potash yields propylamine.

Essence of Camphor.—Parry has remarked that the light essence of camphor is employed in the adulteration of a large number of essences; among which are the essences of mint, eucalyptus and wintergreen.

Dowzard gives the properties of certain essences of camphor:—

1.	0.8805+28° 38′	light essence of camphor.
2.	0.9124+18°	light essence of camphor.
3.	0.9240+13°	a good essence.
4.	0.9817+18° 52′	very good essence.
5.	0.9980+ 9° 10′	prime essence, rarely on the market.

Nakazo in Japan has prepared saffrol with essence of camphor. The white essence is obtained by fractional distillation of the essence of crude camphor, after separation of the camphor. It distills between 150° and 195° C, and consists of pinene, phellandrene, cineol and dipentene. The red camphor essence comes from the distillation of the residue of the fractionation of the white essence; it distills between 225° and 270°; it is formed in greater part of saffrol, a little eugenol and camphor. The saffrol is drawn off by fractionation and cooling of the parts rich in saffrol, which is deposited in transparent rhombic crystals. Caprylic acid is one of the constituents of the essence of camphor.

Essence of the Cinnamon of Ceylon.—Besides cinnamic aldehyde, Walbaum and Hutig have discovered in this essence methyl amylketone; boiling point, 151-153° C; fusing point of its semicarbazone, 122-123°. The first portions of the distillation give the furfurol reaction with aniline. The fraction 160-165° has a density of 0.08695 at 15° C; rotatory power, 15° 10′; pinene is characterized by its nitrosochloride and by nitrolbenzylamine. In the part boiling at 170-174°, density 0.8614, rotatory power, 5° 4′, they found phellandrene. Cymol was found in a portion boiling at 48°, under 4 to 5 m. m. of pressure. Benzoic, nonylic, hydrocinnamic and cuminic aldehydes were found in the different fractions. From fractions freed from aldehydes by bisulphite, a part distilling from 195° to 205° was obtained by rectification; this, oxidized by the chromic mixture, yielded citral, characterized by citryl, B-naphthocinchoninic acid; linalol was therefore present. The isobutyrate of lindlyle seems to be also found in this essence. Eugenol was determined by formation of benzoil-eugenol, melting at 69-70° C. Finally, caryophyllene was discovered in the last fractions; the portion distilling at 260-261° had a density of 0.9047, and a rotary power of 7° 20′.

Essence of the Leaves of the Cinnamon Tree.—In this essence eugenol, cinnamic aldehyde, saffrol and benzoic aldehyde and acid, had already been discovered. The chemists of Schimmel & Co. have studied it, and the product examined has the following properties:— Specific weight, 1.0479; rotatory power, 0° 16′; saponification index, 40.2. The essence freed from eugenol by shaking with soda distills in vacuum at between 34° and 110°, under 12 m. m. of pressure. At 71° C terpenes and benzaldehyde are principally distilled; at 90° linalol passes, yielding citral on oxidation. In the fractions of higher boiling point quite large quantities of saffrol have been drawn over.

Essence of Cedrat.—According to Dr. Salvatore Gulli, three kinds of the cedrat plant are cultivated. The citrus medica vulgaris; the citrus medica gibocarpa and the citrus medica rhegina. An essence which he prepared had the following properties:— density 0.8706 and rotatory power +67°. These two characteristics are sufficient to detect the usual adulteration with citron and sweet or bitter orange essences.

Essence of the Cedar of the Atlas.—Beisse has found in this essence about 16 p. c. of a sesquiterpenic alcohol. Grimal has found cadinene by its dichlorhydrate and its dibromhydrate, a ketone whose semicarbazone melts at 159-160° C, and its bromated oxime at 132-133°, with traces of acetone.

Essence of Balm Mint.—The Shimmel chemists have not found citronellol in the Ceylon essence, but have succeeded in extracting it from the Java essence. The geraniol is removed in the state of chloro-calcic combination; this is washed with petroleum ether. The essence not combined is heated with phthalic anhydride, and the acid ether of citronellol is removed with an alkaline solution; by saponification the citronellol is drawn off; density, 0.866; rotary power, +1° 45′.

Essence of Citron.—Burgess and Child have found levogyrous pinene in this essence. According to them, nonylic and octylic aldehydes, although in small quantity, play an important role in its aroma. They have discovered a second terpene, which has not been identified. In the residue of the distillation they note the presence of a resin, which is deposited from a hot acetonic solution; it melts at 64-67° C. Citronellol and phellandrene have not been discovered.

Ogsdon and Moore, after examination of a large number of samples, have demonstrated that the specific weight for the majority varies between 0.856 and 0.858; in optical activity it varies a good deal from one year to another.

The Schimmel chemists have determined by its semicarbazone, fusible at 36-137° C., and elementary analysis, the presence of methylheptenone separated by bisulphite. Terpineol has been drawn off by fractionation and identified by means of its phenylurethane, melting at 110°, which corresponds to terpineol fusible at 35°.

Essence of Eucalyptus.—This essence contains a sesquiterpene, which, according to H. G. Smith, assumes a rose coloration with phosphoric acid. The essence of eucalyptus hoemastoma contains 50 per cent. It boils at 260-265° C.; its density is 0.9249 at 19° C.; it has been named aromadendrene.

Essence of Bitter Fennel.—Tardy's studies include the essences of Algeria and Galicia. The first has a density of 0.991; rotatory power +62° 16′; it contains right-hand pinene, phellandrene, fenone, estragol and anethol. There are no aldehydes, but a left-hand sesquiterpene and a right-hand diterpene. Thymo-hydroquinone is probably present. In the Galicia essence a right-hand terebenic carbide has been found, a right-hand terpenylic carbide (phellandrene), and a large proportion of fenone, estragol and anethol.

Essence of Galanga.—Schindelmeiser has identified in it right-hand pinene. The fractions distilling between 230° and 240° C.; density 0.932, yield a fusible dichlorhydrate at 51° C. A new sesquiterpene is, therefore, present. In the parts distilling at 274-276° there is probably cadanene.

Essence of Cloves.—The Schimmel chemists have isolated by means of bisulphite of soda, methyl-n-amylketone, similar to that of the essence of cinnamon; density, 0.8832 at 0° C.; 0.8223 at 15° C.; boiling point, 151-153°; the fractions 200-240° contain benzoic acid, probably combined with methylic alcohol. The terpenes are not present in these portions.

Essence of Jasmine.—Erdmann has found in jasmine essence obtained by extraction anthranilate of methyl. Hesse maintains that the essence obtained by extraction does not contain anthranilate of methyl. According to him, this would be formed in the flower during the period of enfleurage; 1,000 kilograms of flowers would furnish, according to different methods, by solvents, 178 grams of essence; by enfleurage, 1,784 grams, and 195 by distillation of the flowers which have served for the enfleurage.

Essence of Lavender.—An adulteration has been discovered in this essence by Schimmel & Co., the addition of benzoic acid for the purpose of raising the index of saponification.

Parry gives the results of the examination of a large number of lavender essences; his conclusions are that the determination of the value or purity of an essence, according to its saponification index, is not in accord with the results to which his analyses have led.

Essence of the Leaves of the Mandarin Orange.—An essence proceeding from distillation of the leaves with steam, according to Charabot, has the following properties:—Fluorescent liquid; strong odor; rotatory power +6° 40′; saponification index, 160°. It has about 50 per cent. of methyl-anthranilite of methyl; formation of acid fusible at 179° C.; elementary analysis, coefficient of saturation, 371.2; with

identification of the acetylated derivative with the product of synthesis.

Another essence examined by Schimmel & Co. has a density of 1.0142 at 15° C.; rotatory power +7° 46′; soluble in 6 to 6.5 volumes of alcohol (80 per cent.); slight solidity; saponification index, 216.23; light yellow color, strong fluorescence, odor resembling that of meroli, though different.

Essence of Marjoram.—Two essences of distinct origin, examined by Genvresse and Chablay, have yielded left-hand pinene, identified by its chlorhydrate and its nitrosochloride; a ketone, boiling point 208-209° C.; combining with sodium bisulphite; hydroxylamine and semicarbazide; a second ketone, boiling at 220-225°, under 783 mm. of pressure, and yielding an oxime fusible at 118-119°, may be considered as pulegone.

Essence of Mint.—Investigations have been undertaken by Charabot and Hebert to determine the influence of different conditions of the medium on the elaboration of the essence of mint in the plant. They reach these conclusions: The addition of sodium chloride to the soil has the effect of intensifying the increase of the centesimal proportion of organic matters in the plant, as well as the comparative decrease of water. At the same time that the sodium chloride exercises this double influence on the plant, it facilitates etherification and impedes the conversion of the menthol into menthone.

Essence of Pennyroyal.—Tetry has fractionated this essence in three parts under 20 mm. of pressure. Quite a large portion passes below 105° C.; a slight portion from 105° to 110°; and the principal part, from 110° to 112°, formed of crude pulegone, in which menthol has been identified by two different processes. In other portions he has determined the presence of menthone; dipentene and limonene are probably a part of the constituents.

Essence of Milfoil.—Aubert assigns to it as properties: Density, 0.9217 at 22° C.; refraction index, 1.506 at 20°; the first portion containing cineol and a small quantity of aldehydes. The most important fraction, distilling from 210° to 220°, has a blue color, becoming greenish yellow on aging; the rotatory power, —14° 2′; refraction index, 1.492.

Essence of Bitter Orange Flowers, or Neroli.—Hesse and Zeitschel show that distillation is the best method with reference to the yield; then come extraction by solvents, maceration and enfleurage. In order to determine the influence of distillation on the ethers, they heated in a reflux apparatus for three hours pure acetate of linalyle; 20 per cent. of ethers were saponified. In a second experiment, on distilling a mixture of linalol and acetate of linalyle, the saponification was no more than 1.8 per cent. The methyl-anthranilic ether underwent no modification, even after three hours of boiling with water. The essence dissolved by treating with ether had a density of 0.950 at 25° C. Saponification index, 100. It contained as much as 18 per cent. of anthranilate of methyl, other ethers, phenols, geraniol, phenylethylic alcohol and methylacetic acid.

Erdmann employs the formation of a diazoic derivative for recognizing the methyl-anthranilic ether.

An essence of Chinese neroli is described by Umney and Bennett, proceeding from the distillation of the flowers of the citrus triptera. The color is brownish yellow, the odor sweet, with light blue fluorescence; density, 0.850; rotatory power, +35°. It distills from 165° to 220° C.; ethers in acetate of linalyle, 4.97 per cent.; alcohol in linalol, 25.17 per cent.; it contains limonene, camphene, linalol, acetate of linalyle, anthranylate of methyl and a paraffinic carbide. The perfume of this essence is far from having the value of that of neroli or that of orange leaves.

The Schimmel chemists give the result of their studies on neroli. The first fractions do not afford the pyrrol reaction. The characteristics are:—(1) left-hand pinene, density 0.8592; rotatory power, 18° 38′; pinene-nitrol-benzylamine melting at 122-123° C; (2) left-hand camphene, rotatory power, 12° 42′, with formation of acetate of isobornyle and of isoborneol fusible at 195°; (3) dipentene, density, 0.8581; rotatory power, —1° 6′; tetrabromide fusible at 125°; (4) decylic aldehyde, recognized only by its odor; (5) phenylacetic acid, fusing point 76-77°; (6) benzoic acid, fusing point 121°; these two acids must be combined with benzylic or phenylethylic alcohol; (7) another alcohol; (8) d-terpineol, fusible at 35°; terpinylphenyl-urathane fusible at 110°. Indol has not been determined with certainty, but portions having the odor of indol and treated with isatine and concentrated sulphuric acid, have furnished the colored reaction; but the picric combination has not been formed.

Essence of Sweet Orange Flowers, or Portugal Neroli.—This essence, according to Theulier, has for properties:—density at 23° C, 0.860; rotatory power, +29° 30′; ethers in acetate of linalyle, 6.35 p. c.; absence of anthranilate of methyl; presence of paraffine, melting at 55°; d-camphene; formation of acetate of isobornyle and of isoborneol, melting at 212°; right-hand limonene; tetrabromide, fusible at 105°; right-hand linollol; oxidation into citral, and formation of citryl—B-naphthocinchoninic acid.

Essence of Seville Orange.—In the study of the Paraguay product the Schimmel chemists found, at the outset of the fractionation, a body giving the pyrrol reaction. The presence of furfurol was remarked by the red coloration of a solution of chlorhydrate of aniline with aniline. The fraction boiling at 157-166° C with fuchsinated sulphurous acid, gives the reaction of the aldehydes. Although pinene and camphene should be present, they have not been identified. Dipentene was characterized by its bromide, melting at 125°; the fractions boiling 63.5°, under 76 to 77 m. m. of pressure, are formed of an alcohol yielding a urethane, fusible at 65°, which was recognized as linalyl-phenylurethane. Right-hand terpineol was found, fusible at 34°; its phenylurethane melting at 112°. Acetate of geranyle and geraniol were discovered. In the portions of the boiling point of linalol, they found a basic body, which could be isolated by means of sulphuric acid.

Essence of Rose.—On studying the presence of phenyl-methylic alcohol in roses, Soden and Rojahn have concluded that by the distillation of fresh roses, from two to five times as much phenyl-methylic alcohol is obtained as from the ordinary rose essence. On exhaustion of the distillation water with ether, from 500 to 750 grams of crude essence were extracted from 1,000 kilograms of roses. The dried rose petals lose about two-thirds of their essence; this crude essence, distilled with a jet of steam, yield the rose essence, which is separated, then distilled, until the liquid passes clear and odorless; ten p. c. of a solution of soda (35 p. c.) is added. It is left for six hours, filtered and exhausted with ether; the residue of the evaporation forms almost pure phenyl-methylic alcohol.

Essence of the Sandal Wood of the West Indies.—Deussen, pursuing his researches on this essence, has extracted cadinene boiling at 260-261° C; density, 0.9247; rotatory power, +50°; refraction index, 1.5108. Chlorhydric acid gives a chlorhydrate, fusible at 118°; another carbide is found, which does not yield solid chlorhydrate and resembles galipene.

Essence of Vetiver.—Genvresse and Langlois have extracted a sesquiterpene, boiling at 262-263°; and an ether.

Essence of Lemon-Grass.—By distillation of the Verbena triphylla, cultivated at Grasse, Theulier has obtained an essence having the following characteristics:— Density at 13° C; 0.919; rotatory power, —16° 30′; ethers in acetate of linalyle, 11.20 p. c. He has found a paraffine fusible at 62.5°; 20.80 p. c. of aldehydes; left-hand limonene, geraniol and a sesquiterpene.

Essence of Ylang Ylang.—Darzens, after saponification of the essence with an aqueous solution of potash at 100° C for ten hours, in a sealed flask, has found on distillation methylic alcohol, which, with chloride of benzoil and carbonate of soda, emits the odor of benzoate of methyl. The substance was not sufficient in quantity for a thorough determination. The phenols in alkaline solution were set at liberty by carbonic acid. P-cresol was found, which he believed to be in the state of acetyl-para-cresol.—La Revue de Chimie Industrielle.

Oil Palms.

The oil palm, a genus of the same class as the better known cocoanut palms, yields a pulp of the drupes from which a very marketable oil is obtained by the natives of the tropics by the simple processes of bruising and boiling, followed by the extracting and refining operations. These palm oils have figured quite prominently in the commercial interests of the world in recent years, and perhaps a description of the same will interest oil men. The writer has had several years' experience in the regions of the palm growths of the tropics. The oil secured from the palms of Africa are extensively imported into Britain, while the present production of the palms of the islands in the southern Pacific Ocean finds its way to the markets of the United States. The oil of the drupes of the southern seas palms, when fresh, possesses an exceedingly pleasant odor, which used to remind me of violets. The oil, when retained in the tropics, retains its liquid form, but as soon as it is shipped to the colder northern climates, it assumes the condition of butter in consistency. The British use the imported palm oil and products for the lubrication of machinery, manufacture of butter, candles, etc. In America the products of the palm tree are likewise utilized for lubricating purposes and for candle, soap, butter and kindred manufacture.

I noticed an interesting process in vogue in the islands, adopted by the Spanish, consisting of extracting a so-called palm nut oil from the nuts. The custom used to be to destroy or cast aside the nuts after the oils had been

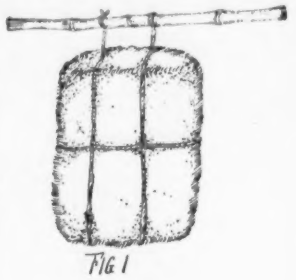

Fig 1

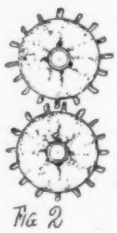

Fig 2

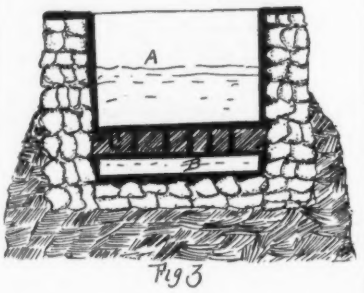

Fig 3

secured from the fruits. Now the natives get a very effective palm oil from the nuts through processes of grinding, bruising, rolling and extracting.

I found the natives working in the mangroves of the Philippine Islands, and likewise in the islands in the vicinity of the Sulu archipelago, Borneo and Sumatra. Also in the Hawaiian Islands and related islands. The old Indian practices of oil extraction appear to prevail almost everywhere, and there is a very ample opportunity to introduce the modern types of American machinery as a substitute. The crudeness of the native apparatus may be judged by the views which were sketched from the devices and are shown in the accompanying illustrations. First we will refer to the mode of gathering the substance for treatment. Bales of matting are made up, as represented in figure 1, and these contain the products of the oil palm when in readiness for the market. The custom is for the natives to arrange the bale on a pole, and this pole can be placed across the shoulders for transportation. I have seen the pairs trot for miles with 100 pounds swung between them. The mat or bale of material is taken to the bruising rolls, and these are great wood affairs, fitted with sprockets of hard wood. These gears are presented in the figure 2. The hard wood cogs mesh well, and the rotating of the affair is quite readily effected with proper cranks and turning contrivances. For lack of steam power, most of the propelling is done by hand cranks. Occasionally, however, wind power devices, water wheels, horse treading affairs and man power levers may be found in service. As a result of using these crude, out of date arrangements, the work goes on on a slow and unsteady way, and the resulting product is not as perfect as it would be if improved machinery were used. After the bruising and rolling, the material is in fit order for separation. The rolling in the cogs has caused a separation of the fiber, and much of the oil matter has by this time oozed off to catch pans below.

The next process involves the purifying of the oils by steaming and by the admission of charcoal ingredients. The contrivance used by the natives for the purpose consists of a stone or brick vat, erected in the earth, as shown in the sectional sketch, figure 3. But digging down into the earth, the workmen get the advantage of the bracing sides of the grounds, and the vat is strengthened. The stone base and sides are fitted with necessary first, second and third draining bottoms, as shown, by using cement and sheet metal. The sheet metal is perforated with the necessary holes for the passage of the stuff in process of working and drainage. The main chamber is the one into which the oil substances for treatment are placed. The first sieve-like bottom is at c and the secondary chamber, or drip reservoir, is at b. Connecting tubes receive the treated contents of the different apartments at the right time, and the liquids can be drawn off into vessels. If the steam process is admitted, either additional tubes are employed for the passage of the steam jets into the chambers or separate kettles are employed. The charcoal process involves the introduction of the compositions in such way that the stock can be saturated through it, thereby receiving the

Fig 4

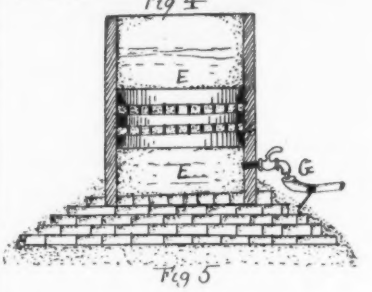

Fig 5

purifying effect of the charcoal. Draining the oil matter through a bed of charcoal answers the purpose well as a rule.

Figure 4 is a drawing of the type of individual retort of copper sometimes employed for the service. The great copper kettle is placed upon walls of stone and fire clay, as represented, and the fire place below is packed with wood and coal and a hot fire generated. The contents of the big kettle may then be boiled to an intense heat and the steams generated caused to impregnate the oil substances for the steaming.

The tankage in figure 5 is used in connection with chemical solutions for refining the vegetable oil. One method is to use a solution of oak bark, of which the natives secure considerable quantities and appear to know how to use to advantage. The tannic acid in the oak bark combines with the albuminous matters in the oils and precipitates them. Bleaching powders sent into the country for other purposes are bought up by the oil refiners and used in the oil refining operations. Chloride of lime and water are likewise employed as a wash. The wash apparatus and the apparatus also used for admitting the solutions to the oils are exhibited in the sectional illustration in figure 5. The upper end of the tank is for receiving the oils. The partitioning apartments are marked e. These consist of several layers of wood floor-like affairs, with the proper boring through all. Packed between these layers are the pieces of felt for retaining the chemical solutions. The oils can be passed through from the top, and as they slowly drip through the holes the oil films contact with the compounds of the felt pads and are treated. The oils ooze through to the chamber at e, from whence they are drawn by the pipe connecting g. The oils are then run to the transportation tubes or casks. It is a queer native process, but one which is effective. The oils gradually find their way from the provinces to the central points in all of the islands and in process of commercial transactions are included in the export merchandise, and find their way to various countries.

Vice-President Hamilton.

Owing to delay in mails we were unable to present a picture of the newly elected vice-president of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association in the full report of the meeting recently held in St. Louis and which appeared in our last issue. The newly elected vice-president, Mr. J. C. Hamilton, began his business career with his father, W. E. Hamilton, who was one of the pioneers in the cottonseed oil business, building his first mill in 1870. Mr. Hamilton was for two years connected with the mill before completing his education in 1883 at the Washington and Lee University. Since 1883 he has been closely identified with the manufacture of cotton oil. He succeeded his father in 1888 in the management of the mill for the Union Oil Company, and was transferred to New Orleans as head of the mills in Louisiana. Later he bought stock in the Capital City Oil Mill Company at Baton Rouge, La., where he has been located since 1899. Mr. Hamilton is of fine appearance, affable in manner, and not only attracts friends, but possesses the hapyy faculty of retaining them.

J. C. HAMILTON, Vice-President.

The Vanilla Trade.

Those who are acquainted with the condition of the vanilla market in London are aware that during the past twelve months or more considerable quantities have been offered at the periodical auctions. Indeed, at the first auctions of the year in January the sales constituted a "record," almost 16 tons, comprising 2,800 tons, being offered—this quantity not having been exceeded at any previous London auction. In face of these heavy supplies it is not surprising that there has been a gradual falling off in prices, and we understand that in many instances the returns have proved disappointing to the vanilla planters in Seychelles, Mauritus, and elsewhere. In short, there has been a considerable overproduction of vanilla at all the recognized centers, and this, taken in conjunction with the increasing consumption of vanilla, is responsible for the unsatisfactory state of the vanilla market. This critical period in the history of vanilla has been taken advantage of by a well known Paris house, who are endeavoring by means of a circular letter (a translation of which we print below) to divert the supplies of vanilla to Paris, and thus to wrest from London the position she has always held as the vanilla market of the world. The circular has been widely distributed to planters and is as follows:—

We want to call your attention (before you come to any decision as to the dispatch of your vanilla of the season which is now commencing) to the disastrous consequences of sending to London the greater part of your crop of last year, and try to avoid the same thing happening this year.

To the London market, which cannot use more than from eight to ten tons of vanilla, there was sent last year the enormous quantity of about forty tons, and this at a period when the article was not in demand—when everybody was more or less stocked, and when there was a great tendency for "low-crying" prices. What has been the result? The almost complete depreciation of the article.

While we were trying in Paris to check the fall of prices, and were succeeding in obtaining a fair average for consignments of good vanilla, the splits, inferior, etc., of which brought Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 for parcels which had been sent to us from Seychelles, London provided only an average of Rs. 3 to Rs 4, or Rs. 2 per lb. less than what we obtained in Paris.

You must not deceive yourselves: Vanilla, your main product, is depreciating considerably. To this you must add that previously Seychelles vanilla was sent to European markets in the first place, but is now outstripped by the Comores and Madagascar, which together supply about 100,000 kilos. You only come, in the second place, at a time when first wants are already supplied.

We are all, like yourselves, interested in maintaining vanilla at a reasonable price, and we are trying by all possible means to check the depreciation. We are persuaded that the only means to use are:—

1. To centralize the article in experienced hands.

2. To prevent vanilla being sent to London and all over France to persons who for the most part do not understand vanilla, and who are incapable of taking care of it when it arrives damaged—hence the depreciation of the article and the loss to the exporter.

We are admirably placed for the good and rapid realization of large quantities of Seychelles vanilla. We are represented in nearly all the towns where vanilla is sold, and always find that either in the towns or in Paris all vanilla we receive from Seychelles is advantageously disposed of.

We are sure that if the planters or merchants of Seychelles would intrust us with the sale of their vanilla we should, by being in possession of three-quarters or more of the whole crop, succeed in preventing the decline and in maintaining the price at a remunerative level.

Our Seychelles agents will be at the disposal of all those who will intrust us with the sale of their vanilla, and will give them great facilities.

It is just as well that brokers and dealers should be acquainted with what is going on so that they can take the best means to prevent this latest attempt to deprive London of her vanilla market.

As regards the forthcoming crop of Seychelles vanilla, the latest advices state that its condition leaves much to be desired, and the Seychelles "Reveil" of May 31 gives a somewhat picturesque account, as follows:

For more than six weeks we have been having a drought and an unusual heat. The harm done to the vanilla is already considerable, and if the drought lasts it will be positively disastrous. In most of the districts the vanillas have not attained their usual development. The stunted pods hang sadly on the flowery creepers, and it is sufficient to shake the props of the vanillas to see a large quantity of shriveled pods fall down. Each has a sad appearance. At the same time last year we had at Victoria 57 to 61 inches of rain equally divided each month, while this year, although it has registered 46.39 inches of rain in the town, the numbers average thus: 29.52 inches in January; 14.48 in February; 9.56 in March; 1.74 in April; and, again, in April only one day did it rain. One may say that for the last seven weeks, with the exception of the shower above referred to, we have been living under a "burning sky." Nothing indicates a change—the sky is always serene. This serenity will be fatal to us.

If the foregoing prove to be a correct outline of the actual condition of the vanilla plantations, the outlook must be serious, and in all probability the yield will be limited in quantity and inferior in quality. At the present time, when oil of cloves is selling at a high figure, and consequently the price of vanilla is enhanced, it is important that the shipments of vanilla to this country should be maintained. Vanillin will in all probability go higher when the present moderate stocks in second-hands have been cleared.—Chemist and Druggist.

TOTAL IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

In the following table we give the total imports (in packages unless otherwise specified), and their values at the port of New York, for the week ending June 17, 1904:—

	Quantity.	Value.
Glass, plate	123	$5,812
Window	2,469	3,183
L. G. plates	79	7,093
Acid, benzoic	10	677
Citric	300	380
Oxalic	36	1,074
Picric	18	321
All other	91	1,301
Aniline colors	1,313	61,484
Salt	61	2,710
Ammonia, Carb	120	968
Sulph	100	591
Argols	1,883	41,441
Albumen	51	5,458
Alizarine	114	7,524
Ashpail	....	5,391
Balsam copaiba	12	442
Bark, cincho	786	18,316
Other	167	132
Barytes, carb	300	633
Sulph	990	1,736
Bay leaves	116	999
Bleach powder	43	292
Brimstone	....	65,756
Bronze powder	....	10,182
Butter, cocoa	51	3,900
Chalk	....	545
Chem. salts	31	2,058
Chicory	2,315	3,882
Cinchonidia	8	88
Civet	1	97
Coca leaves	2	78
Cobalt	10	2,021
Colocynth	6	167
Cudbear	4	139
Cuttlefish bone	146	3,161
Dragon's blood	1	77
Dyewood ext	47	1,418
Flowers, arnica	2	42
Insect	59	2,068
Other	81	1,437
Fuller's earth	250	195
Gambier	3,029	31,394
Gelatine	270	6,648
Glycerine	290	25,258
Gum arabic	56	627
Asafoetida	16	465
Aloes	2	84
Benjamin	20	334
Chicle	442	11,025
Copal	2,115	28,594
Camphor	641	43,596
Gamboge	2	226
Shellac	105	7,421
Damar	227	3,805
Tragacanth	138	4,417
All other	55	2,422
Glue	315	7,060
Insect powder	45	378
Indigo	35	2,921
Carmine	5	474
Iodine	106	25,464
Juniper berries	200	406
Leeches	3	63
Manna	30	1,094
Manganese	12	406
Ore, tons	264	2,357
Madder	1	75
Magnesia	2,965	2,973
Magnesite, tons	750	1,510
Manure salt	....	9,824
Mica	19	1,319
Nux Vomica	733	1,490
Orchilla, liquid	30	1,438
Oxide, zinc	65	139
Oil, aniline	20	2,191
Almonds	78	1,520
Anise	1	77
Bergamot	83	3,543
Castor	3	49
Cinnamon	1	15
Cod	90	5,670
Cocoanut	527	32,822
Fusel	85	4,436
Geranium	33	439
Haarlem	85	1,038
Lavender	26	3,789
Laurel	3	44
Lemon	384	5,136
Myrcane	1	25
Neroli	1	97
Orange	133	4,889
Olive	4,475	41,661
Rapeseed	15	317
Rosemary	1	27
Sesame	82	2,184
Sod	22	351
Other ess	118	7,560
All other	69	869
Opium	10	2,745
Paints, unspecified	....	6,382
Berlin blue	11	999
Blanc fixe	30	261
Chrome yellow	6	207
Drop black	5	127
Iron Oxide	34	254
Lithophone	330	4,654
Ocher	89	492
Sienna	494	2,939
Umber	370	930
Vermilion	6	413
White lead	5	149
Pitch	25	252
Potash, caustic	20	399
Hydrate	5	62
Prussiate	35	2,130
Quinine	189	17,835
Reg. antimony	67	2,639
Root, gentian	50	409
Licorice	67	258
Orris	97	669
Sarsaparilla	41	617
All other	70	2,122
Saffron ext	2	1,348
Saltpeter	10	132
Sage leaves	50	232
Senna	107	1,524
Soda ash	13	195
Carb	108	450
Hypo. of	80	177
Prussiate	9	605
Sponges	824	27,980
Stearine	435	4,059
Sumac	831	4,334
Ext	50	787
Talc	250	440
Tonka beans	23	2,957
Ultramarine	82	1,196
Vanila beans	23	15,307
Varnish	76	2,779
Venice turp	27	152
Wool grease	164	1,873
Other	....	40,205
Bristles	28	8,537
Rennets	11	6,297
Pre'd	1	24
Dutch metal	6	821
Metal leaf	6	713
Cassia	8,806	33,340
Chillies	29	187
Ginger	171	1,640
Mace	25	1,109
Mustard	70	121
Nutmegs	972	12,647
Pepper	4,723	75,883
Corkwood	....	10,059
Fustic	....	910
Logwood, M. lbs	123	1,241
Clay	....	3,369
Carbon	....	957
Corks	....	4,764
Sago flour	905	1,551
Seed, annato	4	27
Anise	37	269
Canary	454	2,631
Caraway	250	1,200
Castor	680	1,733
Clover	31	382
Fennel	78	424
Rape	6	23
Other	....	412
Linseed	68,250	131,941
Soap, castile	3,723	11,661
Other	53	5,461
Stock	847	16,110
Stone, pumice	....	2,524
Tapioca	2,389	6,514
Flour	694	2,051
Wax	....	141,387

NEW YORK DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

(Continued from page 47.)

TALLOW—86 bbls, W D Vandenhove & Co, W S R R
75 tcs, export, D L & W R R
20 hhds, Colgate & Co, D L & W R R
75 tcs, Kingan & Co, H R R R
93 tcs, export, W S R R
48 bbls, B T Babbitt, W S R R
75 bbls, order, P R R
68 tcs, W D Vandenhove & Co, D L & W R R
110 bbls, H W Calef, H R R R
11 bbls, W Flaccus, B & O R R
100 tcs, 7 hhds, 65 bbls, 35 cs, order, C R R of N J
200 bbls, Consol Ref Co, F R L
100 tcs, Welch, H & C Co, P R R
100 bbls, order, F R L
100 tcs, J Jackson, F R L
TAR—312 bbls, order, O D S S L
77 bbls, order, Savannah
122 bbls, order Wilmington
35 bbls, order, Mobile
TURPENTINE—118 bbls, order, O D S S L
2,307 bbls, order, Savannah
43 bbls, M W Larendon, Charleston
51 bbls, Baily & M, Jacksonville
140 bbls, Tolar, H & Co, Georgetown
6 bbls, Melchers & M, Georgetown
17 bbls, Baily & M, Georgetown
200 bbls, Paterson D Co, Wilmington
33 bbls, Baily & M, Wilmington
80 bbls, M W Larendon, Wilmington
10 bbls, B Marsh & Co, Wilmington
26 bbls, Tolar, H & Co, Wilmington
130 bbls, order, Wilmington
1,513 bbls, order, Brunswick
VANILLA BEANS—38 cs, order, Galveston

Total Domestic Receipts.

At New York for week ending June 16, 1904.

	For week.	Since Jan. 1.
Alcohol, bbls	35	5,515
Beeswax, pkgs	10	163
Boneblack	....	3,891
Borax	302	3,109
Cottonseed, bgs	24	944
Ashes, bgs	....	.....
Cake, bgs	....	.....
Meal, bgs	....	4,430
Flaxseed, bush	....	537,000
Glucose	....	3,300
Glue	....	.....
Grease	25	18,402
Highwines, bbls	1,790	40,157
Lead, pigs	1,642	311,023
Mustard, seed	....	1,600
Oil cake, bgs	1,247	304,635
Cottonseed, bbls	5,525	277,343
Fish, bbls	....	100
Lard, bbls	20	1,631
Lubricating, bbls	361	29,684
Oleo, stock, tcs	7,198	91,228
Pitch, bbls	50	1,291
Quicksilver, flasks	....	3,375
Rosin, bbls	2,655	179,604
Soap stock, bbls	309	1,540
Spelter, pigs	....	97,893
Sponges, bls	143	3,325
Stearine, pkgs	....	5,591
Sumac, bgs	....	700
Tallow, pkgs	1,368	31,646
Tar, bbls	546	16,895
Turpentine, crude, bbls	....	1,358
Spirits, bbls	4,683	50,050

Boston Domestic Receipts.

Week ending June 15.

CLAY—177 cks, Charleston
COTTONSEED MEAL—40 tons
GREASE—1,618 bbls
TALLOW—685 bbls
TURPENTINE—15 bbls, Charleston

Baltimore Domestic Receipts.

Week ending June 15.

PHOSPHATE—2,850 tons, Charleston

Savannah Domestic Receipts.

Week ending June 15.

ROSIN—13,196 bbls
TURPENTINE—5,893 bbls

Wilmington Domestic Receipts.

Week ending June 15.

ROSIN—1,236 bbls
TAR—320 bbls
TURPENTINE—443 cks
CRUDE—834 bbls

New Orleans Domestic Receipts.

Week ending June 7.

COTTONSEED—1,857 bgs
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—1,116,444 gls, Port Arthur
SOAP STOCK—10 bbls

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞Our Quotations are those of Importers and Manufacturers, for original packages and large lots. For broken lots higher prices are asked.

Oils, Etc.

Vegetable Oils.

Linseed, city, raw in bbls	℔ gal.	39 @40
boiled, in bbls		41 @42
out of town, on spot		37 @38
Calcutta, raw, in bbls		65 @—
Varnish, oil, American		40 @41
Calcutta		65 @—
Cottonseed, crude, prime		—@—
" " f. o. b. mills		22 @22½
Crude, off quality		—@—
Yellow summer, prime		28½@29
Yellow summer, butter		31 @32
Yellow summer, off q'lity		27½@28
White summer		32 @35
Yellow winter		32 @35
Winter white		36 @36
Soap stock	℔ lb.	@—
Olive	℔ gal.	49 @51
Olive soap stock	℔ lb.	4¾@ 5¼
Palm, red		5¼@ 5½
Lagos		5½@ 5¾
Cocoanut, Ceylon		5¾@ 6½
Cochin		6¼@ 6¾
Corn		3.45@ 3½
Castor oil No. 3		9½@11
Mustard	℔ gal.	48 @49
Peanut, white		43½@45
yellow		33 @34
Pine oil		20 @—
Rosin, first run		18 @19
second run		20 @21
third run		22 @23
fourth run		24 @25
Rapeseed, in bbls, burning		60 @62
blown		58 @59
refined		58 @59

Animal and Fish Oils.

Black fish, crude	℔ gal.	32 @35
bleached, winter		45 @46
Cod, domestic, prime		34 @35
Newfoundland		36½@37
Degras, French	℔ lb.	4½@ 5
English		2¾@ 3
German		2¾@ 2¾
American		2½@2¾
Herring	℔ gal.	19½@20
Lard, prime, winter		55 @56
Extra No. 1		48 @51
No. 1		39 @41
No. 2		36 @38
Menhaden, Northern		25 @—
Southern		20 @—
Brown, strained		31 @32
Light, strained		32 @33
Bleached, winter		34 @36
Ex. bleached, winter, white		36 @37
Neatsfoot, white		65 @66
Prime		52 @—
Dark		48 @49
20 deg. cold test		98 @99
30 deg. cold test		86 @—
Red, Elaine		32 @33
Saponified	℔ lb.	4½@ 4¾
Seal, bleached, refined	℔ gal.	53 @—
Sod, American		28 @29
English		28 @33
Sperm, crude		60 @—
Natural, spring		59 @60
Natural, winter		61 @62
Bleached, spring		58 @59
Bleached, winter		63 @64
Tallow, prime		48 @49
Acidless		51 @52
Dark		45 @46
Whale, crude		—@—
Natural, winter		45 @46
Natural, spring		—@—
Bleached, spring		—@—
Bleached, winter		47 @48
Extra bleached, winter		50 @51

Mineral Oils.

Black reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 c. t.		11 @12
29 gravity, 15 cold test		12 @13
27 gravity, zero		16½@17½
Summer		11 @12
Cylinder, light, filtered		18½@19½
Dark, filtered		16½@17½
Extra cold test		23 @30
Dark, steam refined		12½@14
Natural, Franklin, 32 gravity		10½@15½
Smiths Ferry, 32@34 gravity		8½@10
West Virginia, 29 gravity		19½@—
Neutral filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity		15½@20
White, 33@34 gravity		23 @25
32@34 gray, bloomless		15 @20
32 gray, wool grade		13 @15
Paraffine, high viscosity		22 @25
903-907 sp. gr		13 @—
903 sp. gr		12 @—
883 sp. gr		9¾@10
875 sp. gr		9 @ 9½
865 sp. gr		9 @ 9½
Red paraffine		12 @13½
Spindle, No. 1, filtered		15½@16½
No. 1		12½@13½
No. 2		11½@12½
No. 3		10½@11½
No. 4		10 @10½

Oil Cake, Meal, Etc.

Calcutta, cake, city	℔ long ton.	26.00@—
City, domestic	℔ long ton.	23.00@—
Western, in bags	℔ long ton.	23.00@—
Cottonseed cake at Memphis	℔ short ton.	—@—
at New Orleans	℔ long ton.	26.25@—
at Galveston	℔ long ton.	—@—
at Boston	℔ long tons.	—@—
Cottonseed meal at Memphis	℔ short ton.	—@—
at New Orleans	℔ long ton.	25.50@—
at Galveston	℔ short ton.	—@—
Corn, cake	℔ short ton.	21.00@—
meal	℔ short ton.	21.00@—

Wax, Lard, Tallow, Etc.

Paraffine wax, crude	℔ lb.	5 @ 6
refined, 120 m p		6 @ 6¼
125 m. p		6¼@ 6½
130 m. p		7½@ 7¾
135 m. p		8¼@ 8¾
140 m. p		13½@14
Candles, adamantine, 6s. 16 ozs		9 @10
14 oz		9 @10
paraffine, 4s. and 6s		10 @11
12s., 16 oz		11 @12
14 oz		11
16 oz		—@—
Candles, patent sperm, 4s. and 6s		38 @40
sperm, 4s. and 6s		33 @34
Stearic acid—		
Plain, 4s., 6s. and 8s		11 @—
patent ends, 4s. and 6s		11½@—
cartons, 6 lbs. each		12 @—
Lard, spot, tierces		6¾@—
export, packages		6¾@ 6½
compounds		5½@ 5¾
neutral		7 @ 7¼
Oleo, stearine		6 @ 6¼
Lard, stearine		7¼@—
Tallow		4¼@ 4½
Stearic acid		11 @11¼

Naval Stores.

Spirits, turpentine, spot	℔ gal.	56½@ —
Rosin, strained	℔ bbl.	3.15 @ —
Good, strained		3.15 @ —
D		3.15 @ —
E		3.20 @ —
F		3.25 @ —
G		3.30 @ —
H		3.40 @ —
I		3.50 @ —
K		3.80 @ —
M		4.15 @ —
N		4.35 @ —
Window Glass		4.50 @ —
W. W		4.85 @ —
Tar, oil barrels (50 gallons each)		5.10 @5.15
Pitch		2.45 @2.50

Paints, Varnishes, Etc.

White Lead, Zincs, Etc.

White lead, American dry	℔ lb.	5½@ 5½
In oil		6½@ 6¾
English in oil		9¼@ 9¼
Litharge, American, powdered		5¾@ 6¼
English glassmakers		8¾@ 9
Red lead, foreign		6½@ 9
American		6 @ 6½
English glassmakers'		7¼@ 7½
Orange mineral, American		8 @ 8¼
English		8¾@10½
French		10¾@11¼
German		7 @10
China white		9¼@ 9½
Flake white		9½@ 9¾
Cremnitz, white		10 @12
Zinc white, Paris G. S., 50 bbls.		9¼ less 4 ℔ ct
G. S., 25 bbls		9¼ 2 ℔ ct
G. S., 10 bbls		9½ 1 ℔ ct
R. S., 50 bbls		7¾ 4 ℔ ct
R. S., 25 bbls		7¾ 2 ℔ ct
R. S., 10 bbls		7¾ 1 ℔ ct
Antwerp R. S., 50 bbls		6¼ 4 ℔ ct
R. S., 25 bbls		6¼ 2 ℔ ct
R. S., 10 bbls		6¾ 1 ℔ ct
G. S., 50 bbls		8¼ 4 ℔ ct
G. S., 25 bbls		8¼ 2 ℔ ct
G. S., 10 bbls		8¼ 1 ℔ ct
G. S. in poppy oil		11¼@12
R. S. in poppy oil		10 @10¾
American, extra dry		4¾@ 4¾
Florence, Green Seal		6¾@—
Florence, Red Seal		6¼@—
German, red seal		6½@ 6¾
green seal		6¾@ 7

Dry Colors.

REDS.

Carmine, No. 40	℔ lb.	3.75 @4.00
Crocus martus, imported		2½@ 3½
standard American		1 @ 2½
Indian red, standard American		3 @ 3¼
English		4½@ 8½
Rose pink, American		8 @ 10½
English		8½@ 10
Tuscan red, English		7 @ 10
Turkey red, English		4 @ 6
Venetian red, English, extra	℔ 100 lbs.	1.25 @1.75
prime		1.15 @1.75
American		50 @1.50
Vermilion, imported English	℔ lb.	75 @ 80
American quicksilver, bulk		— @ 65
bags		— @ 66
Chinese		90 @1.00
American		10 @ 25

BLACKS.

Bone	℔ lb.	2 @ 5
Carbon		5 @10
High grade		15 @20
Drop, American		4 @ 6
English		5 @15
Ivory		16 @20
Lamp, commercial		4½@ 6
Refined		7 @15
Calcined		9 @20
fine spirit		20 @35

BLUES.

Celestial	℔ lb.	4 @ 6
Chinese		29 @32
Prussian		27 @30
Italian		18 @25
Prussian, foreign		32 @36
Refiners'		60 @70
Soluble		29 @33
Ultramarine		4½@15
Verditer		25 @30

BROWN.

Sienna, Italian, burnt and powdered	℔ lb.	3 @ 6½
burnt lump		1¼@ 3
raw, powdered		3 @ 6½
raw, lump		1¼@ 3
American, burnt and powdered		1½@ 2
raw		1½@ 2
Spanish brown		½@ 1
Umber, Turkey, burnt and powdered		2½@ 3½
burnt lumps		3½@ 4
raw and powdered		2½@ 3½
raw, lumps		2½@ 3
American burnt		1½@ 2
raw		1½@ 2

GREENS.

Chrome, chemically pure	℔ lb.	17 @2b
Extra		12 @15
Super		8 @10
Common		3½@ 6
Paris, in bulk		11 @12
Verdigris, French, pods		31 @33
C. p. powdered		29 @33

YELLOWS.

Chrome	℔ lb.	11 @ 14
Ocher, French		1¾@ 2¼
Foreign, golden		3 @ 4
German		2½@ 3½
Domestic	℔ ton.	8.50 @16.00
golden	℔ lb.	2½@ 8

Miscellaneous.

Barytes, prime white, foreign	℔ ton.	17.50 @20.00
foreign floated		19.00 @21.00
prime white, domestic		17.00 @18.00
domestic floated		18.50 @20.00
off color		13.00 @16.00
crude, No. 1		10.00 @11.00
No. 2		8.00 @ 9.00
No. 3		7.00 @ 8.00
Blanc fixe, in pulk (orin'l casks 1,000 lbs. each)	℔ ton.	42.00 @43.00
dry (in bbls., 600 lbs.)		2¾@ 3
Bronze powder		55 @ 2.50
Brocades		55 @ 1.50
Chalk	℔ ton.	3.00 @ 3.25
Clay, China, imported		11.00 @17.00
Domestic		8.50 @10.00
Coal tar, in oil bbls		4.50 @ 4.70
Cobalt, oxide	℔ lb.	2.50 @ —
Feldspar	℔ ton.	10.00 @12.00
Fuller's earth, lump	℔ 100 lbs.	80 @ 85
powdered		85 @ 90
Lithopone		2½@ 7
Marble flour	℔ ton.	7.00 @ 8.00
Manganese, car lots	℔ ton.	22.00 @60.00
jobbing	℔ lb.	3 @ 6
Magnesite, raw	℔ ton.	7.00 @ 8.00
calcined, pow'd	℔ lb.	1¾@ 2
Plaster	℔ bbl.	1.40 @ 1.50
dentists'		1.75 @ —
Pumice stone, orin'l cks	℔ lb.	1¾@ 4
selected lumps in bbls		4 @ 5
pow'd pure, bbls.	℔ 100 lbs.	1¼@ 2
Putty, in bulk	℔ lb.	1¾@ 2
12½ to 25-lb. tins		1¾@ 2¼
1 to 5-lb. tins		2¼@ 4¼
bladders		1¾@ 2½
Rottenstone, orin'l casks	℔ lb.	4 @ 7½
selected lumps		10 @ 25
powdered, in bbls		2½@ 4
Silex	℔ ton.	12.00 @40.00
Smalt, German blue	℔ lb.	6 @ 10
super black		4 @ 7
Talc, American	℔ 100 lbs.	75 @ 1.25
French	℔ lb.	1 @ 1¼
Italian		1½@ 3½
Terra alba, American No. 1		70 @ 80
No. 2		45 @ 55
English		95 @ 1.00
French		95 @ 1.00
Whiting, commercial		45 @ 48
Gilders'		55 @ 57
extra gilders'		58 @ 60
American Paris		64 @ 68
English cliffstone		75 @ —

Glues.

Extra white	℔ lb.	18 @ 24
Medium white		14 @ 17
Cabinet		11 @ 15
Low grade		8 @ 11
Foot stock, white		11 @ 14
brown		7 @ 10
Common bone		6 @ 8
Irish		13 @ 16
French		10 @ 40
German hides		12 @ 18
common		10 @ 12

Varnish Gums.

Asphaltum, Barbadoes	℔ lb.	2¼@ 4
Cuban		1¼@ 3¼
Egyptian		3½@ 3¾
Copal, Sierra Leone, cleaned		60 @75
Zanzibar, pure white		55 @60
thumb size		35 @40
sorts		44 @48
bean and pea		25 @27
Manila, pale		11 @17
dark, hard		12 @13
bright amber		11 @13
standard sorts		8 @ 9
nubs, No. 1		6 @ 8½
nubs, No. 2		4½@ 4¾
chips, No. 1		4¼@ 4¾
chips, No. 2		4¼@ 4¾
Damar, Batavia		12½@13
Singapore		8½@ 9
Kauri, No. 1		31 @34
No. 2		23 @25
No. 3		16 @18
Chips		14 @25
Dust		8 @13
B. 1		20 @21
B. 2		13 @15
Brown chips		6 @15
Brown dust		4 @ 5
Brown sugar		8½@ 9½
Single cross		33 @35
Double cross		40 @45
Triple cross		41 @48
Picture quality		65 @75
Pale and fine selected		50 @55

WINDOW GLASS.

Eastern Price List.

AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS.

SINGLE.

Inches	AA	A	B
25	$33.00	$29.00	$27.00
34	39.00	32.00	30.00
40	39.50	33.00	31.00
50	51.00	43.00	38.00
54	55.00	46.00	40.00
60	59.00	49.50	43.00
70	68.00	57.00	48.00
80	72.00	63.50	55.50
84	76.00	69.50	60.00

DOUBLE.

Inches	AA	A	B
25	$59.00	$44.00	$37.00
34	58.00	47.50	45.50
40	62.00	49.50	48.00
50	67.00	57.50	55.00
54	69.50	61.50	58.00
60	71.00	63.00	57.50
70	78.00	71.00	65.50
80	82.00	74.00	68.00
84	83.50	75.50	69.50
90	98.00	80.00	74.00
94	99.00	82.00	75.50
100	107.00	90.00	80.50
105	114.00	105.00	98.00
110	127.00	117.50	109.50
115	148.00	123.00	121.50
120	168.00	153.50	144.00
125	181.50	167.00	157.50
130	195.00	180.00	171.00

An additional 10 per cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making more than 81 united inches, will be charged in the 84 united inches bracket. All glass 54 inches wide or wider, not making more than 116 united inches, will be charged in the 120 united inches bracket.

Discounts at present are 90 and 10 per cent. on the first three brackets and 90 and 20 per cent. on all brackets above.

Western Price List.

United Inches	BRACKET. Sizes.	SINGLE. AA	A	B
25	6x8 to 10x15	$33.00	$26.75	$25.50
34	11x14 to 14x20	33.50	28.00	26.75
40	12x13 to 16x24	36.00	30.00	28.00
50	18x22 to 20x30	37.50	31.75	29.50
54	20x20 to 24x30	38.75	32.75	30.00
60	26x28 to 24x36	40.00	34.75	31.00
70	26x34 28x32 30x30 32x28 to 30x40	42.75	38.50	33.75
80	34x36 to 30x50	48.75	44.50	38.50
84	30x52 to 30x54	52.00	47.50	41.75

United Inches	BRACKET. Sizes.	DOUBLE. AA	A	B
25	6x8 to 10x15	$42.75	$37.50	$35.50
34	11x14 to 14x20	46.75	41.50	38.75
40	12x13 to 16x24	52.00	45.50	41.50
50	10x26 to 20x30	56.00	49.50	46.00
54	18x22 20x20 to 24x30	57.50	50.75	46.75
60	26x28 to 24x36	58.75	52.00	47.50
70	26x34 28x32 30x30 32x28 to 30x40	62.75	56.00	50.75
80	34x36 to 30x50	68.00	61.50	55.50
84	30x52 to 30x54	69.50	62.75	56.75
90		73.50	66.75	61.50
94		74.75	68.00	62.75
100		88.00	80.00	74.75
105		94.75	86.75	80.00
110		105.50	97.50	90.75
115		118.75	108.00	101.50
120		140.00	126.75	120.00
125		153.50	140.25	133.50
130		167.00	153.75	147.00

An additional 10 per cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making more than 81 united inches, will be charged in the 84 united inches bracket. All glass 54 inches wide or wider, not making more than 116 united inches, will be charged in the 120 united inches bracket.

The official discounts at present are 90 and 10 on above list.

Metallic Paints.

Brown	℔ ton.	19.00@21.00
Red		16.00@20.00

Colors in Oil.

Black coach, Japan	℔ lb.	20 @35
in oil		14 @18
drop		14 @18
lampblack		12 @14
Blue, Chinese		36 @46
Prussian		32 @36
ultramarine		13 @16
Brown, sienna, burnt		13 @15
raw		12 @15
Umber, burnt		11 @14
raw		11 @14
Vandyke, brown		11 @14
Green, chrome		10 @15
Paris		—@24
Red, Indian		12 @14
Venetian		6 @ 8
Yellow, chrome		16 @20
ocher, French		6 @ 8

Drugs.

Opium.

Opium, cases	℔ lb.	2.65 @ 2.70
powdered		3.30 @ 3.35

Morphine.

Morphine, bulk	℔ oz.	2.10 @ 2.20
oz. vials		2.15 @ 2.25
¼ oz. vials, 2½ oz. bxs		2.45 @ 2.50

Codeine.

Codeine, pure, bulk	℔ oz.	3.10 @ 3.35
ozs		3.15 @ 3.35
eighths		3.35 @ 3.55

Sulphate, nitrate and muriate, 25c., and phosphate, 50c. per oz. less than pure.

Quinine.

Quinine, 100 oz. tins		24 @ —
50 oz. tins		24½@ —
25 oz. tins		25 @ —
5 oz. tins		26 @ —
1 oz. tins		29 @ —
German, outside		23 @ —
Java		22½@ 24
Cinchonidia, bulk		18 @ 22

Miscellaneous.

Acetanilid, in bbls	℔ lb.	20½@ 21
Acid, benzoic, true	℔ oz.	10 @ 10½
ex toluol	℔ lb.	37 @ 39
boracic, crystals, city		10½@ 11
powdered, city		10½@ 11
carbolic, drums		14 @ 16
bottles		21 @ 23
citric, domestic		82 @ 82½
pyrogallic, bulk		1.60 @ 1.70
salicylic		31 @ 34
Alcohol, 94%	℔ gal.	2.47 @ 2.49
ref. wood, 95%		60 @ —
97%		65 @ —
purified		1.25 @ 1.30
Aloin	℔ lb.	35 @ 40
Ambergris, black	℔ oz.	15.00 @20.00
gray		27.50 @35.00
Ammonia, carb. domestic	℔ lb.	8½@ 8½
foreign		8½@ 8½
Antimony, needle		4 @ 5
Areca nuts		6 @ 7
Balm of Gilead buds		35 @ 40
Barium, chloride		1.50 @ 1.70
chlorate		20 @ 24
nitrite		6 @ 8
Barbadoes tar, in bbls	℔ gal.	25 @ 30
Bayberry wax	℔ lb.	22 @ 24

Bay rum, bbls.	1.75	@	2.25
Beeswax, white, pure	40	@	50
yellow, crude	32	@	33½
yellow, refined	35	@	36
Bismuth, citrate	2.35	@	2.40
subcarbonate	2.25	@	2.30
subgallate	2.15	@	2.20
subnitrate	2.00	@	2.05
Blue pill	37	@	39
Borax, in bbls.	7½	@	7¾
in bags	7½	@	7¾
powdered	7½	@	8
Bromide, ammonium	40	@	—
potassium	30	@	—
sodium	35	@	—
Bromine, bulk	—	@	50
Burgundy pitch	3	@	3½
Caffeine	—	@	2.65
Calomel, American	80	@	82
English	—	@	1.00
Cantharides, Chinese	37½	@	39
powdered	42	@	45
Russian	80	@	85
powdered	80	@	85
Carnauba wax, Flor	35	@	36
No. 1	34½	@	35
No. 2	33	@	34
No. 3	32½	@	33
North Country	32½	@	33
Carbon, bisulphide	5	@	7
Castile soap, white, pure	10¾	@	—
Marseilles	8	@	10
green, pure	8	@	10
ordinary	6	@	6½
mottled, pure	6¾	@	8
ordinary	5½	@	5½
Castor oil, city, bbls	9¾	@	11¾
cases	10¼	@	12¼
Ceresin, yellow	13½	@	19¾
white	15	@	21½
Chloral hydrate, crusts	88	@	90
crystals	90	@	92½
Chloroform	45	@	50
Civet	1.50	@	1.60
Clover tops	6	@	7
Cocaine, bulk	3.50	@	—
Cocoa butter, 12-lb. bxs	34	@	36
bulk	28	@	29½
Codliver oil, Newf'land	2.00	@	3.00
Norwegian	49.00	@	52.00
Colocynth apples, Spanish	27	@	29
Trieste	36	@	40
Cologne spirit, 190° proof gal.	1.33	@	1.34
Corrosive sublimate	71	@	73
Coumarin, refined	3.50	@	4.00
Creosote, beechwood	85	@	90
Cuttlefish, Trieste	15	@	16
French	13	@	14
Jewelers' small	52	@	53
Jewelers' large	50	@	52
Dragons' blood, mass	18	@	20
reeds	47	@	50
Epsom salts	1.10	@	1.20
Ergot, Russian	35	@	37
Spanish	35	@	37
Ether, 1880	53	@	54
washed	56	@	57
1890	58	@	60
Eucalyptol	1.05	@	1.15
Formaldehyde	10	@	12
Fusel oil, crude	1.40	@	1.50
refined	1.75	@	2.00
Gelatine, silver	23½	@	35
gold	30	@	60
Glucose, 42°	2.05	@	2.15
Glycerine, C. P., bulk	14¼	@	15
drums and bbls. added.			
C. P., cans	15¼	@	16
Dynamite	12½	@	12¾
Grains of Paradise	11½	@	12
Grape sugar 70°	2.05	@	2.15
Guarana	95	@	1.00
Haarlem oil	1.75	@	1.80
Hypophosphite, lime	47	@	50
potash	47	@	50
soda	47	@	50
Iceland moss	5	@	6
Insect powder	14	@	26
Iodine, resublimed	3.15	@	3.20
Iodoform	3.45	@	3.50
Irish moss, ordinary	6½	@	8
bleached	9½	@	10
Isinglass, Russian	3.85	@	4.00
American	80	@	85
Japanese	38	@	45
Japan wax	13½	@	14
Kola nuts	10½	@	12
Licorice, mass, Greek	10	@	13
Spanish	14	@	20
stick, domestic	16½	@	23½
foreign	25	@	28
Lithia, carb	1.50	@	1.65
Lupulin	25	@	28
Lycopodium	70	@	75
Manna, large flake	45	@	50
small flake	28	@	29
sorts	28	@	29
Menthol	5.00	@	5.25
Mercury, bisulphate	56	@	58
Myrbane oil	7½	@	8½
Musk, pods, Cab	6.00	@	8.00
Tonquin	10.00	@	16.00
grain, Cab	—	@	14.00
Canton, extra	—	@	1.00
Canton, good	15	@	17
Tonquin	18.00	@	21.00
Druggists'	14.00	@	14.50
Naphthaline, balls	2¼	@	2½
flakes	2¼	@	2¼
Nitrate silver, crystals	35	@	38
Nux vomica	2¼	@	3
Petrolatum, bbls., amber	3½	@	—
pale yellow	3½	@	3¾
lily white	7½	@	8
snow white	11	@	12
Phosphorus	45	@	1.00
Pilocarpine	7.50	@	—
Poppy heads	12	@	20
Precipitated chalk	4½	@	5½
Precipitate, red	90	@	92
white	95	@	97
Potash, permanganate	9½	@	10
cyanide, bulk	21	@	23
iodide, bulk	2.40	@	2.45
Quicksilver	61	@	62
Resorcin	1.25	@	1.50
Rochelle salt	21	@	21½
Salicine, bulk	3.75	@	3.85
Salol, bulk	1.00	@	1.10
1 lb. bots	1.10	@	1.20
½ lb. bots	1.15	@	1.25
¼ lb. bots	1.25	@	1.35
Santoine, crystals, bulk	7.75	@	7.90
powdered	30c. per lb. advance		
Seidlits mixture	17½	@	18

Sesame oil	57½	@	60
Soda benzoate	35½	@	38
salicylate	31	@	33
Spermaceti, block	21	@	21½
cakes	21½	@	23
St. John's bread	3	@	3½
Strontia, nitrate	7¼	@	7½
Strychnine, crystals, bulk	65	@	75
Sugar of milk, cob	20	@	22
powdered	15	@	15½
Sulphur, roll	1.85	@	2.00
flour	1.90	@	2.10
flowers	2.20	@	2.25
Tamarinds	1.70	@	2.00
Thymol	1.75	@	1.80
Vanillin	55	@	60
Venice turpentine	16	@	17
Zinc, chloride, gran	4¾	@	5
sulphate	2¼	@	2½

Balsams.

Copaiba, Central American	32	@	35
Para	36	@	38
solidifiable	45	@	47½
Fir, Canada	3.50	@	3.75
Oregon	1.15	@	1.25
Peru	1.00	@	1.05
Styrax	14	@	17
Tolu	23	@	25

Barks.

Angostura	40	@	50
Bayberry	8	@	9
Black haw, of root	9	@	10
of tree	5	@	9
Buckthorn	5	@	7
Cascara sagrada	11	@	15
Cascarilla, quills	11	@	12
ordinary	8½	@	9
Canella alba	11	@	12
Cinchona—red, quills	20	@	23
broken	10	@	20
yellow, quills	22	@	30
broken	15	@	20
Condurango	12	@	13
Coto	50	@	55
Cottonroot	—	@	20
Cramp	6	@	7
Dogwood, Jamaica	5	@	6
Elm, select	35	@	40
Mersereon	8	@	10
Oak, red	2	@	4
white	3	@	—
Orange peel, bitter, Curacao, ¼s	2½	@	3
sweet, Malaga, pieces	6	@	7
quarters	9¼	@	10
sweet, Trieste	4½	@	5
Prickly ash, Southern	15	@	16
Western	20	@	22
Pomegranate, of fruit	7	@	9
of root	15	@	15½
Quebracho	10	@	10½
Sassafras	8	@	9
Simaruba	45	@	50
Soap, whole	5¼	@	6
cut	6½	@	7
Wahoo, of root	18	@	20
of tree	7	@	8
White pine	5½	@	6
White poplar	3½	@	4
Wild cherry	5½	@	9
Witch hazel	3½	@	4

Beans.

Calabar	14	@	20
St. Ignatius	12	@	16
Tonka, Angostura	57½	@	60
Para	17½	@	22½
Surinam	30	@	35
Vanilla, Mexican whole	4.50	@	10.00
cuts	3.50	@	4.50
Bourbon	1.50	@	5.00
Tahiti	60	@	1.00

Berries.

Cubeb, whole	7¼	@	7½
powdered	11	@	13
Fish (cocculus indicus)	3	@	4
Juniper	2½	@	2½
Laurel	4	@	5
Prickly ash	15	@	18
Saw palmetto	7	@	8

Essential Oils.

Almond, bitter	3.50	@	5.75
artificial	65	@	1.50
sweet, true	38	@	45
peach-kernel	16	@	24
Amber, crude	10	@	15
rectified	18	@	22
Anise	1.15	@	1.25
Bay	2.50	@	2.75
Bergamot	2.00	@	2.10
Birch tar, crude	12	@	15
extra	40	@	60
Cade	15	@	21
Cajeput	65	@	70
Camphor	10	@	12
Caraway seed	1.05	@	1.35
Cassia, 75@80%	70	@	75
Cedar	85	@	—
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	7.50	@	16.00
Citronella	26	@	27
Cloves, cans	1.15	@	1.25
bottles	1.15	@	1.25
Copaiba	65	@	80
Corlander	6.25	@	7.00
Croton	85	@	90
Cubeb	85	@	90
Cummin	3.00	@	3.50
Erigeron	55	@	80
Eucalpytus, Australian	35	@	70
American	35	@	60
Fennel seed, sweet	60	@	1.25
bitter	45	@	1.00
Geranium, rose, African	4.75	@	5.75
Turkish	2.25	@	4.50
French	7.50	@	12.00
Ginger	4.00	@	6.50
Gingergrass	1.10	@	1.35
Hemlock	40	@	45
Juniper berries	80	@	1.00
wood	17½	@	30
Lavender, cultivated	1.90	@	2.10
flowers	1.50	@	1.75
spike	85	@	90
garden	35	@	50
Lemon	55	@	60
Lemongrass	3.00	@	3.25
Limes, expressed	1.50	@	1.60
distilled	55	@	95
Linaloe	2.00	@	2.25
Mace, distilled	1.00	@	1.10
expressed	65	@	70

Matefern	2.00	@	2.20
Mustard, natural	4.50	@	5.50
artificial	2.00	@	3.00
Neroli petale	38.00	@	40.00
bigarade	36.00	@	38.00
Nutmeg	80	@	90
Orange, bitter	2.50	@	2.75
sweet	1.80	@	1.95
Origanum	18	@	22
Patchouli	7.50	@	8.00
Pennyroyal	1.00	@	1.15
Peppermint, tins	3.35	@	3.55
bottles	3.50	@	3.75
Petit grains, French	4.00	@	6.00
South America	1.70	@	2.00
Pimento	1.65	@	2.25
Rhodium	1.50	@	13.50
Rose	3.75	@	4.00
Rosemary flowers, French	62½	@	80
Trieste	42½	@	50
Sandalwood, East India	3.25	@	3.50
West India	1.50	@	2.00
Australia	2.75	@	3.00
Sassafras, natural	57½	@	65
artificial	29	@	35
Safrol	35	@	36
Savine	65	@	1.50
Spearmint	4.00	@	4.25
Spruce	40	@	45
Tansy	3.50	@	4.25
Thyme, red, French	70	@	90
white, French	90	@	1.45
Wintergreen, nat'l (sweet birch)	2.10	@	2.25
synthetic	40	@	45
leaf	—	@	2.50
Wormseed, Baltimore	1.35	@	1.50
Wormwood, pure	2.50	@	2.75
Ylang ylang	40.00	@	70.00

Flowers.

Arnica	9½	@	10
Calendula	18	@	22
Chamomile, Roman	10	@	10½
German, true	10	@	15
Hungarian	9	@	11
Elder	10	@	11
Insect	15	@	26
Lavender, ordinary	4½	@	5½
select	6	@	7
Hand picked	10	@	12
Mullein	60	@	65
Poppy, red	—	@	35
Rosemary	17	@	20
Saffron, American	1.25	@	1.30
Alicante	4.50	@	6.00
Valencia	7.75	@	8.25

Gums.

Aloes, Curacao, in boxes	3¾	@	4
Cape	12	@	14
Socotrine	14	@	20
Ammoniac	18	@	20
Arabics, firsts	30	@	35
seconds	20	@	23
thirds	16	@	19
fourths	13	@	14
sorts	6	@	9
Asafoetida	23	@	30
Benzoin, Siam	40	@	1.00
Sumatra	26	@	34
Camphor, American, ref'd, bbls.	61	@	—
cases	61½	@	—
Chicle	45	@	47
Euphorbrum	13	@	15
Galbanum	40	@	45
Gamboge, pipe	80	@	82
Guaiac	18	@	24
Kino	20	@	22
Mastic	30	@	34
Myrrh	19	@	25
Olibanum, siftings	5½	@	—
sorts	6	@	7
tears	10	@	12
Sandarac	17½	@	18
Scammony, rosin	2.00	@	2.10
Aleppo	2.50	@	2.75
Virgin	3.50	@	6.00
Senegal, picked	11	@	20
sorts	7½	@	9
Spruce	1.25	@	1.75
Tragacanth, Aleppo, firsts	60	@	65
seconds	50	@	55
thirds	38	@	43
fourths	27	@	35
Turkey firsts	75	@	90
seconds	45	@	57
thirds	36	@	41

Herbs and Leaves.

Aconite	8	@	9
Althea	10	@	12
Bay	14	@	15
Belladona	9½	@	10
Buchu, short	16	@	20
long	60	@	70
Cannabis, indica, tops	95	@	1.00
siftings	90	@	—
Coca, Huanoco	28	@	30
Truxillo	18	@	20
Coltsfoot	7	@	9
Conium	7	@	8
Deer tongue	5½	@	6
Damiana	9½	@	11
Digitalis	8	@	10
Eucalyptus	3½	@	5
Grindelia robusta	9	@	10
Henbane	6½	@	8
Horehound	4½	@	5
Jaborandi	12	@	14
Laurel	3	@	3½
Lobelia	7	@	8
Matico	17	@	20
Marjoram, German	20	@	22
French	8	@	10
Pennyroyal	—	@	8½
Peppermint, American	—	@	10
German	25	@	30
Pichi	14	@	15
Pulsatilla	8	@	9
Prince's pine	—	@	10
Rose, red	75	@	80
Rosemary	3½	@	4
Rue	13	@	16
Sage, Italian, picked	3	@	5
Savory	4	@	4½
Scull cap	12	@	14
Senna, Alex, whole leaf	17	@	19
half leaf	7½	@	10
siftings	5½	@	7
Tinnevelly	8	@	12
Stramonium	5½	@	6
Thyme	1	@	2½

Uva ursi	8½	@	8½
Witch hazel	4	@	5
Wormwood, foreign	6½	@	7
Yerba santa	12	@	14

Roots.

Aconite, German	8½	@	9½
Alkanet	6	@	6½
Althea, whole	12	@	13
cut	19	@	22
Angelica, German	11	@	13
American	10	@	11
Arnica	9	@	18
Arrowroot, Bermuda	35	@	40
St. Vincent, bbls	7½	@	8
Belladona, Atropa	9	@	10
Berberis aquifolium	8	@	10
Bitter	15	@	18
Blood	13½	@	15
Blueflag	—	@	8
Byronia	8	@	9
Burdock	5	@	6
Calamus, bleached	35	@	40
unbleached	7	@	8
Cohosh, black	3½	@	4½
blue	—	@	5
Colchicum	8½	@	9
Colombo	4½	@	8
Culvers	8	@	9
Dandelion, German	8	@	8½
Doggrass	5½	@	5½
Galangal	6	@	6½
Gelsemium	5	@	8½
Gentian	4½	@	5
Ginseng, Southern	5.00	@	5.25
Northwestern	5.50	@	6.00
Eastern	6.25	@	6.50
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	7¾	@	9
bleached	10½	@	12
Golden seal	1.00	@	1.10
Hellebore, white	5	@	5½
black	4½	@	5
powdered	6	@	7
Hydrangea	6	@	6
Ipecac, Rio	1.25	@	1.30
Cartagena	1.20	@	1.30
Jalap	12½	@	14
Kava kava	11	@	12
Lady slipper	18	@	20
Licorice, in bales	3½	@	4
selected, bundles	6	@	10
Lovage, American	75	@	88
German	12	@	16
Mandrake	7	@	8
Musk, Russian	14	@	16
Orris, Florentine, bold	8	@	9
small	5½	@	6
Verona	4	@	5
fingers	60	@	65
Pareira brava	11	@	12
Pellitory	12	@	13
Pink	17	@	18
Pleurisy	10	@	12
Poke	4½	@	5
Rhatany	11	@	12
Rhubarb, Canton	35	@	40
Shensi	65	@	70
high dried	16	@	20
clippings	12½	@	47½
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	24	@	26
Mexican	9½	@	11
Senega, Southern	—	@	75
Western	65	@	67
Serpentaria	42	@	43
Skunk cabbage	7½	@	10
Snake, Canada	11½	@	22
Virginia	43	@	45
Squaw vine	8	@	9
Stillingia	6	@	7
Stone	5	@	6
Squill	3½	@	3¾
Unicorn, false	34½	@	40
true	33	@	35
Valerian, German	15	@	16
Belgian	5½	@	6
English	12	@	15
Wild yam	5	@	6
Yellow dock	—	@	8
Zedoary	9	@	10

Seeds.

Anise, Italian, sifted	9	@	10
Spanish	8	@	8½
Germany	5¼	@	5½
star	14½	@	17
Canary, Sicily	4¾	@	4¾
Smyrna	4½	@	4¾
Caraway, Dutch	5	@	5¼
Cardamoms, bleached	30	@	90
decorticated	33	@	40
Celery	7½	@	8
Colchicum	40	@	42
Conium	7	@	7¼
Coriander, natural	4¼	@	4½
bleached	5	@	6
Cummin, Malta	6	@	7
Fennel, German	10	@	12
Italian	5	@	5¼
Flax, per bbl.	5.50	@	6.00
ground, per lb	3¼	@	3½
Fenugreek	2½	@	2¾
Hemp, Russian	2½	@	2¾
Larkspur	30	@	32
Lobelia	45	@	50
Millet, natural	1¾	@	1¾
shelled	3¼	@	3¾
Mustard, brown, Bari	4¼	@	4½
California	4¼	@	4½
German	3	@	3½
Sicily	4	@	4¼
yellow, California	3¾	@	4
German	3½	@	3½
Poppy	5½	@	6
Pumpkin	12	@	—
Quince	35	@	40
Rape, English	4	@	5
German	2¾	@	2¾
domestic	2¾	@	3
Sabadilla	10	@	12
Stavesacre	8	@	10
Stramonium	—	@	9
Strophanthus, Kombe	80	@	1.00
Hispidus	42	@	45
Sunflower	3	@	3¼
Worm, Levant	14	@	15
American	14	@	18

Shellac.

D. C	95	@	—
Diamond I	60	@	—
V. S. O	63	@	65
Octagon B	57	@	58
Fine Orange	53	@	58
T. N	49	@	51
A. C. Garnet	47	@	48
Button	50	@	60
Bleached, commercial	45	@	—
Bone dried	56	@	—

Spices.			
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	℔ lb.	17 @	18
Batavia, No. 2		12½@	12½
China mats		7½@	7¾
cases		10¼@	10½
broken		3½@	8
Saigon, rolls		48 @	53
broken		31 @	33
buds		18¾@	16
Cloves, Amboyna		17 @	18
Zanzibar		17 @	18
stems		6¾@	7
Ginger, Calcutta		5¾@	6
Cochin		6½@	7¼
African, No. 1		6¼@	6¾
Mace, Banda, No. 1		55 @	57
Penang, No. 2		50 @	51
Penang, No. 2		53 @	54
Nutmegs, 105's to 110's		21 @	23
Pepper, black, Acheen		11½@	11¾
Lampong		11 @	11½
Singapore		12 @	12¼
Tellicherry		12¾@	13
white, Penang		20 @	20¼
Singapore		19 @	20½
red, Japan		13 @	14
Zanzibar		15½@	16
Pimento, No. 1		6¼@	6½
grinding		6¼@	6½

Chemicals.

Heavy Chemicals.			
Alkali, 48 per cent.	℔ 100 lbs.	82½@	87½
ammonia, high test		72½@	95
Bleach, over 35 per cent		1.15 @	1.25
Salt cake, glass makers		82½@	85
Soda ash, carb. 48 per cent		1.25 @	1.50
high test		1.00 @	1.25
Soda, bicarb, English		3.50 @	6.00
American		1.30 @	1.70
Soda, caustic, domestic.			
60 per cent		1.85 @	1.95
70 per cent		1.75 @	1.80
74 per cent		1.75 @	1.80
78 per cent		1.75 @	1.80
foreign, 60 per cent		— @	—
70 per cent		— @	—
74 per cent		— @	—
78 per cent		1.90 @	1.95
powdered, granulated			
60 per cent		2.75 @	3.25
70 per cent		2.87½@	3.25
Sal, English		67½@	72½
American		60 @	70

Acids.			
Acid, acetic	℔ 100 lbs.	1.80 @	4.25
chemically pure	℔ lb.	20 @	21
oxalic		5½@	5¾
pyroligneous		9 @	10
sulphuric, 60 deg.	℔ 100 lbs	1.20 @	1.30
60 deg.		1.30 @	1.40
bulk, 50 deg.		14.00 @	15.00
muriatic, 18 deg.		1.50 @	1.60
20 deg.		1.60 @	1.70
22 deg.		1.75 @	2.00
aqua fortis, 36 deg.	℔ lb.	4½@	4¾
38 deg.		4½@	5
40 deg.		4¾@	5¼
42 deg.		5¼@	5½
nitric, 36 deg.		4¾@	5¼
38 deg.		4¾@	5¼
40 deg.		5¼@	5½
42 deg.		5½@	6
tartaric crystals		31¼@	31¾
powdered		31¾@	32

Miscellaneous Chemicals.			
Acetate of lime, gray	℔ 110 lbs.	1.45 @	1.50
brown		90 @	95
Alum, lump	℔ 100 lbs.	1.75 @	1.80
ground		1.85 @	1.95
powdered		3.00 @	3.25
Aq. am'ia (in dms) 16 deg.	℔ lb.	3¼@	3½
18 deg.		3½@	3¾
20 deg.		4 @	4¼
26 deg.		5 @	5¾
Ammoniac, sal, gray		5¾@	6
granulated		6¼@	6½
lump		9¼@	9½
Ashes, pot, 1st sorts		6½@	6¾
pearl		6½@	6¾
Argols, powdered		4 @	4½
red		2½@	3
Arsenic, white		3½@	3¼
red		6¾@	7
Brimstone, crude, 2ds	℔ ton.	22.00 @	22.25
3ds		21.25 @	21.50
Cream tartar, crystals, p.c.	℔ lb.	24½@	24¾
powdered, 90 p. c.		24½@	25
Chlorate of soda		6¾@	7
Chloride of calcium, 75 p. c.		75 @	80
Copperas		52½@	65
Glauber's salt		55 @	60
Nitrate of lead		6¾@	7
Potash, chlorate, crystals		6¾@	7
powdered		6¾@	7½
carb		3.60 @	3.95
caustic		5 @	6
Sugar of lead, brown		6¾@	7
white		8¾@	8½
Saltpeter, crude		3.60 @	—
refined		4¼@	5¼
Sulphate, alumina		1¼@	1¾
Vitriol, blue		5.10 @	5.40

Fertilizer Materials.

Ammoniates.			
Ammonia sulphate spot	℔ 100 lbs.	3.03 @	3.07½
future		3.00 @	3.05
Fish scrap, dried, 10 p. c. ammonia and 14 p. c. bone phosphate f. o. b. fish works	℔ ton.	2.40 &	10
ground		31.50 @	33.00
wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia f. o. b. fish works		2.20 &	35
Ground fish guano, imported, 10 and 11 p. c. ammonia and 15-17 p. c. bone phosphate, c. i. f. N. Y., Balt. or Phila		2.55 &	10
Azotine	℔ unit.	2.60 @	2.65
Tankage, concentrated, 15@16 p. c. f. o. Chicago		2.10 @	2.12½
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago		2.07½&	10
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago		2.10 &	10
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago	℔ ton.	15.00 @	16.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago		15.00 @	16.00
Garbage tankage		8.00 @	9.00
Hoofmeal, f. o. b. Chicago	℔ unit	— @	2.30
Dried blood, 12-13 p. c. ammonia f. o. b. New York		2.50 @	2.55
Dried blood, high grade, f. o. b. Chicago		2.37½@	2.40
Nitrate of soda, 96% spot, per 100 lbs.		2.20 @	—
future, 96%		2.15 @	2.17½
Nitrate of soda, 95% spot		2.15 @	—
future, 95%		2.12½@	2.13

Phosphates.			
Acid phosphate		60 @	67½
Bones, cleaned junk	℔ ton.	18.00 @	20.00
butcher		16.00 @	—
ground, steamed		21.00 @	22.00
unground, steamed		18.00 @	19.00
boiled, dry		19.00 @	—
Bone black refuse		12.00 @	17.00
Phosphate rock, f. o. b. Char'n.		5.00 @	7.00
Tenn.		3.50 @	4.50
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston		5.25 @	5.50
So. Carolina phosphate rock, kiln dried, f. o. b. Ashley River		3.00 @	3.25
Florida land pebble phosphate rock f. o. b. Fernandina, per ton		4.00 @	4.25
Florida high grade phosphate rock, f. o. b. Fernandina, per ton		6.50 @	6.75

Potashes.			
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., spot	℔ 100 lbs.	1.88 @	1.91½
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future		1.83 @	1.86½
Manure salt, 20 p. c. actu'l p'ash		65 @	66
dbl. m're salt, 48 p. c.		1.12 @	1.15
Sulphate potash (basis 48 p. c.)		2.11 @	2.14
Kainit, in bags, 2,240 lbs.		10.05 @	10.55
Kainit, in bulk, do		9.05 @	9.55

Dyestuffs.

Acetate of soda	℔ lb.	3¾@	4
Acid, gallic		45 @	50
picric, best crystals		23 @	32
tannic, commercial		30 @	35
crystals		50 @	55
Albumen, egg		45 @	65
blood		20 @	24
Alizarine, red		15½@	16
assistant		7 @	15
Aniline oil		9¼@	9½
salt crystals		8½@	9
Annatto		— @	14
fine		25 @	28
seed		— @	3½
Antimony, oxymuriate		4 @	5
salt, 65%		11¼@	13
47%		9½@	11
Bichloride of tin, 50°		8½@	9
60°		11.84¼@	12
Bichromate of potash, American		8¼@	8¾
Bichromate of soda		6¼@	6¾
Bisulphate of soda		1½@	2
Carmine of indigo		60 @	70
Cochineal, Teneriffe, silver		42 @	45
black		47 @	49
gray black		54 @	56
Cudbear, French		12 @	15
concentrated		23 @	25
English		10 @	10
Cutch, mat		4 @	5
boxes		4½@	7
refined, in boxes		6 @	7
slabs		6 @	8
Dextrine, imported		5¾@	6½
corn		3¾@	3¾
Divi-divi	℔ ton.	32.00 @	35.00
Flavine	℔ lb.	33 @	40
Fustic, stick	℔ ton.	18.00 @	22.00
young root		31.00 @	35.00
Gambier	℔ lb.	4¾@	5¼
cube No. 1		7 @	7½
cube No. 2		6½@	7
Garancine		6 @	7
Hypo. of soda, Am., bbls	℔ cwt.	1.50 @	1.60
kgs		1.60 @	1.70
German, cks		1.85 @	2.00
kgs		2.00 @	2.30
Indigo, Bengal, low grade	℔ lb.	60 @	67½
medium		70 @	80
high grade		95 @	1.00
Kurpahs, medium to good		55 @	60
higher grade		63 @	75
Guatemala		55 @	75
Manila		48 @	55
Madras		46 @	50
J. (synthetic)		20 @	22
Indigotine		95 @	1.80
Logwood, stick	℔ ton.	16.00 @	23.00
roots		16.00 @	18.00
Madder, Dutch	℔ lb.	7 @	10
French		6 @	7
Myrabolams		2¼@	2½
Muriate of tin, 36°		9 @	9¼
52°		15 @	15¼
Nitrate of iron, commercial		1¼@	1¾
true		4 @	4½
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo		13 @	14
Chinese		13½@	14
Persian berries		6 @	7
Prussiate of potash, yellow		14½@	15
red		37 @	45
Phosphate of soda		2¼@	3
Prussiate of soda		9¾@	10
Quercitron	℔ ton.	18.00 @	20.00
Sago flour	℔ lb.	1.95 @	2¼
Salts of tartar		5¼@	7
Silicate soda		1 @	1½
Soluble oil, 50%		6¼@	6¾
75%		11 @	11¾
Starch, corn, pearl, in bbls		2.20 @	2¾
in bags		2.05 @	2.60
potato		4½@	4¾
rice		7 @	8½
wheat		4¾@	6
Stannate of soda		12 @	20
Sumac, Sicily, No. 1	℔ ton.	44.00 @	46.00
No. 2		41.00 @	45.00
Virginia		38.00 @	40.00
Tapioca flour	℔ lb.	2¼@	2¾
Tartar emetic		19 @	23
Tin crystals		17 @	18½
Turmeric, Bengal		2¾@	3
Aleppo		3½@	—
Chinese		— @	—
Coringa		3¼@	—
Turkey red oil		7 @	15
Vanadiate ammonium	℔ oz.	60 @	75
Zinc dust	℔ lb.	5¼@	6

Chipped Dyewoods, Etc.			
Barwood	℔ lb.	2 @	2½
Camwood		6 @	7
Fustic		1½@	2
Hypernic		3 @	3¼
Logwood		1¼@	1½
Red sanders		2½@	3¼

Extracts.			
Archil, double	℔ lb.	8 @	10
concentrated		14 @	18
Barberry, French		23 @	28
Chestnut		2½@	3
Oak		3 @	3½
Hemlock		3 @	3¼
Fustic, solid		8 @	11
liquid, 51°		5½@	8
Gall		12 @	15
Indigo		6 @	10
Logwood, solid		6 @	12
liquid, 51°		5 @	10
42°		4 @	6
crystals		10 @	15
Quebracho, solid		5 @	6
51°		3 @	3¼
42°		2½@	3
Persian berry		9 @	15
Sumac		3½@	7

Comparative Prices.

On June 20, 1901, 1902 and 1903.

Chemicals.	1903.	1902.	1901.
Bleaching powder	$.85	$1.60	$1.85
Brimstone	21.00	20.50	20.25
Caustic soda, 70 p. c.	1.70	1.90	1.90
Caustic soda, 60 p. c.	1.70	1.95	1.95
Sal soda, Am.	.60	.65	.50
Soda, ash, 48 p. c. carb.	—	—	—
Soda, ash, 48 p. c. c'st'c	—	—	—
Soda, alkali, 48 p. c.	.90	.92½	.90
Soda, nitrate	2.05	2.05	1.87½
Cream tartar, crystals	.24¼	.18¾	.20
Muriate of potash	1.83	1.80	1.83
Chlorate of potash	.07	.07¾	.08¾
Kainit	9.30	9.05	9.05
Paints.			
White lead in oil	.06¾	.05½	.05¾
Litharge, Am., pow'd	.03½	.04¾	.03½
Paris green	.11	.12½	.12½
Orange, mineral	.08¼	.07¾	.08
Ven. red, English	1.25	1.80	1.80
Ven. red, American	.50	.50	.80
Barytes	17.00	17.00	17.00
Whiting, commercial	.48	.40	.40
Drugs.			
Opium	3.12½	2.80	3.20
Morphine, domestic	2.00	1.90	2.10
Quinine	.32	—	.34
Alcohol	2.39	2.41	2.45
Borax, crude	.07½	.07¾	.07½
Beans, tonka (Ang.)	.60	.70	.75
Cubeb XX	.08	.09½	.14
Cuttlefish	.17½	.20	.21
Glycerine, C. P., drums	.14½	.14½	.14½
Oil, castor, city	.09¾	.10¾	.12
Oil, cassia	.72½	.60	.72½
Oil, codliver, Nor	120.00	38.00	20.50
Oil, peppermint, tins	2.85	1.70	1.25
Oil, sassafras	.40	.39	.36
Quicksilver	.63	.64½	.66½
Asafœtide	.19	.16	.27
Gum, arabic, sorts	.07	.08½	.12½
Camphor, bbls.	—	—	.60½
Shellac, D. C.	.48	.36	.27
Senna, Alex. Nat'l	.21	.21	.23
Senega root	.80	.55	.53
Ipecac	1.40	2.50	2.85
Jalap	.09½	.09	.12
Canary seed, Smyrna	.03¾	.03¼	.02¾
Caraway seed, Dutch	.05	.05½	.06½
Mustard seed, Cal., yel.	.04¼	.04	.06
Rapeseed, German	.02¾	.03¾	03¼
Oils.			
Cottonseed, prime, S. Y.	.41½	.44½	.38½
Olive, Sicily	.52	.52	.60
Cocoanut, Ceylon	.05¼	.07¾	.05¾
Lard, prime, city	.71	.79	.69
Linseed, domestic	.42	.67	.70
Menhaden, prime, cde.	.26	—	.28
Whale, bl'ched, winter	.48	.48	—
Sperm, bl'ched, winter	.72	.78	.64
Oil cake, Western	24.00	27.50	26.00
Spirits, turpentine	.50½	.49	.37½
Dyestuffs.			
Bichromate potash, Am.	.08¼	.08¼	—
Cochineal, Teneriffe, S.	.24½	.16	.16
Cutch, bag	.05	.04½	.04¼
Gambier	6.00	.06½	5.00
Indigo, Bengal, h. gde.	.90	.85	.85
Prussiate potash, yel.	.13¾	.14	.13¾
Starch, corn	2.20	2.82	1.70
Sumac, Sicily, prime	47.00	44.00	52.00

EXPORTS OF PETROLEUM.

(Continued from page 28.)

Buenos Ayres	721,150	4,192,390	8,521,430
Cabadello	.....	60,000	182,500
Calcutta	.....	490,000	1,142,010
Caldera	.....	1,500	2,750
Callao	.....	249,500	78,150
Campeche	.....	11,300	1,080
Cape Town	.....	1,238,950	609,180
Cartagena	.....	200,472	63,559
Carupano	.....	21,750	4,100
Catania	.....	.....	49,291
Ceara	.....	102,200	103,900
Celba	.....	3,350	2,500
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	.....	25,000	.....
Chefoo	.....	2,643,880	850,000
Colon	5,350	635,670	382,100
Colombo	.....	20,000	1,435,750
Coquimbo	.....	.....	19,800
Corn Island	.....	2,518	2,000
Coro	.....	.....	2,650
Corral	.....	50,000	70,000
Cuba	28,000	440,760	372,620
Cumana	.....	500	1,500
Curacao	7,455	86,038	74,148
Delagoa Bay	.....	819,210	396,600
Demerara	20,000	235,515	308,600
Desterro	.....	300,000	341,070
Domenica	.....	22,400	20,923
Dover, f. o.	.....	1,261,105	1,251,359
Dunedin	.....	.....	2,800
Durban	.....	563,800	50,000
Dutch Guiana	.....	194,650	127,120
East London	.....	749,690	826,790
Eten	.....	9,000	6,000
Fiushing, f. o.	.....	42,545,000	32,733,000
Frederica	.....	.....	276,500
Fremantle	.....	1,915,720	1,378,620
Foochow	.....	500,000	.....
Forcados	.....	107,940	45,050
French Guiana	.....	37,520	114,530
Frontera	.....	100	.....
Gibraltar	.....	236,950	60,020
Grenada	.....	69,600	47,990
Greytown	1,500	28,494	74,600
Guadeloupe	.....	83,718	110,250
Guanoco	.....	.....	1,500
Guanta	2,000	6,120	6,000
Guayaquil	200	127,400	159,000
Halifax	2,500	98,107	62,614
Hamburg	.....	1,375,000	1,540,750
Hayti	30,900	322,555	315,445
Hong Kong	30,000	6,952,420	3,480,260
Hudiksvall	.....	.....	150,950
Hull	.....	4,000	1,268,587
Iquique	.....	7,000	4,000
Iquitos	.....	30,580	12,190
Jamaica	9,644	471,609	478,235
Kobe	.....	300,000	.....
Kurrachee	.....	1,171,010	200,000
La Guayra	12,900	294,740	188,931
La Romana	.....	.....	30,000
Las Palmas	.....	94,130	329,770
Lisbon	.....	1,296,985	396,101
Liverpool	.....	.....	250
London	.....	13,235,000	15,625,000
Lyttleton	.....	.....	453,800
Maceio	.....	374,500	303,500
Madeira	.....	50,000	20,000
Madras	.....	.....	1,330,000
Malta	.....	500	.....
Manaos	.....	311,601	357,040
Manchester	.....	950	104,102
Manila	.....	600,000	1,172,820
Maracaibo	.....	86,230	79,548
Maranham	.....	217,706	194,390
Martinique	.....	62,224	78,450
Mauritius	.....	.....	167,000
Melbourne	.....	.....	805,140
Mollendo	.....	12,500	73,500
Montevideo	182,560	1,204,740	1,425,040
Mossel Bay	.....	32,920	24,000
Nassau	448	77,581	60,207
Nassau, N. P.	.....	4,855	3,510
Newcastle	.....	4,000	207,000
Newcastle, N. S. W.	650,000	650,000	.....
Old Calabar	.....	.....	30,000
Oporto	.....	3,000	.....
Oran	.....	30,000	.....
Pacasmayo	.....	5,000	6,000
Para	.....	1,068,162	880,082
Parahyba	.....	24,500	120,000
Payta	.....	11,500	9,500
Penang	.....	3,313,010	526,000
Pernambuco	.....	1,427,980	1,332,220
Phillipsville	.....	48,000	.....
Pimental	.....	.....	2,000
Piraeus	.....	25,990	.....
Pisagua	.....	10,000	.....
Pisco	.....	4,200	15,000
Port Chalmers	.....	.....	53
Port Elizabeth	.....	28,800	.....
Port Limon	.....	97,958	64,135
Port Natal	.....	776,000	818,270
Porto Cabello	8,720	176,202	95,690
Progreso	.....	6,500	11,680
Puerto Cortes	.....	11,458	15,250
Punta Arenas	.....	50,300	25,000
Rangoon	.....	2,500,000	.....
Re Union	.....	100,000	.....
Rio Gr. do Sul	.....	471,850	399,930
Rio Janeiro	.....	2,057,800	1,605,000
Rosario	96,000	1,642,800	1,182,800
Rotterdam	2,762,500	18,657,500	15,630,000
Salaverry	.....	23,000	15,000
San Andreas	.....	14,721	4,125
Saigon	.....	.....	616,720
San Domingo	24,250	287,629	248,080
San Fernando	.....	3,418	5,380
Santos	.....	1,325,000	1,146,000
San Francisco	.....	60,000	.....
Savanilla	120	180,496	100,494
Shanghai	.....	19,353,480	5,889,900
Sierra Leone	.....	.....	5,000
Singapore	.....	2,054,050	.....
St. Croix	.....	35,828	23,806
St. Johns, N. F.	36,466	361,760	262,346
St. Kitts	7,500	52,450	73,300
St. Lucia	.....	29,073	46,130
St. Martins	.....	1,950	3,450
St. Thomas	.....	14,420	22,010
St. Vincent	.....	3,560	27,050
Sourabaya	.....	799,060	902,240
Southampton	.....	.....	150,000
South Shields	.....	5,000	180,000
Sunderland	.....	1,530,000	987,473
Sundsvall	.....	.....	240,000
Sydney	.....	1,577,030	1,564,690
Talcahuano	.....	5,000	379,700
Tamatave	.....	50,000	.....
Tampico	.....	5,000	.....
Tientsin	.....	700,000	.....
Trieste	.....	400	.....
Trinidad	.....	400,656	424,330
Truxillo	.....	7,184	11,650
Turks Island	680	6,055	9,013
Valparaiso	.....	2,620,700	2,715,000
Vera Cruz	3,250	24,500	.....
Victoria	.....	80,000	70,000
Vienna	.....	.....	10,000
Wellington	.....	517,240	943,980
Yakkaichi	.....	.....	816,400
Yokohama	.....	5,632,340	2,964,720
Zanzibar	.....	174,070	.....
Totals	.....	8,877,193	187,742,453	153,150,933

Crude.

Bermuda	.....	.....	51
Colon	.....	.....	200
Cuba	.....	324,373	1,000
Domenica	.....	.....	52
Frontera	.....	103	.....
Havana	.....	260,000	.....
Hayti	.....	.....	48
Marseilles	.....	136,395	.....
Para	.....	52	.....
Port Limon	.....	666	959
Totals	.....	721,310	2,310

Naphtha.

Adelaide	.....	480	8,584
Algoa Bay	.....	9,850	15,595
Antofagasta	.....	500	200
Arica	.....	100	30
Auckland	.....	61,300	110,000
Azores	.....	.....	20
Bahia	.....	.....	717
Barranquilla	.....	.....	920
Barbadoes	100	1,700	.....
Beira	.....	.....	100
Bermuda	.....	6,928	5,850
Bluefields	.....	3,290	380
Bocas del Toro	.....	9,587	.....
Bombay	.....	15,000	.....
Brisbane	.....	9,800	11,080
Buenos Ayres	9,950	83,572	54,440
Calcutta	.....	10,000	.....
Callao	.....	200	160
Cape Town	.....	22,187	14,004
Cartagena	.....	252	484
Carupano	.....	20	.....
Cette	.....	344,592	.....
Caldera	.....	1,000	.....
Coquimbo	.....	3,000	400
Corral	.....	.....	2,930
Cuba	1,900	14,962	3,830
Curacao	.....	301	58
Delagoa Bay	.....	51,698	6,045
Demerara	.....	.....	50
Desterro	.....	142	.....
Dover, f. o.	.....	.....	240,835
Durban	.....	5,490	9,000
East London	.....	7,000	15,058
Fremantle	.....	18,200	9,340
Furt Blaye	.....	894,012	767,131
Gibraltar	.....	.....	1,500
Guadeloupe	.....	817	1,163
Guayaquil	.....	.....	6,300
Havre	.....	321,000	698,042
Hayti	150	1,125	827
Hong Kong	.....	.....	15,000
Iquique	.....	400	.....
Jamaica	20	1,325	772
Kurrachee	.....	25,000	.....
Liverpool	460,600	835,352	.....
Lyttleton	.....	.....	72,600
Macelo	.....	475	.....
Malta	.....	400	1,135
Manaos	.....	398	.....
Manila	.....	30,000	14,250
Maranham	.....	153	210
Marseilles	.....	135,754	.....
Martinique	.....	400	100
Melbourne	.....	.....	67,620
Mollendo	.....	500	300
Montevideo	.....	23,912	2,263
Oran	.....	3,000	.....
Para	.....	495	.....
Penang	.....	20	.....
Pernambuco	.....	500	700
Pimental	.....	.....	250
Portishead	.....	166,315	.....
Port Limon	.....	240	647
Port Natal	.....	5,950	22,655
Progreso	.....	.....	2,600
Puerto Cortez	.....	.....	2,000
Rio Janeiro	.....	1,925	730
Rosario	.....	1,400	1,470
Rouen	.....	1,552,700	1,588,157
San Domingo	.....	.....	50
Santos	.....	3,240	1,740
Savanilla	.....	2,267	1,479
Shanghai	.....	15,000	10,040
Singapore	.....	.....	2,000
St. Johns	.....	5,185	3,043
St. Lucia	.....	50	10
St. Thomas	.....	30	.....
Sydney	28,800	29,800	79,460
Talcahuano	.....	50	750
Tampico	.....	2,085	.....
Tangier	.....	48	.....
Trinidad	.....	.....	160
Truxillo	.....	1,000	1,000
Valparaiso	.....	5,300	1,800
Venice	.....	.....	1,425
Wellington	.....	4,800	73,909
Totals	501,520	4,753,914	3,958,814

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DRUG MARKET.

NOTE.—Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures. Complete prices current will be found on pages 30 and 31.

Saturday Evening, June 18, 1904.

ADVANCED.	DECLINED.
Lycopodium, 3c.	Japan wax, ½c.
Sugar of milk, cob, 3c.	Menthol, 10c.
Sugar of milk, powdered, ½c.	Soda benzoate, 6½c.
Bergamot oil, 10c.	Spermaceti, 1c.
Citronella oil, 10c.	Cubeb, ¼c.
Lemon oil, 5c.	Sassafras oil, natural, 2½c.
Lemongrass oil, 25c.	Golden seal, 10c.
Orange oil, bitter, 25c.	Mandrake, 2½c.
Orange oil, sweet, 5c.	Western senega, 3c.
American saffron, 25c.	T. N. shellac, 2c.
Southern ginseng, 25c.	Ergot, 1c.
Jamaica ginger, bleached, 2c.	Unicorn, false, 10½c.
Jalap, ½c.	Unicorn, true, 7c.
Squaw vine, 1c.	
Coriander seed, ¼c.	

Opium.

The condition of the opium market has not materially changed since our last report, and still remains very dull and uninteresting. There has been a fair movement in jobbing lots, however, and an occasional single case has been sold at the quoted price. Cases are held at $2.65@2.70, as to quality and quantity. Powdered is nominally unchanged at $3.30@3.35, as to quantity, test and holder. Our cablegrams from Europe are as follows:—

Constantinople, June 17, 1904.

The market is unchanged, with no sales to report.

Smyrna, June 17, 1904.

Sales have been made of 2 cases of druggists' at 6s. 1d. Market quiet.

Smyrna, June 17, 1904

The market is unchanged, sales having been made of 2 cases of druggists' at 6s.@7s. 6d.; 10 cases of Amazia at 8s. 4d. Crop promising.

Smyrna, June 17, 1904.

The market is unchanged, sales having been made of 84 cases at 6s., 6s. 3d. and 6s. 6d.

Morphine.

This article is in regular jobbing demand at unaltered prices. The present quotations for same are as follows:—Bulls, $2.10@2.20; oz. vials, $2.15@2.25; ⅛ oz. vials, 2½ oz. boxes, $2.45@2.50.

Quinine.

The market for quinine has not changed in any particular since our last report. There is a moderate demand for small jobbing quantities of Java and outside German, but buyers take no interest in large lots at present prices. A firmer feeling prevails, however, due to the light shipments of cinchona bark during the first half of the month. The amount of the shipments were 682,000 Dutch pounds, as against 665,000 Dutch pounds during the first half of last month. Other details of the quinine situation will be found on the editorial page of this issue.

Miscellaneous.

ACID, CITRIC.—The market is quiet and without feature at the former basis of 32@32½c. A more seasonable demand might result in a higher range of quotations.

ALCOHOL.—Nothing new has developed during the week regarding the market for either grain or wood alcohol. Both are in medium demand at unchanged quotations, as noted in our list of current prices.

ANTIMONY.—There is little demand for the needles at present, and the market is without feature, with quotations nominally unchanged at 4@5c., as to quantity.

BAY RUM.—Dealers report a fair demand, but no large business has been done. The market holds steady on the basis of former quotations of $1.75@2.25, as to quality and seller.

BEESWAX.—The market for this article is a little easier, owing to freer supplies of the crude, although under good demand prices are firmly maintained at a basis of previous quotations, which are as follows:—Crude yellow, 32@33½c.; refined yellow, 35@36c.; pure white, 40@50c.

BURGUNDY PITCH.—Jobbing quantities are moving fairly well, but no large demand is reported. The market is steady on a basis of former values of 3@3¼c., as to quantity.

CAFFEINE.—The position of the market for caffeine is without noteworthy change. There is no demand, but the price remains firm at $2.65.

CANTHARIDES.—The demand here for both Russian and Chinese flies is not particularly active at present, but the market is steady at quotations given in our list of current prices.

CARNAUBA WAX.—In spite of the rumors circulated in the trade this week that values for all grades of the wax had declined, the statements of the leading dealers to the effect that the market remains in its previous firm position without quotable change in prices of any of the grades, may be depended upon. The demand, however, has been light, owing to the seasonable dullness of the trade, but values are firmly held as follows:—Flor, 35@36c.; No. 1, 34½@35c.; No. 2, 33@34c.; No. 3 and North Country, 32½@33c.

CIVET.—Demand involves only small quantities, and the market is steady at former quotations of $1.50@1.60, as to quality, quantity and seller.

COCOA BUTTER.—The market for this article is very dull and easy at 34@36c. for 12-lb. boxes and 28@29½c. for bulk.

CODLIVER OIL.—This market continues quiet but firm at unchanged quotations. Old oil is held at $49@54, as to quantity and quality, and the new at $52@54.

CUTTLEFISH.—The market is still very quiet, but there has been no further decline since last week. Trieste bone is hld at 15@16c., jeweler's large at 50@52c. and jeweler's small at 52@53c.

ERGOT.—Owing to competition and the approach of hot weather, prices for both Russian and Spanish have declined to 35@37c., as to quality, quantity and seller.

GLYCERINE.—C. P. glycerine is somewhat easier, owing to lower markets abroad for the crude product, but there has been no quotable change in prices. C. P. in drums is held at the former range of 14½@15c., as to quantity and seller, and dynamite is quoted at 12½@12¾c., although slightly better might be done.

We have the following letter from our Paris correspondent:—

Paris, June 10, 1904.

Our market seems to be better, several business having been treated during the week and at higher prices than these formerly paid, so that it seems that the decline is finished. Prices are:—Saponification, 105@107 frs. per cent. kos, c. and f. New York; soap lye, 89@90 frs., c. and f. New York.

GUARANA.—The market is quiet but firm on account of light supply. Quotations are 95c.@$1, as to quality and holder.

HAARLEM OIL.—This article is still in an unsettled condition, with quotations ranging from $1.75@1.85, according to holder. There is comparatively little movement at present.

JAPAN WAX.—The situation is somewhat weaker, owing to recent arrivals. There is very little demand at present, and even the lower price of 13½c. will not induce buyers to any extent.

LYCOPODIUM.—The market for lycopodium continues to be very firm, and another advance in prices has taken place. The demand is not quite as active as it has been in previous weeks, but under decreasing supplies values continue to go higher. The present quotations of the article is on a basis of 70@72c., as to quantity and quality.

MANNA.—Only a moderate jobbing demand is manifest for small flake, but supplies are not heavy and the market keeps firm at 28@29c.

MENTHOL.—According to latest cable advices from Japan the market there is in a much firmer position and prices have advanced 1s. 6d. per lb. Locally the situation is unchanged, and the market continues to remain in a very quiet state. No large sales have taken place this week, and the jobbing demand is very light. Prices are held at a basis of $5@5.25, as to quality and quantity.

NAPHTHALINE.—Both balls and flakes are moving in a satisfactory way on contract orders, but there is little to note in the way of new business, and quotations remain unchanged at 2¼@2½c. for balls and 2⅛@2¼c. for flakes.

SODA BENZOATE.—For the past two weeks demand has been very quiet for this article, and prices have declined to 35½@38c. in consequence.

SPERMACETI. — This article is slightly easier, with only small jobbing lots receiving attention, and has there-

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Bay Rum, St. Thomas
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Gum Aloes, Cape
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fore declined to 21@21½c. for block and 21½@22c. for cake.

SUGAR OF MILK.—Owing to the scarcity of supplies and a good demand, prices for sugar of milk have advanced to 20@22c., for cob and 15@15½c. for powdered.

Balsams.

With market conditions unchanged there is little of interest to report regarding this market. Demand is still quiet for Central America copaiba, which is sold in small lots only. Para copaiba is seldom mentioned. Prices for both remain as hitherto reported. Supplies of Canada and Oregon fir balsams continue to be very light, but as there is little demand for either at present quotations remain at $3.50@3.75 for the former, and $1.15@1.25 for the latter. Peru and tolu are dull and nominal.

Barks.

There is nothing new to report in connection with cascara sagrada. The demand for spot goods continues quiet, and local dealers appear to take little interest in the situation at the Coast. Spot stocks are obtainable at the former quotations of 11@16c., as to age, quantity and holder. Soap bark is in moderate demand at former quotations of 5⅛@6c. for whole and 6½@7c. for cut. With warmer weather a more active movement is expected by the dealers. Sassafras bark is moving in a small way at 8@9c. The remainder of the list is without feature.

Beans.

Mexican vanilla beans are jobbing well, and the market is firm. The same conditions apply equally as well to Bourbons. Tonkas of all varieties are very quiet at unchanged prices.

Berries

Whole cubeb berries are in little or no demand at present, and although prices have declined to 7¼@8¼c., buyers do not appear to be interested. There has been no quotable change in prices for juniper berries, which, although slow of sale, are firmly maintained at 2⅛@2½c., as to quality and quantity. Saw palmetto berries have little demand at present, but under light supplies are still quoted at former prices.

Essential Oils.

The market for essential oils has been rather quiet during the past week, and, although the prices for several items have advanced, it has been due to sympathy with the firmer position of the primary market and not to any buying interest that has been manifested here.

Bergamot oil is firmer on account of the advance in prices abroad. Quotations for the oil are firmly held at $2@2.15, as to quality, test and seller.

Citronella oil is also a little higher, as the local supply is somewhat diminished; 26@27c. is the present range of quotations for the article.

Prime goods of oil of lemon, prices for which are said to have been below the average for some time, are somewhat meager in local supply. There is little demand here for the oil at present, but prices have advanced to 55@60c., as to quality, quantity and seller.

Lemongrass oil is higher on account of firm advices from abroad, and $3@3.25 is now held by dealers of the article.

Both bitter and sweet orange oils have advanced in sympathy with the foreign markets. The former is now quoted at $2.50@2.75 and the latter at $1.80@2, as to quality, quantity and seller.

With the exception of natural sassafras oil, all of the American oils are in light demand, and are firmly held at former quotations. Sassafras oil has declined to 57½@65c., as there is no present demand, and supplies are by no means light.

Flowers.

The unsettled condition of American saffron flowers continues to be the principal feature of interest in this department. Early in the week prices were quoted at a range of 75c.@$1.00 as to quality and quantity, but on Wednesday values advanced sharply, and at present $1.25@$1.30 is firmly maintained for same. The market is now in a very firm position indeed, and as advices from Mexico are to the effect that the new crop is almost a failure, and but a very small amount will be exported, the situation will probably continue to be of a firm nature, and another local advance in prices may be expected shortly. There is little of interest regarding the other articles in this department.

Gums.

Jobbing lots of chicle are in moderate to fair demand at firm prices, ranging from 45@47c.

Refined camphor is held steady at former prices, barrels being quoted at 61c., and cases at 61½c.

Curacao aloes being in light supply are very firmly held at a basis of 3¾@4c., as to quantity, with a moderate jobbing demand.

Asafoetida is steady at 23@30c., according to quality, quantity, and seller. Arabics and tragacanths are steady at former prices and in fairly good demand.

Herbs and Leaves.

The demand in this department has been very quiet throughout the week and is devoid of anything resembling new features.

Cannabis indica is quoted at the former range of 95c.@$1, as to quality, quantity and seller, with chances that these values might be shaded with an order.

Short buchu leaves keep firm at 16@20c., as to quality, but the movement is small at present.

Coca leaves have a fair consuming outlet at unchanged prices.

Roots.

Southern ginseng root is firmer and higher, with present quotations at $5@5.50, as to quality and quantity. Northwestern and Eastern remain at the unchanged prices of $5.50@6 for the former and $6.25@6.50 for the latter.

The bleached variety of Jamaica ginger is a little firmer, owing to the scarcity of supplies. Present quotations are now held at 10½@12c., as to quality and seller. Bleached remains firm at unaltered prices.

On account of the scarcity of spot supplies jalap root has advanced ½c. since our last report. The lightness of stock is due to the poor quality of the root which has arrived here recently and of which over one-half has been rejected by customs officials.

Golden seal is easier under light demand, and holders are asking $1@1.10 for spring-dug root and $1.15@1.20 for fall-dug.

Demand for mandrake has fallen off sharply this week, and as supplies are beginning to come in prices have declined to 7@8c. in consequence.

Western senega has declined to 65@67c., as to quantity and quality. This is undoubtedly due to speculation and the dullness of the local trade in general, as the position of the root is very firm in the West, as the following letter recently received from our Minnesota correspondent will demonstrate:—

St. Paul, Minn., June 14, 1904.

Up to the present there has not been 300 lbs. of senega received in the Twin Cities. The Indians in the Turtle Mountain district claim that the severe winter has frozen the roots, and that there will be no crop of senega excepting that which grows from the seed. This will be a light crop and will not be ready to dig until fall. The St. Paul and Minneapolis dealers look for a very small crop from Minnesota and the Dakotas. I am under the impression that the same conditions prevail in Canada. Up to the present have not heard from there. As soon as I do will advise you fully.

There were two small lots held over from last year; one lot has been exported to Japan, and the other is being held here, probably 2,000 pounds of old root. That's all the root there is in this market. Party who is holding the lot is asking 75c. per pound for it.

Mexican sarsaparilla is very quiet, and only a small jobbing movement is reported. A recent letter received from Hamburg by one of the leading dealers here states that "large quantities are being held back in Mexico, and buyers abroad are holding off from the market, as they expect lower prices."

Local supplies of squaw vine are very limited at present, and as advices from the South are of a very firm nature regarding the new crop supply, quotations have advanced to 8@9c., as to quantity and quality.

Heavy supplies of both false and true unicorn roots have been arriving lately, and prices for both have declined accordingly. Quotations maintained here at present are 34½@40c. for the former, and 33@35c. for the latter. Recent mail advices from Baltimore are to the effect that sellers there are offering the false root at 20@22c., and true at 32@35c. If such is the case they will have no difficulty to market their supplies here.

Seeds.

Both the natural and bleached coriander seeds are a little firmer, owing to advancing prices abroad. Supplies here are somewhat limited and prices are at a high level of quotations in consequence; 4¼@4½c. for the natural and 5@6c. for the bleached are the present values of same. The other items in this department are in light demand, but prices remain unchanged.

Shellac.

Cable advices from abroad are to the effect that the markets are in a rather unsteady and unsatisfactory position. Values for all grades are lower in Calcutta, while, although London prices are fairly well maintained, there is practically little business done, and a decline is expected shortly. Locally the market is very quiet, with only a few sales noted of a jobbing character. While prices are fairly well maintained for all grades, those of T. N. are lower by 3c.; 49c. is asked for bags of the latter grade and 51c. for cases. Of the 1,600 packages which arrived recently, a large quantity has been sold to arrive.

Spices.

The condition of this market has not changed from last week, as business is still very dull and but few sales are reported. All items are moving in a small jobbing way at unchanged values.

Sponges.

The available spot supply of all grades of sponges continue to be light. In many instances a premium over last quotations is being obtained by sellers for certain grades. Advices from primary sources note that the Nassau sales of sponges for the five weeks ending May 7 aggregated in value $36,883. Prices on the exchange have been very low, averaging about $25 a thousand pieces, which is rather discouraging to the trade as well as to fishermen and owners of vessels. In regard to Florida

sponges the first sales of the spring catch were marketed at Tarpon Springs, Fla., on May 14. Sales included four cargoes containing 2,321 bunches (a bunch consists of five feet of sponge on a string of one to two pounds). The latter were sold at $9,286, or at about $4 a bunch. Fishing is still being continued by the fleet for Rock Island sheep's wool. For the latter there is a good demand, owing to the fact that this sponge is the most serviceable therefore commands the attention of the greatest fishing experts in hooking them from gulf waters. There will be additional sales held, as many dealers are short of stock and prices are ruling very high.

Injunction in the Casein Matter Made Permanent.

On March 2 last, in the Supreme Court for the county of Suffolk, Judge Knowlton issued an interlocutory decree on the application of the Casein Company of America temporarily restraining Cushing Adams and E. Ray Speare, of Newton, Mass.; A. D. Charles, of Boston, and the Alden Speare's Sons Co., of Boston, from making use of any of the correspondence or recipes, formulas, etc., which it was alleged by the complainants was wrongfully in their possession, and from manufacturing or selling any of the articles or products manufactured by the complainants at their Bellows Falls plant and elsewhere, etc.

The temporary injunction was considered very sweeping, and an application was made by the plaintiffs to have it modified, but this the court refused to do pending trial.

In an interview with a representative of the Reporter, Mr. W. A. Hall, president of the Casein Company of America, stated that hearings on the case were held before a master in Boston and continued for several days. The final outcome of the case came about last week, when the defendants confessed judgment and consented to having the decree of the court made binding. In addition to this they are to pay $10,000 damages to the complainants.

Mr. Hall further said that his company might continue to do business with the Alden Speare's Sons Company, who represent them as agents for the sale of asbestine, a cold water paint.

The Alden Speare's Sons Company have contracts with a number of creameries for the supply of casein, and, according to Mr. Hall's statement, the product of these companies will be purchased by the Casein Company.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

News Notes from Virginia.

Richmond, Va., June 16, 1904.

A prominent Richmond daily has recently printed a review of the drug trade of Richmond. It is shown in this article that Richmond has to-day five wholesale drug houses and one drug manufacturing establishment that are strictly up-to-date—the Owens & Minde Drug Co., the Powers-Taylor Drug Co., the Badeker Drug Co., the Vaughan & Robertson Drug Co., Purcell, Ladd & Co., and the Virginia Pharmacal Manufacturing Co.

The wholesale druggists of Richmond keep constantly on the road about thirty traveling men. A fair estimate of the combined business of the establishments named for a period of a year would be a million dollars. The members of these firms are among Richmond's best known and most prominent citizens. Most of these houses make specialties of certain proprietary medicines of their own.

Practically the entire stock of John W. Atkinson & Co., paints, oils, varnish, etc., was destroyed by fire a few evenings ago. The fire began on the third floor, where mixed paints are stored. Its origin is a mystery. The stock was valued at $15,000 to $20,000. An insurance of about $10,000 was carried upon it. To the rear of the building and separated from it by an iron partition, was a warehouse in which lubricating oils and some turpentine were stored. The blaze was vigorously fought away from this point. The remainder of the stock consisted of colors, oils, dry paint, etc., most of which was ruined.

Col. John S. Hardwood, one of the best known oil men in Virginia, has again been made chairman of the Legislation Committee of the National Travelers' Protective Association. This makes the eighth time the honor has come to Col. Harwood.

Open Paint Shop in Chicago.

The employers and their employes in the paint trade in Chicago have come to an amicable agreement, which leaves the settlement of grievances to a "Grievance Board." Following is the agreement which is being sent to members of the trade here by Secretary Templeton of the local club:—

Open shop. No discrimination against any employe because of his membership in any society or organization.

All questions of wages, hours and working conditions to be settled between employers and their individual employes.

The establishment of a Grievance Board, two members from each organization, to which shall be submitted all grievances between employers and employes who are members of the Paint Workers' Union.

No strike or stoppage of work on the part of employes, and no lockout by employers pending a decision of the Grievance Board.

The hiring or discharging of men, questions of wages, hours and working conditions not to be constituted grievances and not subjects for consideration by the Grievance Board.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Philadelphia Chemical Market.

Philadelphia, June 17, 1904.

ALKALI.—There is very little change to note during the past week in the alkali situation; deliveries on contracts outside of the glass trade are fully up to the usual quantity, and considerable inquiry is noted for futures at prices unchanged from last report, .75@.77½c. being named for light 58 per cent. in bulk f. o. b. works for contracts extending over next fire, and the usual difference for dense 58 per cent. and 48 per cent. A good jobbing demand is noted on spot, and at figures previously reported. "B. M. & Co." on spot is quoted at 1.10@1.15c. for high test, and shipments are held at .97½@1c.

CAUSTIC SODA.—A good demand is noted on contracts, and business is reported for the future at same figures as previously named. Contracts extending over the year can be had at 1¾@1.80c. f. o. b. works for high test, with usual difference for 60 per cent.

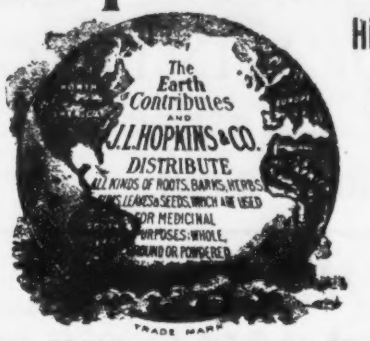
SAL SODA is in active demand and considerably firmer, owing to the warm weather. Holders are naming .65@.70c., as to quantity, for the domestic, while foreign is held at .80@.85c. on spot and .72½@.75c. for shipments.

BLEACHING POWDER is quiet. Prime English makes are quoted at 1.45@1½c. on spot, and for shipments 1¼@1.30c. is named, as to quantity and dates of delivery. These figures will also buy American makes.

NITRATE OF SODA is in good supply from recent arrivals, but firmly held at 2¼@2.30c. for 96 per cent. nitrate and 5c. per 100 lbs. lower for 95 per cent. nitrate. To arrive during the balance of this year, high test is quoted at 2.20@2¼c. and for shipments

J. L. Hopkins & Co.

Importers, Exporters and Grinders of the Highest Standard Qualities of Crude Drugs



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Syntheses of Derivatives of Quinolines.

BY EDWARD BARTOW AND ELMER V. M'COLLUM.

The best method for the synthetical preparation of quinoline and its derivatives is that of Skraup, which consists in heating an aromatic amine with glycerine, an aromatic nitro compound (usually nitrobenzene), and sulphuric acid. A quinoline ring is formed by the combining of the aromatic amine and theglycerine with loss of water and hydrogen. The nitro compound serves as an oxidizing agent, and is itself reduced to an amine from which quinolines are also formed, sometimes making mixtures that are difficult to separate.

The Skraup synthesis was extended by Doebner and Miller, who substituted glycol for glycerine, and prepared quinaldine from aniline, glycol, nitrobenzene and sulphuric acid, and also prepared quinaldine and some of its derivatives from paraldehyde, aromatic amines, nitrobenzene and sulphuric acid. Skraup also obtained quinaldine from crotonaldehyde, aniline, nitrobenzene and sulphuric acid. Later it was learned that an oxidizing agent was not necessary, when aldehyde was used, but that the synthesis could be carried out by heating the aromatic amine with aldehyde and concentrated hydrochloric acid on the water-bath.

Still later Knueppel suggested a modification of the Skraup synthesis. In order to lessen the formation of tarry products, and to hinder the formation of more than one derivative of quinoline, he sought an inorganic oxidizing agent. Using arsenic oxide, he obtained very satisfactory results in synthesis in which he used an aromatic amine, glycerine and sulphuric acid.

With these modifications in mind we have carried on experiments along three lines. First, we have used arsenic oxide as suggested by Knueppel to prepare some derivatives of quinoline that had not been prepared by this means, showing a wider application of his modification of the Skraup synthesis; second, we have prepared some derivatives of quinoline not previously described, by combining aromatic amines with aldehyde by heating with concentrated hydrochloric acid; third, we have used arsenic oxide as the oxidizing agent in preparing one derivative of quinaldine from an aromatic amine and glycol.

I. SUBSTANCES MADE FROM GLYCERINE AND AROMATIC AMINES, USING As_2O_5 AS OXIDIZING AGENT.

p-Toluquinoline (6-Methylquinoline), $C_9H_6N.CH_3$.—Fifty grams p-toluidine, 140 grams glycerine, 130 grams concentrated sulphuric acid, and 66.5 grams arsenic oxide (As_2O_5) were heated for four hours on a sand-bath. The first reaction is quite violent and the flask must be removed from the bath until the violent reaction has ceased. The mixture is diluted with water, made alkaline with sodium hydroxide and distilled with steam. To dissolve any oil that has separated out, sulphuric acid is added; then sodium nitrate in excess is put in to diazotize any unchanged primary amine. The solution is again made alkaline with sodium hydroxide, and distilled with steam. The p-toluquinoline is extracted with ether, and rectified, boiling-point 253 deg. C., agreeing with that given by Skraup, 257.4 deg.-258.6 deg. C. A determination of nitrogen gave 10.08 per cent.; calculated, 9.81.

o - Nitro - p - tolupuinoline (8-nitro-6-methylquinoline), $C_9H_5N.CH_3.NO_2$.—Fifty grams m-nitro-p-toluidine, 100 grams glycerin, 50 grams sulphuric acid, and 50 grams arsenic oxide were warmed on a sand-bath till a vigorous reaction began. The flask was removed for a few moments till the violent reaction ceased, and was heated to gentle boiling for three hours. The mixture was then diluted with water and allowed to stand over night. The precipitate was removed and the filtrate made alkaline with sodium hydroxide. The base thus precipitated was dissolved in hydrochloric acid, warmed for several hours with animal charcoal and filtered. Ammonia gas was led into the hot filtrate, the precipitate formed was dissolved in hot alcohol, water added till a slight cloudiness appeared, when it was allowed to stand to crystallize, Light yellow needle-shaped crystals were obtained; melting-point 122 deg., agreeing with that assigned by Nolting and Troutman, who prepared this substance, using picric acid as the oxidizing medium. A determination of nitrogen gave 15.40 per cent.; calculated, 14.89.

II. SUBSTANCES PREPARED FROM ALDEHYDE.

o-Nitro-p-methylquinaldine (8-nitro-2,6-dimethylquinoline), $C_9H_4N(CH_3)_2.NO_2$.—Eighteen grams m-nitro-p-toluidine, 32 grams aldehyde, and 7 grams concentrated hydrochloric acid were heated on a water-bath for three hours. The product was diluted with water, made alkaline with sodium hydroxide, and steam passed through the solution till the distillate was no longer red in color. The solid residue in the flask was extracted with alcohol. The alcoholic solution was boiled with animal charcoal, filtered, and water added to precipitate the base. After recrystallizing from alcohol, orange-colored needles were obtained, melting-point 114 deg. These were insoluble in water and soluble in hot alcohol. A determination of the nitrogen gave 14.3 per cent.; calculated, 13.8.

The hydrochloric acid salt was prepared by precipitation from ether solution with dry hydrochloric acid gas. The resulting substance was a gray powder. A determination of the chlorine in this salt by the method of Carius gave 14.76 per cent.; calculated, 14.84.

CHLORINE AND BROMINE DERIVATIVES OF QUINALDINE.

p-Chlorquinaldine (6-chlor-2-methylquinoline), $C_9H_5N.CH_3.Cl$.— Fifteen grams p-chloraniline, 24 grams aldehyde, and 10 grams concentrated hydrochloric acid were heated on the water-bath for four hours. The contents of the flask were diluted with water and treated with sodium nitrate to remove any amine which might remain. Then, after heating on the water-bath till the odor of oxides of nitrogen had disappeared, the solution was made alkaline with sodium hydroxide and distilled with steam. The distillate was extracted with ether, and on evaporating the ether there remained an oil, which crystallized in white flakes when rubbed with a glass rod. These turned yellow on exposure to the air, melting point 91 degrees. A determination of the chlorine gave 19.95 per cent.; calculated, 19.80.

The hydrochloric acid salt was prepared by dissolving the compound in ether and precipitating with hydrochloric acid and gas. It is a white powder without definite melting point. A determination of chlorine gave 33.12 per cent.; calculated, 33.17.

m- (or a) Chlorquinaldine (5- (or 7) chlor-2-methylquinoline), $C_9H_5N.CH_3Cl$. —When condensations are made with aldehyde and the meta derivatives of the aromatic amines, it is evident that two isomeric derivatives of quinaldine may be formed. A group in the meta position with respect to an amino group in the amine will, therefore, occupy position 5 or 7 of the quinoline formed. Fifteen grams m-chloraniline, 24 grams aldehyde, and 10 grams hydrochloric acid were heated on the water-bath for four hours. The contents of the flask were diluted with water and treated as for 6-chlor-2-methylquinoline. Crystals were obtained which, after purification by redistillation with steam, melted at 78 degrees. A determination of nitrogen gave 8.05 per cent.; calculated, 7.9.

o-Chlorquinaldine (8-chlor-2-methylquinoline), $C_9H_5N.CH_3.Cl$. — Fifteen grams o-chloraniline, 24 grams aldehyde and 10 grams hydrochloric acid were treated as for 6-chlor-2-methylquinoline. Crystals were obtained which melted at 64 degrees, agreeing with the melting point of the substance obtained from glycol and described later in this article.

p-Bromquinaldine (6-brom-2-methylquinoline), $C_9H_5N.CH_3.Br$. — Twenty grams p-bromaniline, 23 grams aldehyde and 10 grams hydrochloric acid were treated as in the synthesis of the corresponding chlorine derivative. White crystals were obtained that were readily volatile with steam, crystallizing from the distillate. They darken on exposure to the light, melting point 96-97 degrees. Analysis gave: Br. 36.05; N, 6.64. Calculated: Br. 36.03; H, 6.30.

A considerable quantity of tarry products is formed in the synthesis of the halogen derivatives in the manner described above. In one case, the 5- (or 7) chlor-2-methylquinoline, the product was increased about 30 per cent. by washing and drying the tarry residue remaining in the flask after distillation with steam, mixing it intimately with finely powdered zinc chloride and fusing the mixture in a porcelain dish. The melt was dissolved in dilute hydrochloric acid, then made alkaline with sodium hydroxide and distilled with steam as before.

III. QUINALDINE SYNTHESIS WITH GLYCOL AND ARSENIC ACID.

o-Chlorquinaldine (8-chlor-2-methylquinoline), $C_9H_5N.CH_3.Cl$.—We have been able to find but one instance in

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which glycol has been used in the Skraup synthesis, and it seemed worth while to try another and to see whether glycol would form derivatives of quinaldine, and also whether arsenic oxide would serve as an oxidizing agent with glycol, 25 grams arsenic oxide and 25 grams concentrated sulphuric acid were heated to gentle boiling for four hours on a sand-bath. The contents of the flask were then diluted with water, diazotized, made alkaline with sodium hydroxide and distilled with steam. Crystals were obtained, which were white at first, but turned yellow on exposure to the air, melting point 64 degrees. A determination of chlorine gave 19.8 per cent.; calculated, 19.95.

SUMMARY.

(1) Following Knueppel's modification of the Skraup synthesis, we have prepared 6-methylquinoline and 8-nitro-6-methylquinoline, using arsenic oxide as the oxidizing medium.

(2) We have prepared the following new substances from aldehyde and substituted amines:—8-Nitro-2,6-dimethylquinoline; 6-chlor-2-methylquinoline; 5-(or 7) chlor-2-methylquinoline; 8-chlor-2-methylquinoline; 6-brom-2-methylquinoline.

(3) We have prepared one derivative of quinaldine, 8-chlor-2-methylquinoline, from an aromatic amine and glycol, using arsenic oxide as the oxidizing medium.—Journal Am. Chemical Society.

Galactine and Its Production.

It has been long known that when casein, either pure or combined with a metallic oxide, is mixed with a solution of soda, potash, ammonia or borax, a soft and plastic mass is obtained, in consequence of the partial dissolution of the casein. If this plastic mass, after being worked in a mixing machine to render it perfectly homogeneous, is pressed into slabs and dried, the result is a transparent product slightly yellow, hard, resistant, and much resembling horn. By adding coloring matter during the mixing, either in powder or solution, products imitating bone, ivory, coral, meerschaum, ebonite etc., are produced at will.

The products thus manufactured are but little employed; for, although hard and quite tenacious, they have the disagreeable property of being permeable to water and moisture. Immersed in water, they absorb a certain quantity, swell and become soft and brittle.

A remedy for these defects has been sought by mixing in the mass of casein insoluble soaps, resins or oils. But the practical results obtained have not been very satisfactory, for generally the products are brittle and suitable only for limited use.

More recently advantage has been taken of the known action of formic aldehyde (formaldehyde) on the casein, for the same purpose. For a number of years, as known, formic aldehyde has been used for rendering albumen, casein and gelatine insoluble in water, and these substances after treatment with the aldehyde and dried, do not soften or swell sensibly, when immersed in water.

This action of formic aldehyde on casein was utilized by M. Ensminger for obtaining a product with a base of casein, denominated lactoform. He has since discovered that other aldehydes, besides formic aldehyde, possess similar properties and may be employed in the same way for manufacturing a hard and tenacious product of casein in base, not softening or swelling in water.

This is the operative mode:—100 parts of casein and 20 to 60 parts of alcohol of 90 to 95 per cent. are introduced into a mixer and worked up for ten or twenty minutes; a solution of borax is added, containing 5 to 10 parts of borax in 20 to 60 parts of water. The mixing operation is continued until the mass becomes quite homogeneous. The addition of alcohol in the first place is designed to facilitate the conversion of casein into a plastic, homogeneous mass and to render the work easier; for, when the solution of borax isc directly added to the casein, the parts which receive the solution immediately become pasty and are mixed with difficulty with the rest of the mass. After the material has been sufficiently worked up it is rolled into slabs.

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Here still the action of the alcohol is advantageous, for it evaporates more quickly than water and allows of obtaining very rapidly slabs from the plastic mass of sufficient consistency and hardness to be afterward submitted to a hydraulic press.

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When necessary, several slabs of varying thickness may be welded together by pressure. After pressing, the slabs are immersed from 12 to 24 hours, according to the thickness, in a solution containing 15 or 20 per cent. of acetaldehyde or crotonaldehyde, or a mixture of two or three of these aldehydes, then dried in an apparatus, heated preferably by a continuous current of hot air. The name galactine has been given to the new product.—La Revue des Produits Chimiques.

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Reports from the principal trade centers, while not indicating improvement in general trade conditions, do not indicate a decided change for the better, but there has been less in the nature of complaint. This may be taken that having become somewhat accustomed to the dull and unsatisfactory condition of trade it has elicited less comment, or it may be regarded as showing that while conditions have not actually improved they are more hopeful. In some instances more confidence is expressed. In the lines of trade represented by the Reporter a fair seasonable movement is reported in drugs, with few market features of especial interest, although the price changes have been somewhat more numerous during the past week. Dyestuffs continue very quiet, the conditions affecting the dye works having shown no improvement. The demand for chemicals has been fair, and the outlook is regarded as favorable. The closing down of the glass works has shut off the demand for glass chemicals for the summer. Paints have been in fair seasonable request, though the business is confined to jobbing sales to supply current requirements. Oils have been irregular, animal oils dull, seed oils in moderate request and mineral oils in good demand for the season. The industrial situation shows no improvement, but there appears to be less apprehension as to the future, the general belief being that conditions will soon improve. The belief appears to be gaining ground that the labor troubles will soon be settled, and that little more is to be feared from that direction, the claim being freely made that employers have gained ground and that strikes now in force will soon be declared off, and that in future there will rarely be resort to a strike, owing to the losses of late sustained by the strikers. This is a rather sanguine view and one that the labor leaders dispute. In some industries, however, the attitude of labor is no longer regarded as a menace. The labor situation can hardly be said to show material improvement, although a number of strikes have come to an end, several to the discomfiture of the strikers, who have been glad to return on the basis of former conditions. There have been new strikes, however, and it is questionable if the number of idle workers has decreased. No sooner are strikes ended in one section than others are declared elsewhere, and it is difficult to foresee the outcome, notwithstanding the optimism of the employers. The great agricultural staples have receded from the higher range of a week ago, although the recession has been unimportant, except in cotton, which has dropped below 11c. Wheat opened on Monday at 91c., and promptly advanced to 92¾c., but later developed a tendency to weaken, which continued to the close. The range for the week for July delivery was 89⅞@92¾c., with the close on Friday at 89⅞c. Corn opened the week at 54⅞c., and after touching 55c. weakened, following in the wake of wheat, the range for the week for July delivery being 53½@55c., with the close on Friday at 53½c. Oats held steadily at 45c., until Friday, when they eased off to 44½c. Cotton receded steadily, going from 12.25c. on Monday to 10.93c. on Friday, with the close on Friday at 10.95c. for July delivery. Lard advanced sharply early in the week, but later receded and broke badly on Friday. The range for July delivery at Chicago was 6.70@6.92½c., with the close on Friday at 6.80c. The market for time money has been fairly steady, while the supply has been liberal and demand moderate. Rates at the close were 2½ per cent. for 30 to 60 days, 2⅛@2¾ per cent. for 90 days to four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for longer periods. Money on call on the Stock Exchange has ranged from 1@1¼ per cent., with the bulk of the business done at 1¼ per cent. The average rate was 1⅛ per cent. The closing rate on Friday was 1¼ per cent. Mercantile paper has been in good supply during the past week, with the demand fair and rates steady. Rates at the close were 3½@4 per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for choice single names having four to six months to run, and 5@5¼ per cent. for other grades. The prices for bar silver varied daily, and closed easier on Friday at 55⅝@56⅞c. for commercial bars and 55⅞@57⅝c. for Government assay bars, showing a decline of ⅛c. from the closing prices of last week. Mexican dollars closed at 44½c. bid and 46½c. asked. The market for sterling exchange declined steadily and closed weak and dull on Friday. Rates for actual business at the close were 4.85⅝@4.85½ for 60 days, 4.87¼@4.87⅝ for demand and 4.87½@4.87⅝ for cables. The supply

In the following table are given the closing quotations Friday night. The market review is complete to Saturday's close.

Name.	Stock Outstanding.	Bonds Outstanding.	Dividends Payable.	Last Dividend.	Bid.	Asked.	Shares Sold This Week.	High and Low, 1903.		High and Low, 1904.	
Am. Agc'l Chemical Co.	$17,215,000	.....	Q.—J.	.....	13⅞	..	.....	25¾	12	14¾	13
pref. 6%*	18,163,000	.....	A.&O.	Apr. 1, '04, 3%	71⅝	..	.....	83¼	69	75¼	72
Am. Alkali Co.	24,000,000	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	⅛	⅛	..	..
pref. 8%*	2,400,000	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
Am. Can Co.	41,233,300	.....	.....	Apr. 1, '04, 2½%	4⅛	4¼	.....	11¾	2⅝	4½	3⅛
pref. 7%*	41,233,300	.....	Q.—J.	Sept. 30, '03, 2¼%	36	36½	.....	51	25¼	38	31⅝
Am. Chicle Co.	6,000,000	.....	Monthly.	June 25, '04, 1%	85	90	.....	..	80	..	..
pref. 6%*	3,000,000	.....	Q.—J.	Apr. 1, '04, 1½%	75	80	.....	..	..	..	..
Am. Cotton Oil Co.	20,237,100	3,000,000	⟨D.	June 1, '04, 2%	24	24½	1,505	46½	25¼	32⅝	24¼
pref. 6%	10,198,000		⟩J.&D.	June 1, '04, 3%	88	88½	119	98¼	82	93¼	85
Am. Degras Co.	500,000	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
Am. Glue Co.	800,000	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
pref. 8%*	1,600,000	.....	F.&A.	Aug. 1, '03, 4%	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
Am. Linseed Co.	16,750,000	.....	.....	.....	..	7½	300	19¾	5	12	6¾
pref. 7%.	16,750,000	.....	Q.—M.	Sept. 15, '00, 1¾%	22½	29	.....	48½	23½	30	22½
Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	50,000,000	.....	⟨.....	Apr. 20, '04, 1¼%	53⅝	54	9,615	52⅞	36¾	54¼	46
pref. 7%.	50,000,000	973,000	⟩Q.—J.	Apr. 5, '04, 1¾%	98	98¼	11,240	99½	80¼	98½	88¾
Am. Snuff Co.	11,001,700	.....	Q.—J.	July 1, '04, 2½%	116	120	20	126	90	122⅝	110
pref.	12,000,000	.....	Q.—J.	July 1, '04, 1½%	..	93	100	98¾	80	93	85
Am. Soda Fountain Co.	1,250,000	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	..	..	..	..
pref. 6%*	1,250,000	.....	Q.—J.	Nov. 16, '03, 6%	64	70	.....	..	..	..	..
2d pref. 8%*	1,250,000	.....	.....	.....	10	14	.....	..	..	..	..
Am. Sugar Refining Co.	45,000,000	.....	Q.—J.	July 2, '04, 1¾%	125⅝	126¼	10,900	134⅜	107½	131⅝	122¼
pref. 7%*	45,000,000	.....	Q.	July 2, '04, 1¾%	125	126	200	125	123	126¾	122
Am. Tobacco Co. 6%	54,500,000	.....	⟨Q.—F.	May 1, '04, 3%	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
pref. 8%	14,000,000	.....	⟩Q.—F.	May 1, '04, 2%	136	140	101	149	130	140	130
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	.....	.....	Jan. 20, '04, 1½%	..	..	.....	85¼	40	..	..
pref. 7%*	4,000,000	.....	M.&S.	Sept. 20, '03, 3½%	..	..	.....	90½	50	40	40
Casein Co. of Am., 8%*	5,492,000	.....	Q.—F.	.....	3	8	.....	..	..	..	..
pref. 8%*	1,000,000	.....	Q.—F.	Nov. 11, '03, 2%	45	60	.....	..	..	..	..
Celluloid Co. 6%	5,025,000	.....	Q.—J.	July 1, '04, 1½%	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	500,000	.....	Monthly.	.....	410	440	.....	..	..	..	..
Compressed Gas Capsule Co.	13,500,000	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
pref. 8%	1,500,000	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
Continental Tobacco Co.	48,844,600	.....	⟨.....	Apr. 1, '04, 4%	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
pref. 7%	48,846,100	1,581,100	⟩Q.—J.	July 1, '04, 1¾%	112	112½	510	119	94¾	114½	101½
Con. Stock & Pet. Ex. Mem.	†($1,500)				..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
Corn Products Co.	45,215,500	.....	Q.—M	Feb. 10, '04, 1%	10½	11	500	35	15½	22⅝	9¾
pref. 7%*	27,380,700	.....	Q.—J.	Apr. 11, '04, 1¾%	66½	67½	360	85¼	60	74¼	64¼
Diamond Match Co.	15,000,000	.....	Q.—M.	June 13, '04, 2½%	127	130	20	140	130	130	127
Distilling Co. of America.	44,846,973	.....	⟨.....	.....	4⅝	5⅛	.....	..	..	..	..
pref. 7%.	29,464,318	5,000,000	⟩Q.—J.	Apr. 15, '03, 1%	38	40	.....	..	..	..	..
Dixon Crucible Co.	734,500	.....	Q.—J.	Jan. 15, '03, 1%	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
Fisheries Co.	532,867	500,000	⟨J.&J.	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
pref. 7%.	2,000,000	.....	⟩Annual.	Jan. 10, '03, 7%	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
General Chemical Co.	7,410,300	.....	Q.—M.	Dec. 1, '03, 1¾%	44	48	.....	72	51	58¼	43
pref. 6%.	10,000,000	.....	Q.—J.	July 1, '04, 1½%	93	96	.....	101⅝	95	96	94
Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	24,027,300	.....	Q.—M.	Dec. 2, '01, 1%	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
pref. 7%*	13,638,300	.....	Q.—M.	Dec. 2, '01, 1¾%	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
Harrison Bros. Co.	1,000,000	.....	⟨.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
pref.	1,500,000	1,300,000	⟩Q.—F.	Aug. 15, '01, 1¾%	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
Maritime Ex. Mem.	†($55)										
National Lead Co.	14,906,400	.....	.....	Mar. 1, '00, 1%	20	21	6,950	29½	10½	22	14¼
pref. 7%*	14,904,000	50,000	Q.—M.	June 15, '04, 1¾%	93⅛	94¼	794	95	75	94¼	79¾
National Wall Paper Co.	30,000,000	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
pref. 8%	3,000,000	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
New Jersey Zinc Co.	10,000,000	10,000,000	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
Penn Salt Mfg. Co.	3,000,000	.....	A.&O.	Apr. 15, '04, 6%	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.	12,342,600	.....	Q.—J.	Oct. 1, '03, 1½%	..	..	.....	141	105	115	108½
pref.	150,000	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
P. Lorillard Co.	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
pref. 8%*	2,000,000	.....	Q.—J.	July 1, '04, 2%	115	..	.....	..	..	..	..
Planters' Compress Co.	20,000,000	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	20	9	..	..
Proctor & Gamble Co.	5,250,000	.....	⟨Q.—F.	Feb. 15, '04, 3%	367	380	.....	..	..	..	..
pref. 8%*	2,250,000	1,000,000	⟩Q.—J.	Apr. 15, '04, 2%	198	200	.....	..	..	..	..
Produce Exchange Membership.	†($225)										
Pure Oil Co.	8,000,000	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
pref. 6%*	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
Quicksilver Mining Co.	5,708,700	.....	.....	.....	..	1⅛	100	2	1⅜	⅝	⅝
pref. 7%	4,291,300	.....	.....	May 8, '03, ½%	5	9	.....	9	4	4½	4
Royal Baking Powder Co.	10,000,000	.....	.....	.....	115	118	.....	..	117½	..	..
pref. 6%*	10,000,000	.....	Q.—J.	June 30, '04, 1½%	102	104	.....	..	117½	..	..
Southern Cotton Oil Co.	1,000,000	.....	J.&D.	June 15, '03, 4%	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
Standard Oil Co.	97,500,000	.....	Q.—M.	June 15, '04, 8%	625	630	.....	697½	585	662	621
Standard Table Oil Cloth.	4,000,000	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
pref. 7%*	4,000,000	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
Stillwell, Bierce & Smith Vaile Co.	1,012,100	300,000	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
U. S. Glass	3,200,000	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
U. S. Leather Co.	62,882,300	.....	⟨.....	.....	6⅝	7	650	15¼	6	8	6½
pref. 8%*	62,282,300	5,280,000	⟩Q.—J.	July 1, '04, 1½%	79¾	80	1,208	96¾	71½	84¼	75⅝
U. S. Playing Card Co.	3,000,000	.....	Q.—J.	.....	107	..	.....	..	..	..	..
U. S. Printing Co.	2,500,000	.....	A.&M.	.....	69½	..	.....	..	..	..	..
U. S. Reduction & Refining Co.	5,918,800	.....	⟨Q.—J.	July 1, '03, 1%	29	31	.....	35¼	10¼	..	..
pref. 6%	3,945,800	3,000,000	⟩Q.—J.	Oct. 1, '03, 1½%	47	51	.....	56	48	..	..
U. S. Rubber Co.	23,666,000	.....	⟨.....	Apr. 30, '00, 1%	16	16½	1,000	19⅛	7	18¼	10½
pref. 8%	23,525,500	12,000,000	⟩Q.—J.	June 15, '04, 1½%	66⅛	66¾	850	58	30	68¼	41⅛
Union Talc Co.	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.	27,984,480	.....	⟨Q.—M.	June 1, '03, 1½%	26¾	27	1,880	66¾	17½	34⅜	23½
pref. 8%*	12,000,000	7,000,000	⟩Q.—J.	July 15, '04, 2%	101½	102	1,269	128½	86	106¼	95⅝

*Cumulative. †Price of last seat sold.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

The New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company

CAPITAL. - - - - $200,000.00

UNDIVIDED PROFITS. - - - 800,000.00

Receives Deposits Subject to Check and Allows Interest on Daily Balances, Issues Time and Demand Certificates of Deposits Bearing Interest.

IMPORTANT TO RENTERS OF SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES IN NEW YORK.

"THE LEGACY AND INHERITANCE TAX LAW," as enacted under the laws of the State of New York, section 9, chapter 399, of 1892, authorizes city or county officials to examine the contents of Safe Deposit Boxes at the death of renter, in order to determine the amount of tax to be levied on the estate.

Boxes to Rent from $5 to $300 per Annum.

The New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company 83 & 85 MONTGOMERY STREET, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

of grain and cotton bills has been very light, and at times scarce, while the demand was fair. Rates at the close were 4.84½@4.85. The Industrials have developed no features of interest and have been affected by the general apathy which has been the feature of the market for investment and speculative securities during the past week. Values have sagged somewhat, but there has been no decisive decline. The general list of securities dealt in on the Stock Exchange has been very irregular and for the greater part of the week dull, though there have been occasional spurts of activity and slight spasms of strength.

Sugar stock has been rather tame and in the absence of news or developments the variations were within an unusually narrow range. There were rumors of prospective new competition, but these had no effect and the changes were attributed to trading influences. The last sale reported, on Thursday, was at 126⅝.

The fluctuations during the week have been from 125½@127, the lowest Tuesday and the highest Wednesday, closing to-day at 126⅝ bid.

Cotton Oil stock attracted a fair share of attention and early in the week showed some strength, but later the stock weakened and this was helped by reports of extremely dull demand for the products of the concern. The last sale reported, on Thursday, was at 24½.

The fluctuations during the week have been from 24½@26½, the lowest Thursday and the highest Monday, closing today at 24 bid.

Lead stock continued to be in favor by those who habitually trade in the Industrials, but as there were no fresh developments the stock was allowed to drift with the general current. The last sale on Friday was at 20⅜.

The fluctuations during the week have been from 20¼@22,. the lowest Friday and the highest Monday, closing to-day at 20⅜ bid.

Linseed Oil stock was neglected, only a few sales being reported, on Tuesday and Thursday, and these were at 7½, though there were frequent bids of this figure. There were not many offers, and these were generally at 9.

Va.-Car. Chemical stock appeared to be unusually sensitive to trading influences and the operators made the most of the situation as buyers or sellers appeared. There were no developments, but considerable gossip, which, however, had no effect. The last sale on Friday was at 26¾.

The fluctuations during the week have been from 26@27, the lowest Tuesdya and the highest Tuesday, closing to-day at 26 bid.

Corn Products stock was traded in to a very limited extent, a few sales only being reported on Monday at 10⅝ @10¾, and on Wednesday at 10¾. There was no news.

Parties desiring to be brought in contact with concerns who offer bargains in machinery are respectfully referred to page 27 of this issue.

TRADE ITEMS.

Mr. George Coutelier, traveling representative of Magnus & Lauer, essential oil dealers, of this city, has recently returned from an extended Western trip on the firm's business, and in a few days will sail for Europe.

Parke, Davis & Co. have taken steps to protect their patent rights in Adrenalin. Notice has already or will shortly be served on alleged infringers. Among those said to be infringing on their rights are Armour & Co., manufacturers of suprarrenalin; Eli Lilly & Co., manufacturers of sanguestine; H. K. Mulford & Co., manufacturers of adren; Frederick Stearns & Co., manufacturers of adnephine; Henry K. Wampole & Co., manufacturers of hemostatin; John Wyeth & Bro., manufacturers of catrenalin. The outcome of these cases will be looked for by the trade with keen interest.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

MAIDEN LANE BRANCH

Refiners and Packers of Petroleum and its Products.

Office, 124 Maiden Lane, New York. Works, First and Bond Sts., South Brooklyn.

STANDARD OIL CO.

NAPHTHA DEPARTMENT.

Refiners of Naphtha and Gasoline.

Standard Oil Co.'s Red Crown Brand Deodorized Stove Gasoline.

THE QUALITY OF OUR STOVE GASOLINE IS UNEQUALLED. RELIABLE GOODS THAT ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION IS AN IMPORTANT FEATURE IN THE SUCCESS AND COMFORT OF USING A

GASOLINE STOVE.

Old or New Process.

Our Facilities are unsurpassed. Our aim, Prompt Attention to the wants of dealers and consumers everywhere and at all times. Don't fail to order RED CROWN BRAND.

Agencies in all the principal cities through the West and South.

MICA AXLE GREASE Manufactured By the STANDARD OIL CO.

Petroleum Exports for May.

O. P. Austin, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, submits the following statements of the exports of mineral oils from the United States during the month of May, 1904, and during the eleven months ended May 31, 1904, to which we add tables giving the quantities exported each month since January, 1902, as also totals and monthly average exports:—

CRUDE OIL.

	Gallons.	Dollars.
May, 1904	3,367,236	195,620
May, 1903	13,824,696	749,586
Eleven months, 1904	101,312,619	5,821,043
Eleven months, 1903	123,848,546	5,720,308

	1902.	1903.	1904.
January	11,274,800	8,866,008	4,546,744
February	7,329,424	9,927,247	8,564,720
March	15,051,932	10,205,000	5,107,602
April	8,166,760	5,963,060	14,983,976
May	11,525,352	13,824,696	3,367,236
June	15,054,676	8,456,362	.....
July	11,585,906	10,918,277	.....
August	10,492,477	10,554,940	.....
September	13,200,740	10,987,133	.....
October	13,309,498	10,523,620	.....
November	9,903,493	12,251,987	.....
December	16,570,522	9,506,354	.....
Year	144,065,588	121,984,693	.....
Average	12,005,465	10,165,391	7,314,057

NAPHTHAS.

	Gallons.	Dollars.
May, 1904	784,066	88,161
May, 1903	343,194	51,524
Eleven months, 1904	12,898,023	1,393,968
Eleven months, 1903	10,225,078	908,805

	1902.	1903.	1904.
January	769,753	596,905	707,779
February	1,022,326	628,844	1,106,524
March	2,790,232	326,866	1,935,915
April	1,856,038	1,350,309	1,088,854
May	2,494,358	343,194	784,066
June	2,136,601	1,143,582	.....
July	509,184	819,401	.....
August	1,903,611	1,021,992	.....
September	451,002	932,290	.....
October	1,720,923	2,532,216	.....
November	2,188,152	1,108,016	.....
December	206,090	860,373	.....
Year	18,048,270	11,664,586	.....
Average	1,504,022	972,049	1,124,627

ILLUMINATING OILS.

	Gallons.	Dollars.
May, 1904	53,172,222	4,124,443
May, 1903	53,080,343	3,919,222
Eleven months, 1904	656,254,562	51,235,313
Eleven months, 1903	629,026,377	42,097,412

	1902.	1903.	1904.
January	73,075,811	41,673,849	54,643,527
February	49,250,820	48,974,517	53,236,124
March	61,825,929	43,535,587	53,997,834
April	65,069,123	60,383,240	71,405,989
May	64,987,139	53,080,343	53,172,222
June	69,724,315	54,842,037	.....
July	64,244,023	63,442,330	.....
August	62,208,652	58,767,388	.....
September	56,797,779	66,045,947	.....
October	73,476,314	59,398,983	.....
November	58,314,794	58,132,435	.....
December	66,357,879	65,000,721	.....
Year	765,911,987	672,298,439	.....
Average	63,825,999	56,024,870	57,291,139

LUBRICATING OILS.

	Gallons.	Dollars.
May, 1904	7,127,720	877,001
May, 1903	8,232,493	1,058,195
Eleven months, 1904	79,898,834	10,696,666
Eleven months, 1903	83,618,628	10,640,171

	1902.	1903.	1904.
January	6,441,758	7,004,693	7,681,559
February	5,735,945	8,318,765	6,607,956
March	5,790,492	8,019,311	5,904,194
April	7,440,352	8,972,738	7,088,774
May	6,731,124	8,232,493	7,127,720
June	5,122,810	7,478,344	.....
July	7,485,965	7,058,089	.....
August	7,551,502	6,567,469	.....
September	6,769,866	7,977,517	.....
October	6,993,737	8,296,408	.....
November	6,167,396	7,138,809	.....
December	8,102,162	8,455,915	.....
Year	79,933,109	93,613,890	.....
Average	6,661,092	7,801,157	6,881,641

RESIDUUM.

	Gallons.	Dollars.
May, 1904	4,967,123	174,195
May, 1903	72,030	2,085
Eleven months, 1904	19,376,807	620,885
Eleven months, 1903	22,297,612	542,023

	1902.	1903.	1904.
January	2,528,820	1,596	2,986,437
February	2,023,644	1,017,240	1,136,100
March	1,373,708	45,864	646,206
April	4,700,919	654,738	2,675,778
May	2,898,714	72,030	4,967,123
June	3,972,610	91,770	.....
July	1,798,434	2,799,006	.....
August	5,949,801	676,424	.....
September	3,606,792	582,624	.....
October	3,444,168	197,409	.....
November	4,366,278	772,590	.....
December	1,340,671	1,828,658	.....
Year	38,004,559	8,835,903	.....
Average	3,167,047	736,330	2,482,547

TOTAL EXPORTS.

	Gallons.	Dollars.
May, 1904	69,418,367	5,459,420
May, 1903	75,552,756	5,780,415
Eleven months, 1904	869,740,845	69,767,875
Eleven months, 1903	869,016,241	59,909,619

	1902.	1903.	1904.
January	93,690,951	58,143,049	70,566,073
February	65,352,168	68,866,613	70,651,424
March	87,432,203	62,132,628	67,591,841
April	87,833,201	77,324,094	97,241,371
May	88,636,987	75,552,756	69,418,367
June	96,011,012	72,012,095	.....
July	85,603,512	85,037,703	.....
August	88,105,443	77,679,213	.....
September	80,826,179	86,525,511	.....
October	98,944,640	80,948,629	.....
November	80,910,105	79,405,837	.....
December	92,577,324	85,632,021	.....
Year	1,045,963,513	908,207,571	.....
Average	87,163,626	75,091,464	75,093,815

Exports by Customs Districts.

CRUDE OIL.

Districts.	May, 1904.	May, 1903.
Baltimore	.....	.....
Boston & Charlestown	.....	.....
Delaware	3,010,486	10,790,219
New York	100,000	.....
Philadelphia	256,750	2,698,477
Galveston	.....	336,000
Total, gals.	3,367,236	13,824,696

Districts.	11 mos.	11 mos.
Baltimore	.....	.....
Boston & Charlestown	.....	5,000
Delaware	76,177,686	89,872,465
New York	444,893	388,753
Philadelphia	12,836,850	17,193,595
Galveston	11,853,190	16,388,733
Total, gals.	101,312,619	123,848,546

NAPHTHAS.

Districts.	May, 1904.	May, 1903.
Baltimore	.....	.....
Boston & Charlestown	.....	.....
Delaware	.....	.....
New York	784,066	328,594
Philadelphia	.....	14,600
Galveston	.....	.....
Total, gals.	784,066	343,194

Districts.	11 mos.	11 mos.
Baltimore	.....	1,050
Boston & Charlestown	630	.....
Delaware	41,370	13,092
New York	7,317,524	6,674,113
Philadelphia	5,538,499	3,536,823
Galveston	.....	.....
Total, gals.	12,898,023	10,225,078

ILLUMINATING OILS.

Districts.	May, 1904.	May, 1903.
Baltimore	4,143,750	2,166,713
Boston & Charlestown	6,080	7,901
Delaware	.....	.....
New York	31,538,885	29,409,660
Philadelphia	15,227,947	21,496,069
Galveston	2,255,551	.....
Total, gals.	53,172,222	53,080,343

Districts.	11 mos.	11 mos.
Baltimore	34,708,380	31,485,981
Boston & Charlestown	521,205	568,114
Delaware	847,778	9,762
New York	362,297,277	365,177,329
Philadelphia	244,280,676	228,183,613
Galveston	13,599,246	3,601,578
Total, gals.	656,254,562	629,026,377

LUBRICATING OILS.

Districts.	May, 1904.	May, 1903.
Baltimore	166,480	176,917
Boston & Charlestown	10,711	7,833
Delaware	.....	.....
New York	4,485,837	5,661,462
Philadelphia	2,464,692	2,386,281
Galveston	.....	.....
Total, gals.	7,127,720	8,232,473

Districts.	11 mos.	11 mos.
Baltimore	2,005,764	1,567,782
Boston & Charlestown	103,339	116,358
Delaware	.....	.....
New York	55,582,695	56,058,008
Philadelphia	22,157,353	25,875,915
Galveston	49,683	565
Total, gals.	79,898,834	83,618,628

RESIDUUM.

Districts.	May, 1904.	May, 1903.
Baltimore	.....	.....
Boston & Charlestown	14,656	.....
Delaware	.....	.....
New York	1,351,206	.....
Philadelphia	510,888	72,030
Galveston	3,090,311	.....
Total, gals.	4,967,123	72,030

Districts.	11 mos.	11 mos.
Baltimore	.....	.....
Boston & Charlestown	71,148	.....
Delaware	.....	.....
New York	4,403,070	7,734,412
Philadelphia	6,847,050	12,700,736
Galveston	8,055,539	1,862,464
Total, gals.	19,376,807	22,297,612

TOTAL EXPORTS.

Districts.	May, 1904.	May, 1903.
Baltimore	4,310,237	2,343,630
Boston & Charlestown	31,449	15,734
Delaware	3,010,486	10,790,219
New York	38,260,054	35,399,716
Philadelphia	18,460,277	26,667,457
Galveston	5,345,862	336,000
Total, gals.	69,418,367	75,552,756

Districts.	11 mos.	11 mos.
Baltimore	36,714,144	33,054,813
Boston & Charlestown	696,322	689,472
Delaware	77,066,834	89,895,319
New York	430,045,459	436,032,615
Philadelphia	291,660,428	287,490,682
Galveston	33,557,658	21,853,340
Total, gals.	869,740,845	869,016,241

Testing Barytes.

The variation in the quality of barytes is known to every practical paint grinder, but it is only very occasionally that one finds a purchaser paying much atttention to the testing of his purchase. The following short scheme of examination has been found useful in works where barytes was employed for a variety of purposes:—

Color.—This should be compared with that of a standard sample both in the dry powder and after rubbing down in refined linseed oil. Some samples developed a distinct gray or reddish snade on grinding with oil.

Grittiness.—Cheap grades are often very gritty, and may even contain lumps of unground material. Such samples are sources of great wear and tear to rollers.

Oil Required in Grinding.—This should be accurately determined in a trial hundredweight. As a rule the cheaper the barytes the more oil required to grind it to a paste, and it may happen that the extra cost of the oil outweighs any advantage in the cost of the barytes.

Chemical Tests.—Impure barytes contain lime compound and silica as well as traces of iron, etc. Both lime and silica are highly undesirable as ingredients of paint, and a strict chemical examination is sometimes desirable in order to prove their presence. This is carried out according to the ordinary rules of analysis, by fusion with carbonate of soda, treatment of the residue with hydrochloric acid, separation of the silica, followed by the separation of the calcium and barium.

Exports of Lard, Etc., for May.

O. P. Austin, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, submits the following statement of the exports of lard, tallow, oleo oil, etc., from the United States during the month of May, 1904, and during the eleven months ending May 31, 1904, to which we add tables giving the quantities exported each month since January, 1902, as also the total for each year:—

LARD.

	Pounds.	Dollars.
May, 1904	39,341,860	2,987,360
May, 1903	33,259,532	3,344,809
Eleven months, 1904	502,630,354	41,728,310
Eleven months, 1903	445,425,578	46,444,097

	1902.	1903.	1904.
January	40,333,979	63,089,841	57,116,227
February	45,681,026	44,102,402	45,062,659
March	57,032,785	40,966,463	43,857,196
April	47,007,465	33,370,757	42,638,905
May	37,584,730	33,259,532	39,341,860
June	38,106,097	37,120,061	.....
July	32,966,907	31,747,695	.....
August	30,070,085	31,373,830	.....
September	32,349,704	42,379,452	.....
October	34,193,085	51,654,068	.....
November	38,697,481	52,200,416	.....
December	62,328,789	62,874,886	.....
Totals	496,576,804	526,093,146	.....
Average	41,373,067	43,841,095	45,003,369

TALLOW.

	Pounds.	Dollars.
May, 1904	3,927,517	183,482
May, 1903	3,187,493	181,255
Eleven months, 1904	70,057,993	3,493,740
Eleven months, 1903	22,790,437	1,383,009

	1902.	1903.	1904.
January	2,268,494	2,793,166	2,732,652
February	2,525,531	2,449,236	4,731,955
March	2,201,102	2,642,227	3,667,679
April	2,038,688	2,469,562	7,424,692
May	1,367,275	3,187,493	3,927,517
June	1,369,094	4,349,631	.....
July	895,773	7,201,594	.....
August	659,805	8,832,803	.....
September	2,203,500	7,737,410	.....
October	950,406	7,111,814	.....
November	1,622,720	7,638,708	.....
December	2,911,961	6,504,987	.....
Totals	21,084,012	63,465,713	.....
Average	1,757,001	5,288,809	4,496,899

OLEO OIL.

	Pounds.	Dollars.
May, 1904	14,580,101	1,044,558
May, 1903	13,123,856	1,188,034
Eleven months, 1904	147,929,222	11,645,950
Eleven months, 1903	112,264,844	10,765,137

	1902.	1903.	1904.
January	10,262,743	8,898,969	11,415,783
February	8,765,687	10,614,037	10,765,174
March	8,168,742	18,441,622	18,054,044
April	12,544,624	10,678,051	16,144,003
May	9,304,238	13,123,856	14,580,101
June	8,309,706	13,583,290	.....
July	8,476,900	10,613,497	.....
August	7,118,610	10,260,147	.....
September	7,282,182	11,176,597	.....
October	11,881,226	15,677,824	.....
November	7,134,425	15,054,934	.....
December	8,634,966	12,855,720	.....
Totals	107,989,099	151,658,544	.....
Average	8,999,091	12,638,212	14,311,941

OLEOMARGARINE.

	Pounds.	Dollars.
May, 1904	564,414	51,659
May, 1903	1,088,222	110,193
Eleven months, 1904	5,593,045	543,704
Eleven months, 1903	6,490,276	677,819

	1902.	1903.	1904.
January	951,232	318,517	285,958
February	549,074	731,978	540,263
March	752,692	842,037	1,262,300
April	482,918	862,572	486,182
May	846,175	1,088,222	564,414
June	263,607	953,571	.....
July	243,192	318,496	.....
August	381,889	549,008	.....
September	654,313	648,316	.....
October	456,480	363,510	.....
November	319,522	398,447	.....
December	591,654	404,591	.....
Totals	6,132,748	7,281,323	.....
Average	511,062	606,777	627,823

PRATT'S PATENT PREPARED GASOLENE

Adapted to all kinds of Gas Machines **86°, 88° and 90° Gravities**

PRATT'S DEODORIZED STOVE GASOLENE

For use in Vapor Stoves. Made in accordance with the recommendation of the Vapor Stove Manufacturers and guaranteed not to smoke, smell or gum the burner.

REDISTILLED NAPHTHAS

Also Fuel Oil, Lima Crude, Distillates, &c., prepared especially for Gas Companies, and obtainable either in barrel or tank car.

BOULEVARD GAS FLUID

For use in Vapor Street Lamps, Plumbers' Torches &c.

DOUBLE-DISTILLED DEODORIZED BENZINE AND NAPHTHA

of all grades and gravities from 62° to 76° for manufacturing varnishes and mixed paints, rubber and gossamer goods, floor and table oil cloths, as well as for general use of druggists, dyers, cleaners, etc., etc. The above goods can be had in quantities to suit the purchaser. everwhere in the East, either through our agents or from us direct.

STANDARD OIL CO., PRATT WORKS,

Proprietors "PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL." 26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICES: CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Dealers in ENGINE and PERFECTION Water White OILS. FINE ENGINE and CYLINDER OILS.

CANDLES, AXLE GREASE, TURPENTINE, LINSEED OILS.

IMPORTS ENTERED AT NEW YORK FOR CONSUMPTION

For the Week Ending June 17, 1904

ACID—2 cs, 220 lbs, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Arcadia, Hamburg
ACETIC—10 pkgs, 664 lbs, Fries Bros, Potsdam, Rotterdam
BENZOIC—78 cks, M Calm & Bro, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
10 cks, 2,818 lbs, H A Metz Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
CARBOLIC—7 dms, S Doggett & Co, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
20 dms, 3,086 lbs, White Tar Co, Br Empire, Antwerp
CHROMIC—5 cs, 441 lbs, G W Sheldon & Co, Princess Alice, Bremen
GALLIC—2 cs, 200 lbs, E Levi, Potsdam, Rotterdam
OXALIC—15 cks, 13,134 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
36 cks, 22,475 lbs, B P Ducas Co, Wells City, Bristol
30 cks, 27,776 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Arcadia, Hamburg
PHOSPHORIC—20 cs, 2,000 lbs, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Minnehaha, London
50 dms, 3,750 lbs, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Minnehaha, London
PICRIC—18 cks, 1,805 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Mongolian, Glasgow
ALBUMEN, BLOOD—10 cks, 4,828 lbs, C Morningstar & Co, Arcadia, Hamburg
ALIZARINE—4 cks, 954 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Vaderland, Antwerp
16 cs, 23 kegs, 1 ck, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
43 cks, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
10 cks, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
15 kegs, 1 ck, 5 cs, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Krooniand, Antwerp
47 cks, 17,554 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Krooniand, Antwerp
10 cks, H A Metz & Co, Potsdam, Rdam
ALUMINA, HYDRATE—10 bbls, 2,807 lbs, F L Lavanburg, Vaderland, Antwerp
20 cks, 2,370 lbs, C Helmuth, Potsdam, Rotterdam
SULPH—38 cks, 21,550 lbs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
AMMONIA, MURI—88 cks, 21,788 lbs, Chemical Imp Mfg Co, Princess Alice, Bremen
20 cks, Wing & Evans, Georgic, Liverpool
SAL—4 bbls, 441 lbs, Hensel, B & L, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
ANILINE COLORS—10 bbls J Campbell & Co, Vaderland, Antwerp
15 cks, 10 dms, Sykes & Street, Vaderland, Antwerp
4 cks, New York & Boston Dyewood Co, Vaderland, Antwerp
3 bbls, F Bredt & Co, Vaderland, Antwerp
15 cks, Heller & Merz Co, Vaderland, Ant
22 bbls, Heller & Merz Co, Vaderland, Ant
5 cks, A de Ronde & Co, Vaderland, Ant
19 bbls, 2 kegs, 1 cs, Geigy Aniline & Ext Co, Vaderland, Antwerp
2 cks, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Vaderland, Antwerp
75 cks, 6 cs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Vaderland, Antwerp
68 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Vaderland, Ant
15 pkgs, R Holliday & Sons, Cevic, Lpool
2 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Cevic, Liverpool
13 kegs, 3 cks, 3 cs, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
88 kegs, 50 cks, 104 cs, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
96 cks, 19 cs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
78 cks, 1 cs, Cassella Color Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
11 cks, Heller & Merz Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
5 cks, C Bischoff & Co, Vaderland, Ant
78 cks, 67 kegs, 3 cs, Berlin Aniline Works, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
5 cks, C Bischoff & Co, Princess Alice, Bremen
8 cks, H A Metz & Co, Krooniand, Antwerp
24 cs, 155 cks, 35,250 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
51 cs, 198 kegs, 114 cks, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Krooniand, Antwerp
14 bbls, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Krooniand, Antwerp
4 cks, Oakes Mfg Co, Krooniand, Antwerp
11 bbls, 1 keg, Geigy Aniline & Ext Co, Krooniand, Antwerp
9 cks, 1 keg, New York & Boston Dyewood Co, Krooniand, Antwerp
15 cks, C Bischoff & Co, Krooniand, Ant
62 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Krooniand, Ant
85 cks, 3 cs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Krooniand, Antwerp
16 dms, 1 cs, Sykes & Street, Potsdam, Rotterdam
192 cks, Cassella Color Co, Krooniand, Ant
4 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Armenian, Lpool
7 cks, R Holliday & Sons, Armenian, Lpool
101 cks, 1 cs, H A Metz & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
35 cks, 1 keg, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
53 cks, Hensel, B & L, Potsdam, Rdam
4 cks, F Bredt & Co, Armenian, Liverpool
21 cks, C Bischoff & Co, Barbarossa, Bremen
2 cks, C Bischoff & Co, Barbarossa, Bremen
12 cks, C Bischoff & Co, Barbarossa, Bremen
10 dms, Sykes & Street, La Gascogne, Havre
OIL—10 dms, R Holliday & Sons, Cevic, Liverpool
20 dms, Selling Co, Minnehaha, London
10 dms, 11,729 lbs, R Holliday & Sons, Consuelo, Hull
5 dms, J A & W Bird & Co, Consuelo, Hull
SALT—74 cks, 44,281 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Vaderland, Antwerp
37 cks, Berlin Aniline Works, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
5 cks, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Krooniand, Ant
56 cks, 33,510 lbs, A Klipstein, Krooniand, Antwerp
9 pkgs, 5,600 lbs, J A & W Bird & Co, Consuelo, Hull
2 cks, 1,138 lbs, R Holliday & Sons, Consuelo, Hull
ANNATTO—4 bbls, 700 lbs, J E Kerr & Co, Ask, Jamaica
ANISEED—358 bgs, 63,637 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, Colorado, Hull
4 bgs, Elmer & Amend, Slavonia, Trieste
28 bgs, H L Hopkins & Co, Cedric, Lpool
ARCHIL—8 cks, R Holliday & Sons, Cevic, Liverpool
30 bbls, 17,386 lbs, Sykes & Street, Potsdam, Rotterdam
ARGOLS—28 cks, 48,565 lbs, C Pfizer & Co, Dinnamare, Leghorn
90 bgs, 55,655 lbs, C Pfizer & Co, Dinnamare, Leghorn
153 bgs, 41,654 lbs, Tartar Chemical Co, Calabria, Leghorn
136 bgs, 32,529 lbs, Tartar Chemical Co, Pawnee, Venice
115 bgs, 24,509 lbs, Tartar Chemical Co, Germania, Naples
26 bgs, 34,927 lbs, C Pfizer & Co, Germania, Naples
26 bgs, 28,562 lbs, Tartar Chemical Co, Armenian, Liverpool
91 bgs, 23,771 lbs, Tartar Chemical Co, Italia, Leghorn
30 cks, 44,783 lbs, Tartar Chemical Co, Sicania, Genoa
250 bgs, 55,000 lbs, Tartar Chemical Co, Sicania, Genoa
83 bgs, 23,214 lbs, Tartar Chemical Co, Sicania, Genoa
318 bgs, 87,010 lbs, Tartar Chemical Co, Sicania, Genoa
51 cks, 62,739 lbs, C Pfizer & Co, Italia, Genoa
ARSENIC—150 cks, 36,665 lbs, Roessler & H Chemical Co, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
BALSAM—25 cs, G Amsinck & Co, Sarnia, Baranquilla
15 cs, 1,700 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, City of Washington, Colon
25 cs, Fitzsimmons, Gleeson & Co, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
COP—6 cs, 400 lbs, Fidanque Bros, City of Washington, Colon
30 cs, 2,378 lbs, Thebaud Bros, Prins Willem I, La Guayra
12 bbls, 2,197 lbs, F B Ross & Co, Dominic, Manaos
BAY LEAVES—70 bls, 26,056 lbs, Middleton & Co, Talisman, Pta Pitre
46 bls, 17,078 lbs, W & P Armstrong, Talisman, Pta Pitre
BARYTES—650 bgs, 64 cks, 90 tons, Gabriel & Schall, Princess Alice, Bremen
52 cks, 25 tons, F L Lavanburg, Princess Alice, Bremen
35 cks, 36,656 lbs, Gabriel & Schall, Potsdam, Rotterdam
10 cks, 5,884 lbs, C Helmuth, Potsdam, Rotterdam
154 cks, 44 tons, Gabriel & Schall, Barbarossa, Bremen
BELLADONNA LEAVES—4 bls, 1,298 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, Pawnee, Trieste
BENZOLE NITRO—1 cs, Fries Bros, La Lorraine, Havre
BERLIN BLUE—1 ck, 220 lbs, Baese & Co, Princess Alice, Bremen
10 cks, 3,973 lbs, H Kohnstamm & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
BLANC FIXE—30 cks, 31,605 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Graf Waldersee, Hamb'g
20 cks, 16,913 lbs, T S Todd & Co, Barbarossa, Bremen
BLEACHING POWDER—25 bbls, 22,776 lbs, F A Reichard, Krooniand, Antwerp
18 cks, 23,312 lbs, J L & D S Riker, Armenian, Liverpool
4 cks, 450 lbs, Export Shipping Co, Kentucky, Christiania
BRIMSTONE—300 tons, Parsons & Petit, Dinnamare, Girgenti
1,000 tons, A S Malcomson, Dinnamare, Pto Empedocle
3,400 tons, A S Malcomson, Ashfield, Licata
BRISTLES—1 cs, 291 lbs, Davies, Turner & Co, St Paul, London
4 cs, 400 lbs, W Wilkins & Co, St Paul, Ldn
BRONZE POWDER—4 cs, 770 lbs, T Reissner, Princess Alice, Bremen
4 cs, 1,500 lbs, M J Corbett & Co, Princess Alice, Bremen
7 cs, 1,370 lbs, Baer Bros, Princess Alice, Bremen
3 cs, 1,250 lbs, J Marsching & Co, Princess Alice, Bremen
15 cs, 6,190 lbs, Gerstendorfer Bros, Princess Alice, Bremen
2 cs, 1,000 lbs, K Schmidt & Co, Princess Alice, Bremen
10 cs, 4,625 lbs, Bronze Powder Works, Princess Alice, Bremen
2 cs, 400 lbs, W H Kemp, Princess Alice, Bremen
2 cs, 1,000 lbs, Hensel, B & L, Princess Alice, Bremen
3 cs, 900 lbs, Ault & Wiborg, Barbarossa, Bremen
11 cs, 4,650 lbs, Gerstendorfer Bros, Barbarossa, Bremen
6 cs, 1,150 lbs, Hensel, B & L, Barbarossa, Bremen
4 cs, 1,400 lbs, J Marsching & Co, Barbarossa, Bremen
BUCHU LEAVES—20 bls, Frank B Ross & Co, Philadelphia, London
CACHOU DE LAVAL—1 dm, 1,876 lbs, Sykes & Street, Potsdam, Rotterdam
CAMPHOR—334 tubs, 74,843 lbs, C Pfizer & Co, Coastwise, Yokohama
267 tubs, 59,746 lbs, H J Baker & Bro, Coastwise, Yokohama
CAMPHOR REFINED—100 cs, 6,000 lbs, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Albenga, Kobe
CARAWAY SEED—250 bgs, L German & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
CASSIA—123 bls, 9,378 lbs, L German & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
6,900 bls, Frame & Co, Brilliant, Hong Kong
1,353 bls, 99,123 lbs, J Kissock & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
CASTOR SEED—680 bgs, 2,241 bush, H J Baker & Bro, Minnehaha, London
CELERY SEED—25 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co, Georgic, Liverpool
CHEMICALS—135 pkgs, Merck & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
106 pkgs, Merck & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
5 cs, Lehn & Fink, Arcadia, Hamburg
COMPOUND—1 ck, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
28 cs, G Gennert, Graf Waldersee, Hamb'g
2 cs, Ungerer & Co, La Lorraine, Havre
10 cs, E Levi, Potsdam, Rotterdam
PREP—55 cks, 25,410 lbs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
4 bbls, Roessler & H Chem Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
60 cks, Roessler & H Chem Co, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
51 cs, Schering & Glatz, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
3 cks, C Bischoff & Co, Princess Alice, Bremen
2 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Kaiser Wm II, Bremen
9 cs, H A Metz & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
SALT—61 cks, 67,403 lbs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Vaderland, Antwerp
4 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Vaderland, Antwp
22 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Cevic, Liverpool
5 cks, Gabriel & Schall, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
5 cks, Hensel, B & L, Graf Waldersee, Hbg
CHILLIES—200 bgs, 13,333 lbs, Frame & Co, Albenga, Kobe
CHINA CLAY—30 cks, 15 tons, Perkins, Goodwin & Co, Teutonic, Liverpool
200 cks, 100 tons, Moore & Munger, Teutonic, Liverpool
100 cks, 50 tons, L A Saloman & Bro, Celtic, Liverpool
60 cks, 30 tons, F A Reichard, Celtic, Lpool
80 cks, 40 tons, Morey & Co, Celtic, Lpool
300 cks, 150 tons, J Knight & Co, Celtic, Liverpool
20 cks, 10 tons, J W Coulston & Co, Cedric, Liverpool
CINCHONA BARK—434 bls, 90,497 lbs, Perry, Ryer & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
348 bls, 57,426 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Potsdam, Rotterdam
CLOVES—9 cs, E R Durkee & Co, Philadelphia, London
COAL TAR PREP—9 cks, 900 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Vaderland, Antwerp
8 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Vaderland, Ant
5 cks, 2 cs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
1 ck, Cassella Color Co, Statendam, Rdam
5 cks, Heller & Merz Co, Statendam, Rdam
14 cs, 16 cks, Berlin Aniline Works, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
3 cks, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
2 kegs, New York & Boston Dyewood Co, Krooniand, Antwerp
2 cs, 5 cks, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Krooniand, Antwerp
4 cks, H A Metz & Co, Potsdam, Rdam
59 cks, H A Metz & Co, Potsdam, Rdam
1 cs, 110 lbs, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Kentucky, Copenhagen
COBALT, OXIDE—10 cs, 1,000 lbs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Kaiser Wm II, Bremen
COCA LEAVES—245 bls, 27,898 lbs, Schieffelin & Co, City of Washington, Colon
20 bls, 2,014 lbs, Schieffelin & Co, City of Washington, Colon
COCOA BUTTER—50 chts, 6,229 lbs, Habicht, Braun & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
COLCOTHAR—9 pkgs, Hemmingway & Co, Minnetonka, London
COLOCYNTH—6 cs, 1,147 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, Slavonia, Trieste
COLORS—11 cks, A W Smith, Statendam, Rotterdam
9 cks, A W Smith, Statendam, Rotterdam
14 cks, Rooney & Spence, Vaderland, Ant
7 cks, Rooney & Spence, Vaderland, Ant
55 cks, 14,850 lbs, A B Ansbacher & Co, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
31 cks, 2 cs, F Fezandie, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
21 cks, Toch Bros, Graf Waldersee, Hmbg
65 cks, Gabriel & Schall, Princess Alice, Bremen
24 cks, Baese & Co, Princess Alice, Bremen
56 cks, Heller & Merz Co, Princess Alice, Bremen
100 bgs, Gabriel & Schall, Potsdam, Rdam
27 cks, A W Smith, Potsdam, Rotterdam
3 cs, A Sartorius, Kaiser Wm II, Bremen
CORKS—75 bls, 4,507 lbs, Wildman & Terhune, Mongolian, Glasgow
38 bls, 3,686 lbs, W J Farrell, Mongolian, Glasgow
CORKWOOD—1,606 bdls, Armstrong Cork Co, Peninsular, Lisbon
2,044 lbs, Gudewell & Bucknall, Peninsular, Lisbon
2,136 bls, Gudewell & Bucknall, Langford, Lisbon
225 bdls, G W Sheldon & Co, Cevic, Lpool
608 bdls, Armstrong Cork Co, Ethiopia, Glasgow
1,485 bdls, Armstrong Cork Co, Bonn, Lisbon
1,600 bdls, Gudewell & Bucknall, Bonn, Lisbon
537 bdls, Lawrence, Johnson & Co, Mongolian, Glasgow
30 bdls, 4,422 lbs, Meinecke & Co, Princess Alice, Bremen
50 bls, Lawrence, Johnson & Co, Celtic, Liverpool
CORIANDER SEED—225 bgs, 22,290 lbs, J Kissock & Co, Moltke, Hamburg
COTTONSEED—240 bgs, 32,400, Kunhardt & Co, Prins Wm I, Jacmel
CREOSOTE OIL—50 bbls, 25,222 lbs, White Tar Co, Br Empire, Antwerp
CUDBEAR—4 cks, Innis & Co, Armenian, Liverpool
CUTTLEFISH BONE—50 pkgs, 3,902 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, Pawnee, Trieste
40 pkgs, 2,722 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, Slavonia, Trieste
34 pkgs, 2,556 lbs, Stallman & Fulton Co, Slavonia, Trieste
12 straps, 1,034 lbs, Lehn & Fink, Cedric, Liverpool
DIVI DIVI—23 bgs, 12,137 lbs, De Sola Lobo & Co, Prins Willem I, Curacao
18 bbls, 6,720 lbs, J E Herrara, Prins Willem I, Curacao
DUTCH METAL CLIP—15 cs, Baer & Bro, Princess Alice, Bremen
DRUGS—1 cs, Eimer & Amend, Slavonia, Trieste
2 bgs, Eimer & Amend, Slavonia, Trieste
7 cs, Lehn & Fink, Arcadia, Hamburg
DYEWOOD EXT—10 bbls, 4,387 lbs, Geigy Aniline & Ext Co, Vaderland, Antwerp
25 cs, 7,519 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
50 cks, 25,245 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
25 cks, 18,689 lbs, Sykes & Street, La Lorraine, Havre
EGG YOLK—5 cs, 950 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Vaderland, Antwerp
ERGOT—20 bgs, 2,226 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, Arcadia, Hamburg
FENNEL SEED—50 bgs, 5,605 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
10 bls, 2,295 lbs, Stallman & Fulton Co, Barbarossa, Bremen
18 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co, Cedric, Lpool
FERTILIZER—500 bgs, 110,000 lbs, H J Baker & Bro, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
7,265 bgs, 1,116,286 lbs, H J Baker & Bro, Br Empire, Antwerp
2,000 bgs, 662,475 lbs, H J Bager & Bro, Br Empire, Antwerp
FRANKFORT BLACK—5 cks, C Wix & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
FULLER'S EARTH—250 bgs, 25 tons, L A Saloman & Bro, Minnehaha, London
FUSTIC—26 tons, J E Herrara, Prins Willem I, Curacao
31,911 lbs, Graham, Hinkley & Co, Vigilancia, Vera Cruz
275 bgs, A Starace, Slavonia, Trieste
26,400 bls, Graham, Hinkley & Co, Vigilancia, Vera Cruz
EXT—10 cks, Sykes & Street, La Lorraine, Havre
GAMBIER—68 bgs, 11,312 lbs, Haebler & Co, Albenga, Singapore
498 bls, 112,119 lbs, C Von Pustau & Co, Hong Wan I, Singapore
501 bls, 111,720 lbs, D A Shaw & Co, Hong Wan I, Singapore
508 bls, 111,760 lbs, D A Shaw & Co, Hong Wan I, Singapore
502 bgs, 112,126 lbs, J H Recknagel & Son, Hong Wan I, Singapore
514 bls, 111,760 lbs, J W Phyfe & Co, Hong Wan I, Singapore
506 bls, 111,720 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co, Hong Wan I, Singapore
GINGER—10 bbls, 1,364 lbs, Leaycraft & Co, Alene, Kingston
34 bgs, 4,080 lbs, R C Williams & Co, Celtic, Liverpool
151 pkgs, 21,140 lbs, J E Kerr & Co, Ask, Jamaica
GELATINE—45 pkgs, 5,238 lbs, P Puttmann, Potsdam, Rotterdam
31 pkgs, 6,843 lbs, T M Duche & Son, Prinzess Irene, Genoa
51 cs, 33 bbls, 14,268 lbs, Nat Gum & Mica Co, Sicania, Genoa
GLASS, CYLINDER—43 cs, 21,149 ft, Semon, Bache & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
12 cs, 6,240 ft, B Griffin & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
8 cs, 4,121 ft, A Reigelmann, Statendam, Rotterdam
37 cs, 19,196 ft, Semon, Bache & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
7 cs, 1,222 ft, Zahn & Bowley, Potsdam, Rotterdam
26 cs, 13,120 ft, A Reigelmann, Potsdam, Rotterdam
PLATE—12 cs, 6,086 ft, J Kissock & Co, Vaderland, Antwerp
3 cs, 1,913 ft, A Reigelmann, Vaderland, Antwerp
1 cs, 554 ft, Semon, Bache & Co, Vaderland, Antwerp
20 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Br Empire, Antwerp
20 cs, J P Frink, Krooniand, Antwerp
10 cs, J Kahn, Krooniand, Antwerp
WINDOW—20 cs, 5,612 lbs, T W Morris, Cevic, Liverpool
359 cs, 28,720 lbs, Royal Glass Works, Vaderland, Antwerp
15 cs, 1,166 lbs, Semon, Bache & Co, Vaderland, Antwerp
1,384 cs, 76,638 lbs, Semon, Bache & Co, Br Empire, Antwerp
1,000 cs, 52,000 lbs, Zahn & Bowley, Krooniand, Antwerp
GLUE—35 bls, 3,920 lbs, Milligan & Higgins, Vaderland, Antwerp
5 bls, H Pfaltz, Vaderland, Antwerp
600 bgs, 67,200 lbs, F B Vandergrift & Co, Cevic, Liverpool
69 pkgs, G W Sheldon & Co, Dinnamare, Genoa
25 cs, S Isaacs & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
11 cks, H Pfaltz, Krooniand, Antwerp
GLYCERINE—210 dms, 236,566 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, Cevic, Liverpool
25 dms, 27,244 lbs, Alpers & Mott, Calabria, Leghorn
160 dms, 181,859 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, Calabria, Marseilles
10 dms, 10,767 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, Potsdam, Rotterdam
60 dms, 65,068 lbs, American Express Co, La Lorraine, Havre
60 dms, 64,640 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, Armenian, Liverpool
REFINED—8 cs, 270 lbs, E Fougera & Co, Minnetonka, London
GREASE—25 bbls, A de Ronde & Co, Armenian, Liverpool
WOOL—125 bbls, 46,872 lbs, Swan & Finch Co, Princess Alice, Bremen
50 bbls, 18,142 lbs, O Hann & Bro, Princess Alice, Bremen
64 bbls, F B Vandergrift & Co, Br Empire, Antwerp
GUM, ALOES—100 cs, 11,757 lbs, Foulke & Co, Prins Willem I, Curacao
2 cs, 958 lbs, A U Andrus & Co, St Paul, London
ARABIC—56 bgs, 12,544 lbs, Thurston & Braidich, Minnehaha, London
ASAFOETIDA—39 cs, Stallman & Fulton Co, Minnetonka, London
BENJAMIN—20 cs, 2,060 lbs, Winter & Smillie, Hong Wan I, Singapore
14 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Hong Wan I, Singapore
BENZOIN—1 cs, 220 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, Moltke, Hamburg
CHICLE—1 cs, 298 lbs, E N Tibballs & Co, Niagara, Tampico
COPAL—100 cs, R Brauss & Co, Mesaba, London
176 pkgs, A Mason, St Paul, London
795 pkgs, 156,541 lbs, Patterson, Boardman & Co, Hong Wan I, Singapore
153 cs, 33,516 lbs, Poel, Arnold & Co, Hong Wan I, Singapore
991 cs, 221,445 lbs, R Brauss & Co, Hong Wan I, Singapore
DAMAR—100 cs, A Mason, Cevic, Liverpool
250 cs, L C Gillespie & Son, Liverpool
127 cs, L C Gillespie & Son, St Paul, London
100 cs, 13,832 lbs, E Hills Son & Co, Cevic, Liverpool
GUALAC—9 cs, 672 lbs, J W Wilson & Co Prins Willem I, Jacmel
SANDRAC—5 cs, J L Hopkins & Co, Georgic, Liverpool
TRAG—11 cs, Parke, Davis & Co, Minnetonka, London
68 cs, 60 bgs, 20,627 lbs, Thurston & Braidich, St Paul, London
99 cs, David E Green & Co, Philadelphia, London
19 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Philadelphia, London
HEMP SEED—100 bgs, 22,047 lbs, Levy & Levis Co, Kentucky, Copenhagen
HENNA LEAVES—4 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Cedric, Liverpool
INDIGO—10 chests, G W Sheldon & Co, Minnetonka, London
5 cks, 2,507 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
5 cks, 2,450 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Krooniand, Antwerp
25 cks, 11,831 lbs, H A Metz & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
CARMINE—3 cks, 300 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
INDIGOTINE—2 cks, 450 lbs, C Bischoff & Co, Barbarossa, Bremen
INSECT POWDER—20 bbls, 2,734 lbs, J A Stoothoff, Federica, Trieste
25 kegs, 2,755 lbs, F L Kramer, Slavonia, Trieste
IODINE—126 kegs, 14,461 lbs, Watjen, Toel & Co, City of Washington, Colon
33 kegs, 3,836 lbs, Watjen, Toel & Co, City of Washington, Colon
106 kegs, 10,549 lbs, Watjen, Toel & Co, Segovia, Colon
IPECAC—1 bg, 29 lbs, Fidanque Bros, City of Washington, Panama
IRON OXIDE—27 cks, Hemingway & Co, Minnehaha, London
LIQUOR—3 carboys, Lehn & Fink, Arcadia, Hamburg
JUNIPER BERRIES—25 bls, 3,218 lbs, Bruen, Ritchie & Co, Dinnamare, Leghorn
200 bgs, 26,445 lbs, Weaver & Sterry, Dinnamare, Leghorn
100 bgs, 11,510 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, Calabria, Leghorn
LAKE COLOR—1 cs, 300 lbs, Binney & Smith, Armenian, Liverpool
LANOLIN—12 cs, 1,200 lbs, Zinkeisen & Co, Arcadia, Hamburg
LICORICE ROOT—300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, Langfond, Seville
2,935 bls, 1,125,524 lbs, MacAndrews & Forbes, Sicilia, Batoum
54 bls, 6,586 lbs, American Licorice Co, Cedric, Liverpool
3 bgs, 150 lbs, Lehn & Fink, Cedric, Liverpool
10 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Cedric, Liverpool
30 bls, 3,300 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, Arcadia, Hamburg
LIME, CARBONATE—30 cks, 10,080 lbs, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Armenian, Liverpool
CITRATE—52 cks, 64,251 lbs, C Pfizer & Co, Dinnamare, Messina
LINSEED—1,572 bgs, 4,603 bush, National Lead Co, Wildenfels, Calcutta
68,250 bgs, 153,898 bush, National Lead Co, Egyptian Prince, Buenos Ayres
LITHOPONE—44 cks, 24,251 lbs, T S Todd & Co, Princess Alice, Bremen
100 cks, 33,069 lbs, Gabriel & Schall, Princess Alice, Bremen
60 cks, 33,069 lbs, Gabriel & Schall, Potsdam, Rotterdam
LOGWOOD—55 tons, A Behrens & Co, Athos, Jacmel
EXT—2 cks, 980 lbs, C Bischoff & Co, Princess Alice, Bremen
10 cks, 5,243 lbs, Geigy Aniline & Ext Co, Krooniand, Antwerp
LONDON PURPLE—10 bbls, Hemingway & Co, Minnehaha, London
MADDER—7 cks, 1,155 lbs, D R James & Bro, Potsdam, Rotterdam
MAGNESIA, CITRATE—10 cs, 814 lbs, A Zannatti, Prinzess Irene, Genoa
MANGROVE BARK—161 bgs, 3,300 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Morro Castle, Havana
MANGANESE BORATE—2 cks, Rooney & Spencer, Vaderland, Antwerp
MANGROVE BARK—150 bgs, 66,000 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Mexico, Havana
MANURE—1,000 bgs, 223,987 lbs, H H Salmon & Co, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
MANNA—20 cs, 2,767 lbs, Schieffelin & Co, Sicania, Palermo
MEDICAL, GUM—2 cs, Eimer & Amend, Slavonia, Trieste
FLOWERS—1 cs, Fitzsimmons-Gleeson & Co, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
5 bls, Eimer & Amend, Slavonia, Trieste
2 bls, Stallman & Fulton Co, Barbarossa, Bremen
HERBS—10 cs, 2,264 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, Moltke, Hamburg
13 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
1 bl, Eimer & Amend, Slavonia, Trieste
11 bls, Parke, Davis & Co, Frederica, Trieste
LEAVES—21 pkgs, Fitzsimmons-Gleeson & Co, Moltke, Hamburg
2 bls, Eimer & Amend, Slavonia, Trieste
20 bls, Parke, Davis & Co, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
PREP—3 cs, E Fougera & Co, Minnetonka, London
1 cs, Fitzsimmons-Gleeson & Co, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
15 cs, E Fougera & Co, La Lorraine, Havre
27 cs, Hensel, B & L, Princess Alice, Bremen

A. Klipstein & Company,

122 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

Chemicals & Dye Stuffs

SOLE AGENTS FOR

ANILINE COLORS

Made by the Society of Chemical Industry, Basle, Switzerland

Blood Albumen

BRANCH HOUSES.—BOSTON, 283-285 Congress St. PHILADELPHIA, 50-52 N. Front St. CHICAGO, 136 Kinzie St. PROVIDENCE, R. I., 13 Mathewson St. HAMILTON, ONT., Catharine St. MONTREAL, 17 Lemoine St.

45 cs, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
5 cs, Merck & Co, Philadelphia, London
ROOTS—3 bls, Parke, Davis & Co, Pawnee, Trieste
5 bls, Elmer & Amend, Slavonia, Trieste
10 bls, Stallman & Fulton Co, St Paul, London
SEED—160 bgs, 11,242 lbs, Fi zsimmons-Gleeson & Co, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
30 bls, Fitzsimmons-Gleeson & Co, Citta di Torino, Marseilles
3 bls, Elmer & Amend, Slavonia, Trieste
6 bls, R Hilliers' Sons Co, Cedric, Lpool
MENTHOL—10 cs, C Rockhill, Albenga, Yokohama
MICA—15 cs, 2,651 lbs, A O Schoonmaker, St Paul, London
4 cs, 412 lbs, E Munsell & Co, Minnehaha, London
MUSK—1 cs, E H Burr, La Lorraine, Havre
1 cs, C Rockhill, Coastwise, Yokohama
MUSTARD SEED—150 bgs, 33,600 lbs, E R Durkee & Co, Philadelphia, London
MYROBOLANS—88 bgs, 14,168 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Cevic, Liverpool
NAPHTHOL—8 cs, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
50 cks, 22,354 lbs, Chemical Products Co, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
40 pkgs, 11,805 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
NAPHTHALINE—40 bbls, 12,085 lbs, White Tar Co, Br Empire, Antwerp
40 bbls, 12,997 lbs, White Tar Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
14 cks, 150 bgs, 17 tons, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Minnehaha, London
50 cks, 22,258 lbs, H A Metz & Co, Arcadia, Hamburg
566 bbls, 130,834 lbs, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Kentucky, Copenhagen
NUTMEGS—15 cs, L German & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
114 cs, Frame & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
190 cs, Rump & Cattus, Statendam, Rdam
4 cs, Schieffelin & Co, Barbarossa, Bremen
FUSEL—9 bbls, 11,262 lbs, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Citta di Torino, Genoa
45 cks, 17,676 lbs, T Hofacker, Br Empire, Antwerp
31 bbls, 10,838 lbs, C Cooper & Co, Br Empire, Antwerp
GERANIUM—33 cs, Leerburger Bros, Prinzess Irene, Genoa
HAARLEM—50 cs, 7,700 lbs, Fitzsimmons-Gleeson Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
35 cs, 4,620 lbs, Arnold Hoffman & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
LAVENDER—37 cbys, Leerburger Bros, Prinzess Irene, Genoa
1 cs, 55 lbs, Zinkeisen & Co, Prinzess Irene, Genoa
5 cs, 500 lbs, G Lueders & Co, Prinzess Irene, Genoa
LEMON—35 cs, E H Burr, Dinnamare, Messina
25 cs, 625 lbs, Crandall & Godley Co, Federica, Messina
100 cs, 2,640 lbs, Euler & Robeson, Federica, Messina
45 cs, Zinkeisen & Co, Federica, Messina
60 cs, 1,443 lbs, Cruikshank & McKay, Prinzess Irene, Naples
20 cs, 500 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, Sicania, Messina
1 cs, 5 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, Sicania, Messina
150 cs, 3,750 lbs, G Lueders & Co, Sicania, Messina
LIMES—2 cs, F S Maynard, Korona, Domenica
MACE—1 cs, 100 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Potsdam, Rotterdam
MUSTARD (artificial)—4 cs, 528 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, Statendam, Rotterdam
MYRBANE—44 dms, 34,045 lbs, R Holliday & Sons, Consuelo, Hull
NEROLI—1 cs, 10 lbs, G Lueders & Co, Prinzess Irene, Genoa
OLIVE—50 bbls, 2,543 gals, Peters, White & Co, Dinnamare, Leghorn
30 cks, 12,015 lbs, J W Hampton, Jr, & Co, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
28 cs, 8 cks, 5,288 lbs, Zinkeisen & Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
10 bbls, Lehn & Fink, Zeeland, Antwerp
PALM STEARINE—39 cks, 46,824 lbs, Moore & Munger, Statendam, Rotterdam
434 bls, 204,736 lbs, Moore & Munger, Calabria, Marseilles
PATCHOULI LEAVES—29 bls, 7,182 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, Hong Wan I, Singapore
PEPPER—231 bgs, 32,433 lbs, J W Phyfe & Co, Minnetonka, London
242 bgs, 3,176 lbs, Haebler & Co, Albenga, Singapore
313 bgs, 45,220 lbs, D A Shaw & Co, Hong Wan I, Singapore
2,779 bgs, 391,419 lbs, J W Phyfe & Co, Hong Wan I, Singapore
762 bgs, 111,760 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co, Hong Wan I, Singapore
152 bgs, 22,344 lbs, Winter & Smillie, Hong Wan I, Singapore
WHITE—30 bgs, Frame & Co, Minnehaha, London
125 bgs, C von Pustau & Co, Hong Wan I, Singapore
129 bgs, D A Shaw & Co, Hong Wan I, Singapore
84 bgs, J W Phyfe & Co, Hong Wan I, Singapore
PITCH—25 bbls, 12,487 lbs, Fuerst Bros & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
POMADE—5 cs, T H Grossmith, La Lorraine, Havre
3 cs, G Lueders & Co, Prinzess Irene, Genoa
5 cs, G Lueders & Co, Prinzess Irene, Genoa
2 cs, Dodge & Olcott, La Gascogne, Havre
POTASH, CARB—40 pkgs, 41,314 lbs, F Behrend, Princess Alice, Bremen
CAUSTIC—15 dms, 9,152 lbs, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Vaderland, Antwerp
20 dms, 11,547 lbs, F Behrend, Kroonland, Antwerp
MURI—500 bgs, 111,760 lbs, Peters, White & Co, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
1,000 bgs, 4,000 lbs, Battelle & Renwick, Princess Alice, Bremen
1,000 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Battelle & Renwick, Barbarossa, Bremen
PRUSS (Yellow)—5 cks, 2,500 lbs, C de P Field, Astoria, Glasgow
5 cks, 2,500 lbs, C de P Field, Anchoria, Glasgow
PUMICE—244 pkgs, Perry, Ryer & Co, Dinnamare, Messina
1,430 pkgs, R J Waddell & Co, Dinnamare, Messina
60 cs, R J Waddell & Co, Princess Alice, Bremen
430 bgs, R J Waddell & Co, Calabria, Leghorn
727 bgs, Rando Bros, Dinnamare, Messina
872 pkgs, Larini & Co, Frederica, Messina
300 bgs, 29 tons, R J Waddell & Co, Italia, Messina
QUEBRACHO—634 bgs, 67,343 lbs, Perry, Ryer & Co, Br Empire, Antwerp
QUININE—29 cs, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
63 cs, 63,000 ozs, G W Sheldon & Co, Princess Alice, Bremen
1 cs, 250 ozs, E Levi, Potsdam, Rotterdam
26 cs, 26,000 ozs, Winter & Smillie, Potsdam, Rotterdam
100 cs, 50,000 ozs, A A Stilwell, Potsdam, Rotterdam
RESIN—9 bbls, A Baxter, Potsdam, Rotterdam
500 cs, 20,476 lbs, Weaver & Sterry, Calabria, Leghorn
22 cs, 4,916 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Citta di Torino, Genoa
400 cs, 15,115 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Prinzess Irene, Genoa
575 cs, 23,296 lbs, Weaver & Sterry, Italia, Leghorn
SODA, ASH—13 tcs, 22,440 lbs, Wing & Evans, Armenian, Liverpool
500 bgs, 30 tcs, 165,332 lbs, Wing & Evans, Georgic, Liverpool
CRYSTALS—196 cks, 78,400 lbs, Wing & Evans, Armenian, Liverpool
79 cks, 31,600 lbs, Wing & Evans, Georgic, Liverpool
FORMIC—2 cs, 138 lbs, Selling Co, Arcadia, Hamburg
HYPO—80 bbls, 23,961 lbs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
NITRITE—28 cks, 22,524 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Vaderland, Antwerp
29 cks, 22,892 lbs, H M Rau, Br Empire, Antwerp
PRUSS—26 cks, 23,477 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Umbria, Liverpool
9 cks, 8,084 lbs, Chemical Imp & Mfg Co, Armenian, Liverpool
SULPHIDE—44 dms, 34,112 lbs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
SOOT—20 cks, 4,409 lbs, R Mayer & Co, Br Empire, Antwerp
SPONGE—39 bls, 1,725 lbs, Huencke Sponge Co, Mexico, Havana
42 bls, Leousi, Clonney & Co, New York, Turks Island
19 bls, Huencke Sponge Co, Santiago, Nassau
6 cs, Lasker & Bernstein, Pawnee, Trieste
62 bls, Lasker & Bernstein, Vigilancia, Havana
34 bls, National Sponge Co. Santiago, Nassau
2 bls, E C Atwood, Santiago, Nassau
50 bls, A Isaacs & Co, Santiago, Nassau
55 bls, Lasker & Bernstein, Santiago, Nassau
85 bls, Leousi, Clonney & Co, Morro Castle, Havana
37 bls, A Isaacs & Co, Morro Castle, Havana
STRONTIA POWDER—62 cks, 15,179 lbs, Chemical Imp & Mfg Co, Vaderland, Atp
SULPHUR ORE—6,751,998 lbs, Penna Salt Mfg Co, Bawtry, Huelva
SUMAC—350 bgs, 56,000 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Slavonia, Palermo
280 bgs, 44,800 lbs, Leber & Meyer, Sicania, Palermo
EXT—25 bbls, 9,681 lbs, Geigy Aniline & Ext Co, Vaderland, Antwerp
5 cs, 551 lbs, Sykes & Street, La Lorraine, Hamburg
25 bbls, 12,934 lbs, Geigy Aniline & Ext Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
20 bbls, 10,934 lbs, Sykes & Street, Sicania, Genoa
LEAF—480 bls, 268,800 lbs, H M Rau, Sicania, Palermo
TALC—100 bgs, 22,000 lbs, T L Todd & Co, Dinnamare, Leghorn
200 bgs, 44,000 lbs, L A Saloman & Bro, Prinzess Irene, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—374 bgs, 56,000 lbs, J Kissock & Co, Albenga, Penang
366 bgs, 55,140 lbs, J Kissock & Co, Albenga, Penang
808 bgs, 175,546 lbs, R Crooks & Co, Teutonic, Liverpool

CREAM OF TARTAR. TARTARIC ACID.

GUARANTEED 99—100 Per Cent. Pure.

TARTAR CHEMICAL COMPANY, 92 William Street, NEW YORK.

4 pkgs, 258 lbs, Middleton & Co, Maracas, Trinidad
6 bls, 495 lbs, Frame & Co, Maracas, Trinidad
8 bbls, Frame & Co, Maracas, Trinidad
504 cs, 33,416 lbs, D A Shaw & Co, Hong Wan I, Singapore
300 cs 19,950 lbs, D A Shaw & Co, Hong Wan I, Singapore
50 cs, 3,325 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co, Hong Wan I, Singapore
50 cs, 3,333 lbs, Winter & Smillie, Hong Wan I, Singapore
NUX VOMICA—1,650 bgs, 251,000 lbs, Da ragh & Small, Albenga, Cochin
133 bgs, Fitzsimmons-Gleeson Co, Minnehaha, London
600 bgs, 100,800 lbs, Stallman & Fulton Co, Minnehaha, London
OCHER—54 bls, 12,619 lbs, J W Coulston & Co, Calabria, Leghorn
35 bls, 32,842 lbs, G W Sheldon & Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
OIL, ALMOND—10 cs, Elmer & Amend, Slavonia, Trieste
20 cs, 1,060 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, Prinzess Irene, Genoa
2 cs, 200 lbs, Zinkeisen & Co, Prinzess Irene, Genoa
40 cs, 4,440 lbs, G Lueders & Co, Prinzess Irene, Genoa
ANISEED—1 cs, G Lueders & Co, Princess Alice, Bremen
BERGAMOT—230 cs, 12,650 lbs, C Rockhill, Dinnamare, Messina
30 cs, 775 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, Sicania, Messina
53 cs, Euler & Robeson, Sicania, Messina
COCOANUT—285 hhds, 134,067 lbs, Da ragh & Small, Albenga, Cochin
72 hhds, 33,933 lbs, Darragh & Small, Albenga, Cochin
72 pkgs, 111,888 lbs, Colby & Co, Minnetonka, London
142 pkgs, 112,000 lbs, Perry, Ryer & Co, Minnetonka, London
239 hhds, 112,000 lbs, R Crooks & Co, Minnetonka, London
24 pps, Colby & Co, Frederica, Trieste
30 pps, 91 hhds, Darragh & Small, Minnehaha, London
48 puns, D A Shaw & Co, Hong Wan I, Singapore
82 pps, 48 puns, 33 hhds, 38,060 gals, Darragh & Small, Wildenfels, Colombia
15 pps, 20 puns, 119 hhds, 111,703 lbs, E Hill's Son & Co, Minnehaha, London
60 pps, 58 puns, 33 hhds, Perry, Ryer & Co, Barbarossa, Bremen
COD—59 cks, 2,090 gals, Swan & Finch Co, Rosalind, Halifax
CODLIVER—50 bbls, 1,700 gals, Parke, Davis & Co, Colorado, Hull
35 bbls, 1,050 gals, Scott & Bowne, Rosalind, St Johns
50 bbls, 1,500 gals, David E Green & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
LSS'L—3 cs, G Lueders & Co, La Touraine, Havre
19 cs, Euler & Robeson, La Touraine, Havre
10 cs, T H Grossmith, La Touraine, Havre
4 cs, G Lueders & Co, Princess Alice, Bremen
32 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Graf Waldersee, Hbg
11 cs, Euler & Robeson, La Lorraine, Havre
5 pkgs, C B Leighton, Minnehaha, London
1 ck, G Lueders & Co, Princess Irene, Genoa
4 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Barbarossa, Bremen
25 bbls, 1,250 gals, Swan & Finch Co, Dinnamare, Leghorn
10 bbls, 225 gals, Schieffelin & Co, Dinnamare, Leghorn
10 bbls, 546 gals, G Lueders & Co, Prinzess Irene, Genoa
15 bbls, Parke, Davis & Co, Calabria, Leghorn
50 bbls, Lehn & Fink, Langfond, Malaga
25 bbls, McKesson & Robbins, Langford, Malaga
50 bbls, 2,501 gals, Peters, White & Co, Langford, Malaga
FOOTS—50 bbls, 2,500 gals, F R Leonori & Co, Sicilian Prince, Naples
30 bbls, 1,518 gals, Welch, Holme & Clark Co, Dinnamare, Leghorn
25 bbls, 1,250 gals, Peters, White & Co, Dinnamare, Leghorn
225 bbls, 10,125 gals, Nittner & Slavitz, Federica, Palermo
50 bbls, 2,500 gals, Welch & Welch, Italia, Leghorn
175 bbls, 9,925 gals, Nittner & Slavitz, Peninsular Lisbon
ORANGE—50 cs, 1,250 lbs, Leerburger Bros, Dinnamare, Messina
5 cs, 125 lbs, Crandall & Godley Co, Federica, Messina
31 cs, 855 lbs, G Lueders & Co, Federica, Messina
32 cs, 800 lbs, J B Horner, Sicania, Messina
11 cs, 350 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, Sicania, Messina
PALM—36 cks, 76,101 lbs, T M Marc & Co, Cevic, Liverpool
PEANUT—300 cks, 111,507 lbs, R Crooks & Co, Br Empire, Antwerp
RAPESEED—19 cks, 905 gals, Fiske Bros Ref Co, La Gascogne, Havre
ROSEMARY—1 cs, 55 lbs, Zinkeisen & Co, Prinzess Irene, Genoa
SESAME—15 bbls, 6,633 lbs, C W Jacobs & Allison, Calabria, Marseilles
10 bbls, 527 gals, Stallman & Fulton Co, Calabria, Marseilles
10 bbls, 534 gals, Stallman & Fulton Co, Prinzess Irene, Genoa
20 bbls, 8,872 gals, G Lueders & Co, Prinzess Irene, Genoa
30 bbls, 1,771 gals, J B Horner, Prinzess Irene, Genoa
6 cks, Welch & Welch, Prinzess Irene, Bremen
SOD—22 cks, 9,006 lbs, B W Jones, Celtic, Liverpool
TAR—60 cks, 32,718 lbs, Hensel, B & L Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
WOOD—133 cks, 50,318 lbs, R Brauss & Co, Albenga, Shanghai
ORANGE PEEL—1 bl, Elmer & Amend, Slavonia, Trieste
ORRIS ROOT—41 bgs, 8,118 lbs, Fitzsimmons, Gleeson Co, Dinnamare, Leghorn
308 bls, 30,360 lbs, C Rockhill Dinnamare, Leghorn
48 bgs, 8,995 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Dinnamare, Leghorn
25 bgs, 6,670 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Dinnamare, Leghorn
177 bgs, 33,099 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, Calabria, Leghorn
8 bgs, 1,400 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Italia, Leghorn
PAINT, WHITE—2 cs, 572 lbs, F C Reynolds, St Paul, London
PARAFFINE—26 cks, 11,028 lbs, Chard & Howe, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
SAGO FLOUR—805 bgs, 111,118 lbs, Winter & Smillie, Hong Wan I, Singapore
SAFFRON—2 cs, 200 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, La Lorraine, Havre
SAGE—25 bls, 11,246 lbs, Stallman & Fulton Co, Slavonia, Trieste
SALTPETER—10 bbls, 2,520 lbs, Chemical Imp & Mfg Co, Minnehaha, London
SAGO FLOUR—786 bgs, 111,853 lbs, D A Shaw & Co, Albenga, Singapore
SALICIN—1 cs, Merck & Co, Philadelphia, Ldn
SARSAPARILLA—16 bls, 3,994 lbs, L N Chemiditin, Santiago, Tampico
23 bls, 4,776 lbs, E N Tibballs & Co, Santiago, Tampico
SATIN WHITE—10 cks, 5,386 lbs, Perkins, Goodwin & Co, Celtic, Liverpool
SENNA—5 bls, Elmer & Amend, Slavonia, Trieste
50 bls, 20,409 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
24 bls, 8,552 lbs, A U Andrus & Co, St Paul, London
10 bls, 3,760 lbs, Fitzsimmons, Gleeson Co, Minnehaha, London
25 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Pennsylvania, Hamburg
SHELLAC—103 cs, Rogers & Pyatt, Minnehaha, London
SHEEP DIP—10 cks, 398 gals, H C Dusenbury, Minnehaha, London
SIENNA BURNT—5 cks, 1,682 lbs, J W Coulston & Co, Vaderland, Antwerp
34 cks, 21,323 lbs, W E Browne, Calabria, Leghorn
66 cks, 27,310 lbs, J Lee Smith & Co, Calabria, Leghorn
20 cks, 10,478 lbs, G A & E Meyer, Calabria, Leghorn
113 cks, 63,605 lbs, P Uhlich & Co, Calabria, Leghorn
75 cks, 41,327 lbs, J L Smith & Co, Italia, Leghorn
SOAP, CASTILE—575 cs, 23,547 lbs, J D Nordlinger, Dinnemare, Leghorn
575 cs, 23,362 lbs, Weaver & Sterry, Dinnemare, Leghorn
1,650 cs, 67,567 lbs, J D Nordlinger, Calabria, Leghorn
560 bgs, 111,040 lbs, C Morningstar & Co, Teutonic, Liverpool
424 bgs, 55,860 lbs, J W Rulon & Co, Hong Wan I, Singapore
TEA SWEEPINGS—258 bgs, Hensel, B & L, Minnehaha, London
TOLUOLE—9 cks, Roessler & H Chem Co, Br Empire, Antwerp
BINITRO—8 kegs, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
3 cs, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Statendam, Rdm
TURPENTINE, VENICE—25 cs, 2,588 lbs, Fitzsimmons, Gleeson Co, Pawnee, Trieste
ULTRAMARINE—20 cs, 4,409 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
10 cs, 2,258 lbs, C F Zentgraf, Princess Alice, Bremen
17 pkgs, 7,560 lbs, C F Zentgraf, Br Empire, Antwerp
5 cks, 3,088 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
UMBER—290 bgs, 56,840 lbs, J Lee Smith & Co, Wells City, Bristol
80 bbls, 38,843 lbs, F L Lavanburg, Calabria, Leghorn
90 bbls, 34,638 lbs, R J Waddell & Co, Italia, Leghorn
VALERIAN ROOT—11 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Philadelphia, London
VANILLA BEANS—39 cs, G Lueders & Co, La Touraine, Havre
1 cs, American Express Co, La Lorraine, Havre
3 cs, Magnus & Lauer, Graf. Waldersee, Hamburg
5 cs, 984 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, La Lorraine, Havre
12 cs, 2,200 lbs, Samuel Herm & Cummings, Santiago, Tampico
22 cs, 2,899 lbs, Lanman & Kemp, Havana, Vera Cruz
VARNISH—3 cs, 5 crates, 200 gals, F C Reynolds, St Paul, London
25 dms, 11 cs, 545 gals, Pomeroy & Fischer, Minnehaha, London
VEG BLACK—3 cs, Rooney & Spence, Vaderland, Antwerp
VERMILION—6 cks, 800 lbs, A W Smith, Potsdam, Rotterdam

POTASH
CYANIDE
PRUSSIATE
CARBONATE
CAUSTIC and
All Heavy and Fine Chemicals

Soda Ash
Soda Prussiate
Sal Soda
Caustic Soda
Etc.

ACID
Acetic
Phosphoric
Carbolic
Etc.

Extracts
Gums

ZINC DUST.

IMPORTERS—Commission Merchants—EXPORTERS

FUERST BROS. & CO.

2 Stone St. NEW YORK. & 17 Bridge St.

Bleaching Powders

NAPHTHALINE

MINERALS
Fluorspar
Fullers Earth
China Clay
Barytes, Etc.

OILS
CASTOR
OLIVE
RAPE
COCOANUT
ESSENTIAL

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

VIENNA LIME—127 cs, 32,763 lbs, Zucker, L & L Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
WAX, BEES—17 bls, 2,530 lbs, Mosle Bros, Jason, Cienfuegos
5 bls, 838 lbs, H Marquardt & Co, Santiago, Tuxpan
11 bgs, 1,674 lbs, Hildreth & S Morro Castle, Havana
10 cs, E S Walsh, Niagara, Tampico
CERESIN—185 bgs, 31,309 lbs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
CARNAUBA—1,210 bgs, 237,938 lbs, A D Hitch & Co, Titian, Pernambuco
600 bgs, 120,120 lbs, Frame & Co, Titian, Pernambuco
800 bgs, 135,553 lbs, Frame & Co, Barbarossa, Bremen
WHITE LEAD (DRY)—3 cks, 992 lbs, C Heimuth, Potsdam, Rotterdam
WILD TURNIP—3 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Cedric, Liverpool
WITHERITE—300 bgs, 67,056 lbs, Gabriel & Schall, Potsdam, Rotterdam
ZINC, CHLO—63 cks, 44,080 lbs, Berlin Aniline Wks, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
OXIDE—10 cks, F S Todd & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
65 cks, J A & W Bird & Co, Br Empire, Antwerp
50 cks, 22,046 lbs, Gabriel & Schall, Potsdam, Rotterdam
75 cks, 16,534 lbs, G A & E Meyer, Potsdam, Rotterdam

WAREHOUSED.

ALCOHOL—3 bbls, 207 gals, F O Boyd, Morro Castle, Havana
ANILINE COLORS—25 kegs, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
10 cks, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
122 cks, 3 cs, Cassella Color Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
3 cks, C Bischoff & Co, Barbarossa, Bremen
BRONZE POWDER—9 cs, 4,230 lbs, G Benda, Princess Alice, Bremen
4 cs, 1,320 lbs, G Benda, K Wilhelm II, Bremen
9 cs, 3,990 lbs, G Benda, Barbarossa, Bremen
CAMPHOR, REFINED—100 cs, 6,000 lbs, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Albenga, Kobe
40 cs, 4,000 lbs, American Trading Co, Albenga, Kobe
50 cs, 5,000 lbs, Stallman & Fulton Co, Coastwise, Yokohama
CHEMICAL PREP—12 cs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
100 cs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
COCOA BUTTER—47 bgs, 11,034 lbs, Habicht, Braun & Co, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
CORKS—47 bls, W J Farrell, Vaderland, Ant
27 bls, J Paxtot, Kroonland, Antwerp
GELATINE—79 cs, 8,098 lbs, J Pollitz, Potsdam, Rotterdam
GLUE—94 cks, 38,230 lbs, Miller & Kasschu, Toronto, Hull
4 cks, 2,361 lbs, Miller & Kasschu, Toronto, Hull
54 cks, 25,368 lbs, National Gum & Mica Co, Br Empire, Antwerp
85 pkgs, 9,255 lbs, Kronfeld, Saunders & Co, Slavonia, Trieste
GUM, CHICLE—158 bls, 15,117 lbs, Thebaud Bros, Vigilancia, Laguna
56 bls, 10,293 lbs, F Probst & Co, Vigilancia, Laguna
20 bls, 3,078 lbs, H Marquardt & Co, Vigilancia, Laguna
150 bls, 12,564 lbs, Eggers & Heinlein, Coastwise, New Orleans
69 bgs, 10 bls, 16,431 lbs, H Marquardt & Co, Coastwise, New Orleans
OIL, CASTOR—20 bbls, 1,000 gals, Lanman & Kemp, Calabria, Marseilles
CODLIVER—30 bbls, 900 gals, Scott & Bowne, Rosalind, St Johns
25 bbls, 750 gals, Stallman & Fulton Co, Rosalind, St Johns
65 bbls, 1,950 gals, Stallman & Fulton Co, St Paul, London
RAPESEED—15 bbls, 700 gals, Fiske Bros Ref Co, La Touraine, Havre
OPIUM—25 cs, 4,247 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Cedric, Liverpool
POTASH, PRUSS (YELLOW)—30 bbls, 21,843 lbs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
SAGE—25 bls, 11,246 lbs, Stallman & Fulton Co, Slavonia, Trieste
SPONGE—35 bls, A Isaacs & Co, Santiago, Nassau
25 bls, National Sponge & Chamois Co, Santiago, Nassau
46 bls, Lasker & Bernstein, Vigilancia, Havana
130 bls, Lasker & Bernstein, Santiago, Nassau
10 bls, A Isaacs & Co, Morro Castle, Havana
SULFOPHTALAMID—18 cks, 6,705 lbs, Fries Bros, La Touraine, Havre

Withdrawals from Bond.

Acid, boracic, cks	12
Alcohol, bbls	10
Aniline colors, cks	328
Aniline colors, cs	1
Aniline colors, kegs	5
Bristles, cs	23
Bronze powder, cs	8
Camphor, refined, cs	60
Chemical prep, bgs	11
Chemical salts, cs	1
Chillies, bgs	752
Corks, bls	96
Dextrine, bgs	100
Glue, bgs	220
Glue, bbls	10
Glue, cs	10
Glue, cks	54
Glue, bls	55
Gum, chicle, bgs	30
Gum, chicle, bls	125
Isinglass, bls	2
Licorice paste, cs	50
Logwood ext, cks	56
Medical prep, cs	5
Menthol, cs	5
Mica, cs	53
Ocher, cks	30
Oil, ess'l, cs	6
Opium, cs	10
Potash, carb, cks	60
Potato starch, bgs	200
Red lead, kegs	10
Sage, bls	27
Sponge, bls	82

Boston Imports.

ACID, CRESYLIC—5 drs, Lever Bros Co, Saxonia, Liverpool
NITRIC—2 cs, Patterson, Wylde & Co, Bethania, Hamburg
OXALIC—70 cks, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Bethania, Hamburg
PHOSPHORIC—3 cs, Patterson, Wylde & Co, Bethania, Hamburg
ALIZARINE—2 cks, United Indigo & Chem Co, Canadian, Liverpool
ANILINE COLORS—285 cks, 2 cs, Berlin An Wks, Bethania, Hamburg
10 cks, W N Proctor & Co, Canadian, Liverpool
18 cks, United Indigo & Chem Co, Canadian, Liverpool
1 cs, Canadian, Liverpool
BENZINE—2 cs, Patterson, Wylde & Co, Bethania, Hamburg
BISMUTH—8 cs, Stone & Downer, Lancastrian, Liverpool
BLEACH—370 drs, Bethania, Hamburg
43 cks, Canadian, Liverpool
452 cks, J L & D S Riker, Saxonia, Lpool
128 bbls, Romanic, Genoa
BRISTLES—1 cs, Bethania, Hamburg
95 cs,, Lancastrian, Liverpool
CAMPHOR—300 tubs, 60,000 lbs, Am Camphor Ref Co, Nicomedia, Hamburg
CHEMICALS—7 cs, Patterson, Wylde & Co, Bethania, Hamburg
2 pkgs, Lancastrian, Liverpool
20 cks, Cymric, Liverpool
CLAY—44 cs, R F Downing & Co, Lancastrian, Liverpool
65 cks, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Lancastrian, Liverpool
COLORS—1 cs, B D Webber, Bethania, Hamburg
1 cs, Wadsworth, Howland & Co, Saxonia, Liverpool
1 kg, Boston Blacking Co, Saxonia, Lpool
CREOSOTE—100 drs, Amer Ex Co, Lancastrian, Liverpool
CUTCH—1,500 bgs, Bethania, Hamburg
DEXTRINE—10 bgs, Downing's Amer Desp, Bethania, Hamburg
ETHER—5 cs, Patterson, Wylde & Co, Bethania, Hamburg
EPSOM SALTS—75 bbls, 100 cks, Bethania, Hamburg
DYEWOOD EXTRACT—200 bgs, Stone & Downer, Bethania, Hamburg
2,000 bgs, Bethania, Hamburg
GINGER—65 bgs, Cymric, Liverpool
GLUE—179 cs, 20 cks, Amer Ex Co, Romanic, Genoa
2 pkgs, Boston Blacking Co, Saxonia, Lpool
5 cks, Amer Ex Co, Saxonia, Liverpool
GLYCERINE—80 bbls, 100 drs, Amer Ex Co, Romanic, Genoa
GREASE, WOOL—148 bbls, Geo H Leonard & Co, Bethania, Hamburg
300 bbls, Bethania, Hamburg
GROUND NUT KERNELS—22 bgs, Baring Bros & Co, Saxonia, Liverpool
GUM—276 cs, Bethania, Hamburg
INDIGO—11 cs, 1 bx, Nuenfels, Calcutta
MEDICINAL PREPS—12 cs, Gustav Martin, Sarmatian, Glasgow
MERCURY—1 cs, Lever Bros & Co, Canadian, Liverpool
MICA—61 cs, J B Moors & Co, Lancastrian, Liverpool
OIL—82 pkgs, Amer Ex Co, Lancastrian, Lpool
100 bbls, Cymric, Liverpool
COCOANUT—56 pkgs, Amer Ex Co, Lancastrian, Liverpool
27 pipes, Lancastrian, Liverpool
235 bbls, Lever Bros Co, Canadian, Lpool
CREOSOTE—406 bbls, Canadian, Liverpol
ESS—10 cs, C F Gebhard, Lancastrian, Lpool
LUB—100 bbls, Baring Bros & Co, Saxonia, Liverpool
OLIVE—50 bbls, Baring Bros & Co, Romanic, Genoa
9 cks, Amer Ex Co, Romanic, Genoa
2 bbls, Antonio Connata, Romanic, Genoa
2 bbls, Francesco Calogero, Romanic, Genoa
3 bbls, Mussolino Berger, Romanic, Genoa
5 cks, Fondi Paride, Romanic, Genoa
PALM—16 cks, Baring Bros & Co, Cymric, Liverpool
15 cks, Cymric, Liverpool
31 cks, Baring Bros & Co, Canadian, Lpool
TAR—10 cks, Lancastrian, Liverpool
OPIUM—6 cs, R F Downing & Co, Lancastrian, Liverpool
PLUMBAGO—4 cs, Lancastrian, Liverpool
POTASH—30 cks, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Bethania, Hamburg
MUR—500 bgs, H J Baker & Co, Bethania, Hamburg
POTATO FLOUR—1 bg, Healey, Seaver & Co, Bethania, Hamburg
QUASSIA WOOD—5 tons, United Fruit Co, Admiral Farragut, Port Antonia, Jam
QUEBRACHO EXT—200 bbls, Romanic, Genoa
SALTPETER—9,214 bgs, Nuenfels, Calcutta
SOAP—21 pkgs, Lyman, Knox & Co, Lancastrian, Liverpool
LIQ—10 bbls, Cymric, Liverpool
SODA—6 pkgs, Lancastrian, Liverpool
ASH—33 tcs, 56,463 lbs, Wing & Evans, Canadian, Liverpool
STARCH, GROUND—245 bgs, Baring Bros & Co, Bethania, Hamburg
SULPHUR—668 bgs, Canadian, Liverpool
SUMAC—1,050 bgs, Fourth Natl Bank, Romanic, Genoa
4,100 bgs, J B Moors & Co, Romanic, Genoa
770 bgs, Romanic, Genoa
EXTRACT—20 cks, Saxonia, Liverpool
TALC—16 cs, Nuenfels, Calcutta
TURPENTINE—25 bbls, Lancastrian, Liverpl
WAX—48 bgs, Brown Bros & Co, Bethania, Hamburg
WOAD—10 cks, E E Rice & Co, Canadian, Lpl

Philadelphia Imports.

ACID, BENZOIC—16 cks, Kingstonian, Hburg
CARBOLIC—50 cks, East Point, London
OXALIC—112 cks, R & H Chem Co, Kingstonian, Hamburg
PHOS—40 cs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Kingstonian, Hamburg
AMMONIA, MURIATE—60 cks, Noordland, Liverpool
ANILINE COLOR—92 cks, Berlin Aniline Wks, Kingstonian, Hamburg
SALT—224 cks, Geisenheimer & Co, Pennmanor, Rotterdam
BARIUM—43 cks, Roessler & H Chem Co, Kingstonian, Hamburg
BARYTES—400 bgs, Gabriel & Schall, Kingstonian, Hamburg
BLEACH—236 drs, A Klipstein & Co, Kingstonian, Hamburg
171 cks, J L & D S Riker, Carthaginian, Liverpool
78 cks, J L & D S Riker, Noordland, Lpool
CHALK—45 cks, East Point, London
3,500 tons, McCall & Co, Invernessshire, London
CHEMICALS—11 cs, Geo D Feidt & Co, Kingstonian, Hamburg
90 cks, R & H Chem Co, Kingstonian, Hamburg
11 cks, Geisenheimer & Co, Pennmanor, Rotterdam
CHINA CLAY—625 cks, Noordland, Liverpool
104 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Noordland, Lpool
CINCHONA BARK—354 bls, Pennmanor, Rdam
288 bls, East Point, London
CLAY—205 cks, Noordland, Liverpool
CORKWOOD—84 bls, Pennmanor, Rdam
2,904 bls, Anna, Trieste
DRUGS—10 cs, East Point, London
MAGNESIA—200 bgs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Kingstonian, Hamburg
MAGNESITE—30,723 bgs, Federica, Trieste
18,069 bgs, Fayette Mfg Co, Anna, Trieste
MANGANESE—47 cks, J Meyer & Sons, Kingstonian, Hamburg
NAPHTHOL—6 cks,, Kingstonian, Hamburg
OIL, OLIVE—4 bbls, Antonia Perino, Federica, Messina
PALM—27 cks, Noordland, Liverpool
OPIUM—32 cks, East Point, London
POTASH—51 cks, 60 drs, A Klipstein & Co, Kingstonian, Hamburg
MURIATE—5,000 bgs, Kingstonian, Hamburg
PUMICE STONE—125 bbls, 100 bgs, Federica, Messina
ROOTS—120 bls, McIlvaine Bros, East Point, London
SALT CAKE GR—58 cks, Noordland, Liverpool
SODA—100 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Kingstonian, Hamburg
ASH—27 tcs, 45,633 lbs, Wing & Evans, Noordland, Liverpool
14 cks, J L & D S Riker, Carthaginian, Liverpool
CRYSTALS—185 cks, 74,000 lbs, Wing & Evans, Noordland, Liverpool
NITRATE—52,771 bgs, Philip Halzell, Elleric, Caleta Buena

Baltimore Imports.

BARYTA—150 bgs, Oakmore, Antwerp
BONE MEAL—1,067 bgs, Ulstermore, Liverpool
BRIMSTONE—2,200 tons, Sicania, Porto Empedocle
CHINA CLAY—100 cks, Ulstermore, Liverpool
CORKWOOD—165 bls, Neckar, Bremen
FERTILIZER—500 bgs, Ulstermore, Liverpool
12,497 bgs, Oakmore, Antwerp
GLASS, WINDOW—50 cs, Oakmore, Antwerp
GREASE, WOOL—200 bbls, Oakmore, Antwerp
INDIAN RED—5 cks, Ulstermore, Lpool
MANURE SALT—600 tons, 4,000 bgs, Neckar, Bremen
PHOSPHATE—2,200 bgs, Oakmore, Antwerp
POTASH, CHLORIDE—50 cks, Oakmore, Ant
MURIATE—1,000 bgs, Neckar, Bremen

Newport News Imports.

CHINA CLAY—300 cks, J D McGlincey & Co, Rappahannock, Liverpool
300 cks, Moore & Munger, Rappahannock, Liverpool
115 cks, Jean Freese, Rappahannock, Lpool
500 bgs, J Wilcks, Rappahannock, Lpool

New Orleans Imports.

BLEACH—100 drs, Alexandrian, Liverpool
GLASS, WINDOW—144 bxs, Alexandrian, Liverpool
GUM, CHICLE—124 bls, Spero, Livingston
SOAP—415 bxs, Alexandrian, Lpool
SODA, CAUSTIC—119 drs, Alexandrian, Lpool
SPONGE—45 bls, Louisiana, Havana

San Francisco Imports.

ALCOHOL, WOOD—4 cs, F W Braun & Co, State of Calif, San Diego
PAINT—4 bbls, 2 cs, 6 kegs, R N Nason & Co, Santa Rosa, San Diego
2 cs, W P Fuller & Co, Bonita, East San Pedro
QUICKSILVER—40 flasks, Gipsy, Santa Cruz
TALLOW—5 bbls, Gipsy, Moss Landing

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

Week ending June 16.

ACID—4 cbys, $17, Philadelphia, La Guayra
3 cbys, $32, Coamo, Porto Rico
200 cbys, $675, Uller, Demerara
30 drs, $493, Rosalind, St Johns
2 cbys, $17, Curacao, Curacao
6 drs, $144, Morro Castle, Havana
ACETIC—5 cbys, $36, Coamo, Porto Rico
LACTIC—6 bbls, $160, Florida, Buenos Ayres
MURIATIC—4 cbys, $14, Coamo, Porto Rico
4 cbys, $17, Santiago, Tampico
NITRIC—5 cbys, $46, Advance, Colon
SULPHURIC—4 cbys, $17, Coamo, Porto Rico
3 cbys, 20 drs, $732, Santiago, Tampico
15 drs, $359, Saratoga, Havana
1 dr, $25, Alleghany, Kingston
1 cby, $5, Alleghany, Cartagena
10 cbys, $46, Philadelphia, San Juan
4 drs, $102, Curityba, Cuba
ALCOHOL—5 bbls, $125, Alleghany, Greytown
WOOD—100 bbls, $2,550, Minnehaha, London
AMMONIA, ANHY—12 cyls, $554, Santiago, Tampico
1 cyl, $65, Curityba, Cuba
SAL—1 bbl, $19, Advance, Colon
ANISEED—2 bgs, 302 lbs, $24, New York, San Domingo
5 bgs, 635 lbs, $53, Alleghany, Cartagena
ARSENIC—3 kegs, 846 lbs, $28, Rosalind, Halifax
ASPHALTUM—50 bbls, $300, Mongolian, Glasgow
BALSAM—2 cs, 140 lbs, $39, Astoria, Glasgow
BARK—1 bbl, 198 lbs, $20, Cevic, Liverpool
BORAX—10 bgs, 1,031 lbs, $92, Coamo, Porto Rico
1 bbl, $30, St Paul, Southampton
BRIMSTONE—250 tons, $6,000, Viola, St John, N B
1 bbl, $8, Vigilancia, Havana
200 tons, $5,000, Archlight, Chatham, N B
CALCIUM CARBIDE—100 drs, 11,000 lbs, $289, Arabistan, Buenos Ayres
816 drs, 87,700 lbs, $2,132, Florida, Buenos Ayres
18 drs, 1,980 lbs, $52, Ask, Kingston
CAMPHOR—1 bbl, $20, Jason, Cuba
1 bbl, $170, Philadelphia, San Juan
CANDLES—3 cs, $7, Zulia, Curacao
930 cs, $1,738, Coamo, Porto Rico
10 cs, $120, Uller, Demerara
1,288 cs, $3,892, Boadicia, Sydney
2 crts, $25, Prins Willem I, Surinam
2 cs, $5, Prins Willem I, Curacao
30 cs, $33, Prins Willem I, Carupano
1 crt, $13, Prins Willem, Hayti
18 crts, $250, New York, San Domingo
2 cs, $6, New York, Turks Island
59 cs, $153, Santiago, Nassau
2 cs, $5, Curacao, Curacao
4 cs, $10, Alleghany, Kingston
5 cs, $12, Ask, Kingston
4 cs, $48, Morro Castle, Havana
75 cs, $82, Philadelphia, Porto Cabello
50 cs, $120, Philadelphia, San Juan
350 cs, $525, Curityba, Cuba
CARBON BLACK—25 cs, $375, Cevic, Lpool
50 cs, $750, Celtic, Liverpool
CASCARA SAGRADA—214 bgs, 22,750 lbs, $1,000, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
CASSIA—8 bls, $36, Zulia, Maracaibo
6 bls, $20, Coamo, Porto Rico
2 cs, $14, Prins Willem I, Guanta
40 bls, $175, Arabistan, Montevideo
1 bl, 1 cs, $11, New York, San Domingo
7 cs, $41, Ask, Kingston
15 bls, $66, Philadelphia, La Guayra
CINNAMON—2 bls, 200 lbs, $38, Jason, Cuba
2 bls, 200 lbs, $28, Advance, Colon
6 bls, 602 lbs, $97, Vigilancia, Vera Cruz
3 bls, 302 lbs, $51, Santiago, Tampico
3 bls, 378 lbs, $79, Alleghany, Savanilla
CLOVES—1 bl, 100 lbs, $26, Prins Willem I, La Guayra
2 bls, 304 lbs, $48, Vigilancia, Vera Cruz
3 bls, 340 lbs, $61, Alleghany, Savanilla
COLOR—5 cs, $100, Citta di Torino, Genoa
2 bbls, $12, Advance, Colon
304 cs, 43 kegs, 22 bbls, $1,323, Sussex, Melbourne
1 cs, $23, Vigilancia, Vera Cruz
COCHINEAL—1 pkge, 154 lbs, $51, Bellaura, Rosario
COPPER SULPHATE—18 bbls, 11,250 lbs, $422, Statendam, Amsterdam
7 bbls, $133, Advance, Colon
12 bbls, $278, Arabistan, Buenos Ayres
108 bbls, 67,500 lbs, $2,531, Calabria, Leghorn
CORIANDER SEED—20 bgs, 2,001 lbs, $90, Uller, Demerara
COTTONSEED—45 bgs, $207, Advance, Colon
340 bgs, 35,640 lbs, $480, Umbria, Lpool
MEAL—80 bgs, 9,000 lbs, $135, Santiago, Nassau
CREAM TARTAR—25 kegs, 2,240 lbs, $196, Seisdon, Yokohama
CUMMIN SEED—2 bgs, 250 lbs, $18, Zulia, Maracaibo
1 bg, 100 lbs, $7, Prins Willem I, Guanta
20 bgs, 2,000 lbs, $134, Alleghany, Savanilla
10 bgs, 510 lbs, $29, Philadelphia, La Guayra
DEXTRINE—1 bg, $11, Sussex, Melbourne
DYEWOOD EXT—75 bbls, 38,914 lbs, $1,489, Cevic, Liverpool
100 bxs, 5,546 lbs, $298, Kroonland, Antwerp
150 bxs, 8,280 lbs, $445, Prinzess Irene, Genoa
20 bxs, 308 lbs, Prinzess Irene, Genoa
6 bbls, 3,102 lbs, $136, Minnehaha, London
FERTILIZER—7 bbls, $40, Santiago, Nassau
GLUCOSE—1 bbl, $15, Coamo, Porto Rico
100 bbls, $1,300, Cevic, Liverpool
1 bbl, $15, Vigilancia, Vera Cruz
15 bbls, $220, Cacique, Valparaiso
75 bbls, $1,125, Minnehaha, London
GLUE—15 cs, $115, Riverside, Adelaide
1 bbl, $5, Prins Willem I, Guanta
1½ bbls, $11, Advance, Colon
24 cs, $137, Sussex, Melbourne
5 bbls, $125, Vigilancia, Vera Cruz
11 bbls, $287, Astoria, Glasgow
3 bbls, 807 lbs, $89, Morro Castle, Havana
2 tcs, 486 lbs, $55, Phila, San Juan
6 bbls, $165, Curityba, Cuba
GLYCERINE—5 drs, $700, Bellaura, Buenos Ayres
GRAPE SUGAR—500 bgs, 56,000 lbs, $1,100, Cevic, Liverpool
500 bgs, 56,000 lbs, $1,120, Minnehaha, Ldn
GRAPHITE—8 bbls, $100, Slavonia, Trieste
GREASE, SOAP—224 tcs, $3,653, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
LUB—30 bbls, $237, Cevic, Liverpool
50 cs, $150, Riverside, Adelaide
9 cs, 4 kegs, $17, Advance, Colon
20 bbls, 1 cs, $205, Arabistan, Buenos Ayres
50 bbls, $643, Calabria, Leghorn
1 hf bbl, $7, New York, Turks Island
12 bbls, 119 cs, $500, Sussex, Melbourne
50 cs, $451, Florida, Buenos Ayres
4 bbls, $80, Vigilancia, Vera Cruz
50 kegs, $90, Vigilancia, Havana
10 bbls, $95, Kroonland, Antwerp
10 bbls, $87, Island, Copenhagen
3 bbls, $27, Island, Warsaw
2 bbls, $196, Umbria, Liverpool
20 kegs, 15 cs, $170, St Paul, Southampton
100 bbls, $1,000, Prinzess Irene, Genoa
50 bbls, 350 cs, 50 kegs, $790, Olga, Buenos Ayres
300 kegs, $3,000, Cacique, Corral
10 bbls, 10 kegs, $123, Minnehaha, London
1,400 bbls, $18,377, Br Empire, Antwerp
132 bbls, $1,852, Morro Castle, Havana
MINERAL—770 bbls, $4,620, Cevic, Liverpool
2 bbls, $58, Maracas, Trinidad
GUM—2 cs, $150, Bellaura, Buenos Ayres
KALSOMINE—20 cs, $237, Minnehaha, London
KRYOLITE—65 bbls, 32,500 lbs, $2,113, Statendam, Rotterdam
LAMP BLACK—2 cs, $11, Advance, Colon
1 bx, $8, Alleghany, Cartagena
LEAD—1,068, pigs, 110,951 lbs, $2,624, Calabria, Leghorn
3,290 pigs, 336,000 lbs, $7,950, Mongolian, Glasgow
LIME ACETATE—745 bgs, 100,517 lbs, $1,700, Citta di Torino, Genoa
1,576 bgs, 209,041 lbs, $3,600, Statendam, Rotterdam
4,758 bgs, 686,080 lbs, $12,750, Br Empire, Antwerp
LUBRICATING COMP—40 cs, $800, Cevic, Liverpool
MILK SUGAR—125 bbls, 28,000 lbs, $3,063, Seisdon, Yokohama
OCHER—224 bbls, $950, Minnehaha, London
OIL, ALMOND—3 cs, $44, Vigilancia, Vera Cruz
6 cs, $82, Phila, La Guayra
ANISE—1 cs, $43, Vigilancia, Vera Cruz
CAKE—2,366 bgs, 721,139 lbs, $8,050, Cevic, Liverpool
2,884 bgs, 990,854 lbs, $10,180, Br Empire, Antwerp
CASTOR—3 cs, $25, Advance, Colon
2 cs, $15, Alleghany, Greytown
4 cs, $34, Alleghany, Cartagena
CEDAR—3 bbls, $175, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
CORDAGE—100 bbls, $648, Morro Castle, Havana
CORN—350 bbls, $4,510, Kroonland, Antwerp
50 bbls, $875, Island, Malmo
150 bbls, $2,000, Island, Norrkoping
COTTONSEED—25 bbls, $410, Uller, Barbadoes
48 bbls, $777, Uller, Demerara
410 bbls, $6,944, Celtic, Liverpool
555 bbls, $10,607, Statendam, Rotterdam
50 bbls, $995, Rosalind, St Johns
447 bbls, $7,690, Slavonia, Trieste
6 bbls, $110, Riverside, Adelaide
3 cs, $22, Prins Willem I, Hayti
600 bbls, $10,885, Germania, Marseilles
3 bbls, 49 cs, $269, Advance, Colon
10 bbls, $200, Jason, Cuba
300 cs, $1,195, Arabistan, Montevideo
24 bbls, $404, Calabria, Leghorn
32 bbls, 500 cs, $3,287, New York, San Domingo

PANKREON, TRIFERRIN, GALLOGEN, EUPYRIN,
LYGOSINE PREPARATIONS, TRIFERROL (Liquor Triferrini)
C. BISCHOFF & CO., 88 Park Place, . . . NEW YORK.

15 cs, $66, New York, Turks Island
183 bbls, $5,419, Florida, Buenos Ayres
100 bbls, $1,700, Astoria, Glasgow
100 bbls, $1,650, Kroonland, Antwerp
5 bbls, $90, Bellaura, Buenos Ayres
200 bbls, $3,392, Island, Christiania
100 bbls, $1,612, Island, Danzig
60 bbls, $958, St Paul, Southampton
600 bbls, $13,070, Prinzess Irene, Genoa
15 bbls, 118 cs, $704, Alleghany, Kingston
2 bbls, 5 cs, $53, Phila, La Guayra
2 bbls, 68 cs, $316, Ask, Kingston
15 bbls, $240, Minnehaha, London

CYLINDER—155 gls, $65, Zulia, Maracaibo
500 gls, $90, Uller, Demerara
280 gls, $99, Alleghany, Savanilla
50 gls, $12, Phila, La Guayra

ESS'L—1 cs, $42, Selsdon, Yokohama
2 cs, $186, Sussex, Melbourne
6 cs, $69, Vigilancia, Vera Cruz
1 cs, $60, Bellaura, Buenos Ayres
45 cs, $3,512, Minnehaha, London
1 cs, $91, Curityba, Cuba

LARD—280 gls, $156, Uller, Demerara
50 gls, $30, Advance, Colon
1,000 gls, $600, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
750 gls, $455, Minnehaha, London

LINSEED—450 gls, $235, Coamo, Porto Rico
345 gls, $153, Advance, Colon
500 gls, $108, Vigilancia, Havana
104 gls, $44, Santiago, Tampico
512 gls, $210, Curacao, Curacao
100 gls, $47, Phila, La Guayra
50 gls, $22, Phila, San Juan

LUB—1,050 gls, $250, Coamo, Porto Rico
9,919 gls, $1,200, Citta di Torino, Genoa
502 gls, $63, Uller, Demerara
70,172 gls, $11,856, Cevic, Liverpool
3,250 gls, $450, Prinzess Irene, Gibraltar
40,343 gls, $5,987, Boadicia, Sydney
1,550 gls, $339, Selsdon, Kobe
6,750 gls, $900, Statendam, Amsterdam
25,500 gls, $3,060, Statendam, Rotterdam
500 gls, $101, Rosalind, Halifax
500 gls, $62, Rosalind, St Johns
2,010 gls, $415, Riverside, Adelaide
6,200 gls, $2,200, Sabine, Port Natal
50 gls, $13, Advance, Colon
3,000 gls, $800, Jason, Cuba
25,222 gls, $7,077, Arabistan, Buenos Ayres
1,070 gls, $115, Calabria, Leghorn
300 gls, $77, New York, San Domingo
100 gls, $25, New York, Turks Island
77,327 gls, $11,056, Sussex, Melbourne
8,550 gls, $2,347, Florida, Buenos Ayres
3,000 gls, $878, New York, Rotterdam
5,050 gls, $601, Vigilancia, Vera Cruz
50 gls, $25, Santiago, Nassau
1,518 gls, $211, Santiago, Tampico
28,512 gls, $4,148, Astoria, Glasgow
6,000 gls, $1,000, Kroonland, Antwerp
50 gls, $18, Foxhall, Banes
532 gls, $140, Bellaura, Montevideo
2,400 gls, $235, Island, Copenhagen
2,765 gls, $519, Island, Warsaw
350 gls, $40, Island, Gothenburg
3,000 gls, $531, Celtic, Liverpool
20,300 gls, $2,825, Prinzess Irene, Genoa
100 gls, $24, Alleghany, Kingston
850 gls, $384, Alleghany, Cartagena
197,500 gls, $23,700, Olga, Buenos Ayres
10,500 gls, $1,400, Cacique, Iquique
280 gls, $100, Cacique, Guayaquil
2,000 gls, $870, Cacique, Corral
145,650 gls, $17,792, Minnehaha, London
56,814 gls, $7,611, Br Empire, Antwerp
50 gls, $19, Philadelphia, La Guayra
3,000 gls, $965, Curityba, Cuba

MEAL—10 hhds, 7,500 lbs, $132, Coamo, Porto Rico
700 bags, 87,500 lbs, $1,125, Uller, St Kitts
400 bags, 50,000 lbs, $625, Uller, Barbadoes
30 bbls, 5,331 lbs, $84, Uller, Demerara

MIN'L COLZA—17,500 gls, $2,100, Cevic, Liverpool
3,000 gls, $360, Slavonia, Fiume
13,750 gls, $4,125, Sussex, Melbourne
10,000 gls, $1,200, Astoria, Glasgow
100 gls, $40, Bellaura, Buenos Ayres
2,250 gls, $270, Prinzess Irene, Genoa
500 gls, $60, Prinzess Irene, Gibraltar

NEATSFOOT—30 gls, $26, New York, San Domingo

OLEO—115 tcs, $3,003, Cevic, Liverpool
130 tcs, $4,050, Island, Copenhagen
7,749 tcs, $233,125, Statendam, Rotterdam
76 tcs, $4,165, Rosalind, St Johns
30 tcs, $800, Kentucky, Copenhagen
75 tcs, $3,400, Kroonland, Antwerp
70 tcs, $3,130, Astoria, Glasgow
1,000 tcs, $31,900, Island, Copenhagen
145 tcs, $4,055, Island, Stettin
150 tcs, $4,650, Island, Bergen
565 tcs, $20,000, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
70 tcs, $4,650, Prinzess Irene, Genoa
250 tcs, $6,847, Minnehaha, London
75 tcs, $2,355, Br Empire, Antwerp

OLIVE—46 bbls, $880, Minnehaha, London

PEP—5 cs, $1,055, Cevic, Liverpool
1 cs, $175, Advance, Colon
20 cs, $7,200, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg

RED—100 bbls, $1,650, Kroonland, Antwerp

SEWING MACH—8 cs, $70, Advance, Colon
1 cs, $7, Jason, Cuba
16 cs, $61, Sussex, Melbourne
3 cs, $9, Seguranca, Colon
27 cs, $75, Santiago, Tampico
2 cs, $9, Astoria, Glasgow
5 cs, $17, Island, Copenhagen
6 cs, $17, Br Empire, Antwerp
2 pkgs, $18, Morro Castle, Havana
1 cs, $3, Philadelphia, La Guayra

SPERM—6 cs, $36, Alleghany, Savanilla
10 cs, $62, Morro Castle, Havana

TANNERS—20 bbls, $300, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg

OPIUM—20 cs, 3,255 lbs, $588, Umbria, Lpool

PAINT—5 cs, 1 bbl, $95, Zulia, Maracaibo
3 cs, $23, Zulia, Curacao
45 cs, 4 kegs, 21 bbls, $867, Coamo, Porto Rico
40 bgs, 2 cs, $294, Cevic, Liverpool
25 cs, $400, Selsdon, Yokohama
2 cs, $74, Statendam, Batavia
2 cs, $149, Statendam, Amsterdam
75 bgs, $213, Statendam, Rotterdam
1 cs, $34, Rosalind, St Johns
7 cs, $51, Riverside, Adelaide
3 cs, $47, Prins Willem I, La Guayra
22 bbls, 6 cs, 82 kegs, $670, Advance, Colon
10 bbls, 9 cs, 1 keg, $355, Jason, Cuba
47 cs, 2 kegs, $2,075, Arabistan, Buenos Ayres
7 cs, $46, New York, San Domingo
1 cs, $7, New York, Turks Island
8 bbls, 4 kegs, 120 cs, $1,494, Sussex, Melbourne
7 bbls, 21 kegs, 3 cs, $512, Vigilancia, Vera Cruz
2 cs, 1 bbl, $55, Vigilancia, Havana
11 cs, $112, Santiago, Nassau
4 cs, 1 bbl, $169, Santiago, Tampico
20 pkgs, $145, Ardova, Yokohama
8 cs, $474, Bellaura, Buenos Ayres
1 bbl, 1 keg, $32, Foxhall, Banes
24 cs, 3 kegs, $304, Island, Copenhagen
1 cs, $10, St Paul, Southampton
3 cs, $40, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
10 cs, $175, Umbria, Liverpool
2 cs, $6, Athos, Hayti
75 bgs, $500, Celtic, Liverpool
5 cs, $45, Alleghany, Kingston
9 cs, 1 keg, $64, Alleghany, Savanilla
6 cs, $90, Sicilia, Constantinople
8 cs, 2 bbls, $214, Minnehaha, London
2 cs, $12, Ask, Kingston
4 bbls, 24 cs, $1,104, Morro Castle, Havana
9 cs, $72, Philadelphia, La Guayra
9 cs, $143, Curityba, Cuba
85 cs, 13 bbls, $571, Philadelphia, San Juan

PAPER FINISH—2 cks, $75, Astoria, Glasgow
25 cks, $300, Umbria, Liverpool

PARIS GREEN—7 kegs, 2,240 lbs, $246, Uller, St Kitts

PEPPER—35 bgs, $353, Coamo, Porto Rico
1 bg, $14, Prins Willem I, Guanta
10 bgs, $28, Prins Willem I, La Guayra
3 bgs, $45, Prins Willem I, Hayti
2 bgs, $20, Jason, Cuba
11 bgs, $179, New York, San Domingo
7 bgs, $88, Vigilancia, Vera Cruz
8 bgs, $110, Santiago, Tampico
1 bg, $9, Alleghany, Kingston
24 bgs, $316, Alleghany, Cartagena
1 bg, $10, Ask, Kingston
10 bgs, $147, Philadelphia, San Juan
4 bgs, $45, Philadelphia, La Guayra

PETROLEUM—(See Petroleum Clearances on page 28)

PETROLEUM JELLY—1 bbl, 1 cs, $20, Uller, Demerara
5 bbls, $71, Cevic, Liverpool
3 cs, $18, Rosalind, St Johns
1 cs, $12, Advance, Colon
9 cs, $329, Arabistan, Buenos Ayres
28 cs, $63, Sussex, Melbourne
10 cs, $455, Florida, Buenos Ayres
1 cs, $55, Florida, Montevideo
4 bbls, 19 cs, $360, Astoria, Glasgow
40 cs, $530, Umbria, Liverpool
80 cs, 25 kegs, $805, Graf Waldersee, Hmbg
2 bbls, $75, St Paul, Southampton
2 pkgs, $24, Alleghany, Kingston
10 bbls, 248 cs, $2,362, Minnehaha, London
3 cs, $72, Philadelphia, San Juan

PIMENTO—175 bgs, 25,798 lbs, $1,500, Slavonia, Trieste
3 bgs, 500 lbs, $31, New York, San Domingo
269 bgs, 33,393 lbs, $1,998, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
2 bgs, 262 lbs, $12, Philadelphia, Porto Cabello

PITCH—2 bbls, $6, Coamo, Porto Rico
25 bbls, $60, Uller, Demerara
5 bbls, $12, Rosalind, St Johns
15 bbls, $36, Curacao, Curacao
4 bbls, $12, Athos, Hayti

PLUMBAGO—1 bbl, 1 keg, $66, Deutschland, Hamburg
25 bbls, $1,050, St Paul, Southampton
18 bbls, $128, Cacique, Valparaiso

POTASH—11 bbls, $7,942 lbs, $675, Rosalind, St Johns
1 bbl, $229 lbs, $13, Vigilancia, Vera Cruz
25 kegs, 2,800 lbs, $210, Phila, San Juan

CYANIDE—5 cs, 1,000 lbs, $180, Seguraca, Colon
23 cs, 5,152 lbs, $953, Santiago, Tampico
20 cs, 2,240 lbs, $578, Niagara, Tampico

RED LEAD—44 kegs, $265, Advance, Colon

ROSIN—6 bbls, $41, Coamo, Porto Rico
240 bbls, $1,550, Astoria, Glasgow
450 bbls, $2,535, Selsdon, Yokohama
150 bbls, $825, Riverside, Adelaide
30 bbls, $187, Prins Willem I, La Guayra
2 bbls, $12, Prins Willem I, Hayti
50 bbls, $250, Mongolian, Glasgow
20 bbls, $126, New York, San Domingo
430 bbls, $2,766, Sussex, Melbourne
20 bbls, $118, Vigilancia, Vera Cruz
4 bbls, $25, Santiago, Tampico
1,500 bbls, $4,875, Astoria, Glasgow
10 bbls, $56, Clara, Trieste
120 bbls, $746, Alleghany, Savanilla
300 bbls, $1,499, Minnehaha, London
95 bbls, $567, Phila, La Guayra

SACCHARINE—2 cs, $43, Jason, Cuba

SARSAPARILLA—11 bls, 2,414 lbs, $450, Citta di Torino, Genoa
20 bls, 4,288 lbs, $413, Germania, Marseilles
12 bls, 2,221 lbs, $660, Germania, Oran

SALTPETER—48 bbls, 23,148 lbs, $1,038, Morro Castle, Havana

SHEEP DIP—500 bgs, 55,000 lbs, $1,125, Bellaura, Buenos Ayres
500 bgs, 56,000 lbs, $1,250, Cacique, Punta Arenas

SHELLAC—1 bx, $10, Advance, Colon

SOAP—143 cs, $565, Zulia, Maracaibo
306 cs, $478, Zulia, Curacao
910 cs, $2,065, Coamo, Porto Rico
1 cs, $7, Uller, Demerara
772 cs, $1,754, Athos, Hayti
2 cs, $10, Selsdon, Shanghai
2 cs, $42, Selsdon, Yokohama
4 cs, $525, Riverside, Adelaide
29 cs, $344, Teutonic, Liverpool
1 cs, $11, Prins Willem I, Guanta
40 cs, $40, Prins Willem I, Surinam
715 cs, $2,685, Advance, Colon
7 cs, $229, Jason, Cuba
1 cs, $21, Arabistan, Montevideo
11 cs, $275, Arabistan, Buenos Ayres
1,043 cs, $1,928, New York, San Domingo
39 cs, $123, New York, Turks Island
128 cs, $3,620, Sussex, Melbourne
500 cs, $910, Maracas, Trinidad
2 cs, $41, Seguranca, Colon
2 cs, $20, Vigilancia, Vera Cruz
24 cs, $562, Vigilancia, Havana
80 cs, $270, Santiago, Nassau
8 cs, $189, Santiago, Tampico
1,031 cs, $2,665, Astoria, Glasgow
25 cs, $38, Island, Christiania
14 cs, $194, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
6 cs, $35, Umbria, Liverpool
65 bbls, $650, Celtic, Liverpool
1 cs, $5, Alleghany, Kingston
5 cs, $15, Alleghany, Greytown
147 cs, $528, Alleghany, Savanilla
5 cs, $500, Bucerus, Wellington
8 cs, $540, Cacique, Callao
2 cs, $168, Cacique, Valparaiso
33 cs, $635, Minnehaha, London
151 cs, $309, Ask, Kingston
3 cs, $255, Br Empire, Antwerp
208 cs, $759, Morro Castle, Havana
1 cs, $25, Phila, La Guayra
374 cs, $1,454, Phila, San Juan
2 cs, $5, Curityba, Cuba

SODA—4 bbls, 1,600 lbs, $22, Citta di Torino, Genoa
2 bbls, 725 lbs, $20, Island, Christiania

ASH—5 bbls, 2,095 lbs, $30, Selsdon, Kobe
36 bbls, 11,560 lbs, $133, Rosalind, St Johns
25 bgs, 7,500 lbs, $82, Vigilancia, Havana
5 bbls, 1,729 lbs, $22, Phila, Porto Cabello

BICARB—20 drs, 4,520 lbs, $45, Rosalind, St Johns
5 kegs, 560 lbs, $11, New York, S Domingo
46 kegs, 10 bbls, 9,152 lbs, $116, Vigilancia, Vera Cruz
3 bgs, 600 lbs, $12, Phila, La Guayra
10 kegs, 1,120 lbs, $21, Phila, San Juan
10 kegs, 1,120 lbs, $15, Curityba, Cuba

CAUSTIC—1 dr, 750 lbs, $10, Prins Willem I, Hayti
6 drs, 4,050 lbs, $86, Jason, Cuba
3 drs, 2,025 lbs, $55, New York, S Domingo
25 drs, 16,875 lbs, $385, Vigilancia, Havana
8 drs, 5,958 lbs, $150, Phila, La Guayra

SAL—1 bbl, 375 lbs, $6, Zulia, Curacao
25 bxs, 1,500 lbs, $11, Rosalind, Halifax
60 bbls, 40 kegs, 26,980 lbs, $265, Rosalind, St Johns
15 bbls, 5,625 lbs, $40, Advance, Colon
20 bbls, 6,403 lbs, $85, New York, San Domingo
1 bbl, 400 lbs, $2, Foxhall, Banes
3 bbls, 1,050 lbs, $9, Alleghany, Kingston

SIL—1 ck, 730 lbs, $7, Phila, Porto Cabello
20 bbls, Morro Castle, Havana

STARCH—1 bbl, 25 bxs, $56, Coamo, Porto Rico
2 bbls, $31, Rosalind, St Johns
1 bbl, 6 cs, $17, New York, Turks Island
100 bgs, $550, Saratoga, Havana
5 bbls, $53, Vigilancia, Havana
15 cs, $27, Santiago, Nassau

STEARINE—110 tcs, 37,322 lbs, $2,613, Minnehaha, London
5 bgs, 1,100 lbs, $107, Curityba, Cuba

COTTONSEED—100 bbls, 38,184 lbs, $2,100, Statendam, Rotterdam

TALC—12 bgs, 2,652 lbs, $36, Jason, Cuba
1,250 bgs, 200,000 lbs, $926, Vigilancia, Vera Cruz

TALLOW—1 bbl, 337 lbs, $18, Zulia, Curacao
3 tcs, 20 kegs, 3,199 lbs, $200, Uller, Demerara
150 tcs, 200 hhds, 306,677 lbs, $13,232, Cevic, Liverpool
50 tcs, 20,290 lbs, $928, Rosalind, St Johns
2 bbls, 733 lbs, $37, Prins Willem I, Paramaribo
4 bbls, 1,366 lbs, $63, Prins Willem, Hayti
15 bbls, 5,480 lbs, $274, New York, San Domingo
50 tcs, 22,025 lbs, $875, Island, Stockholm
4 tcs, 20 kegs, 3,677 lbs, $211, Alleghany, Savanilla
10 bbls, 3,700 lbs, $185, Curityba, Cuba

TANKAGE—100 bgs, 20,500 lbs, $1,050, Coamo, Porto Rico

TAR—3 bbls, $20, Zulia, Maracaibo
2 bbls, $13, Coamo, Porto Rico
10 bbls, $60, Uller, Demerara
35 bbls, $201, Rosalind, St Johns
2 bbls, $14, Rosalind, Halifax
20 bbls, $116, Riverside, Adelaide
2 bbls, $13, Prins Willem I, Hayti
3 bbls, $14, New York, San Domingo
6 bbls, $38, Santiago, Tampico
300 bbls, $900, Astoria, Glasgow
24 bbls, $144, Curacao, Curacao
2 bbls, $14, Athos, Hayti

COAL—3 bbls, $15, Coamo, Porto Rico

TURPENTINE—2 cs, $15, Zulia, Curacao
13 cs, $87, Zulia, Maracaibo
22 cs, 1 bbl, $132, Coamo, Porto Rico
2 bbls, $61, Uller, Demerara
9 bbls, 15 cs, $351, Rosalind, St Johns
1 bbl, 57 cs, $423, Advance, Colon
6 cs, $34, Jason, Cuba
100 cs, $538, Arabistan, Montevideo
830 cs, $4,515, Arabistan, Buenos Ayres
7 cs, $39, New York, San Domingo
4,200 cs, $25,774, Sussex, Melbourne
550 cs, $5,725, Florida, Buenos Ayres
2 cs, $12, Vigilancia, Havana
1 cs, $6, Curacao, Curacao
1,200 cs, $7,075, Bellaura, Buenos Ayres
6 cs, $38, Alleghany, Cartagena
2 bbls, 10 cs, $107, Morro Castle, Havana
5 bbls, 19 cs, $280, Philadelphia, La Guayra
7 cs, 1 bbl, $62, Philadelphia, San Juan

VARNISH—30 gals, $18, Zulia, Curacao
12 gals, $20, Coamo, Porto Rico
375 gals, $661, Citta di Torino, Genoa
100 gals, $130, Selsdon, Singapore
300 gals, $165, Selsdon, Yokohama
10 gals, $8, Prins Willem I, Carupano
90 gals, $61, Advance, Colon
166 gals, $108, Jason, Cuba
50 gals, $68, Arabistan, Buenos Ayres
292 gals, $806, La Torraine, Havre
590 gals, $482, Calabria, Genoa
10 gals, $12, New York, San Domingo
10 gals, $15, Sussex, Melbourne
50 gals, $33, Vigilancia, Vera Cruz
125 gals, $310, Vigilancia, Havana
10 gals, $10, Santiago, Nassau
310 gals, $247, Santiago, Tampico
259 gals, $260, Astoria, Glasgow
250 gals, $300, Island, Copenhagen
50 gals, $31, Alleghany, Kingston
230 gals, $237, Alleghany, Cartagena
30 gals, $19, Cacique, Valparaiso
1,280 gals, $441, Minnehaha, London
10 gals, $9, Ask, Kingston
10 gals, $11, Morro Castle, Havana
272 gals, $283, Phila, La Guayra
20 gals, $12, Phila, San Juan

WAX, BEES—100 cs, 6,298 lbs, $1,249, Hamburg, Hamburg

PAR—611 bbls, 209,833 lbs, $10,490, Cevic, Liverpool
195 bbls, 67,230 lbs, $3,360, Statendam, Rotterdam
20 bgs, 4,000 lbs, $283, Arabistan, Buenos Ayres
10 bgs, 2,270 lbs, $114, Calabria, Leghorn
1,500 bgs, 215,048 lbs, $12,919, Vigilancia, Vera Cruz
2,000 bgs, 311,203 lbs, $17,894, Santiago, Tampico
350 bgs, 84,518 lbs, $4,200, Prinzess Irene, Genoa
1,845 bbls, 370 cs, 717,350 lbs, $36,015, Minnehaha, London

WHALEBONE—1 bl, $30, Deutschland, Hburg
3 bdls, 107 lbs, $400, Minnehaha, London

WHITE LEAD—11 kegs, $72, Advance, Colon
95 kegs, $151, Vigilancia, Havana

WHITING—7 bbls, 5 cs, $21, Coamo, Porto Rico
2 bbls, $3, Jason, Cuba
3 bbls, $7, Santiago, Tampico
5 bbls, $10, Phila, San Juan

WOOD FILLER—2 kegs, 7 cs, $72, Minnehaha, London

ZINC OXIDE—100 bbls, 22,400 lbs, $1,000, Cevic, Liverpool
45 bbls, 9,322 lbs, $300, Statendam, Amsterdam
100 bbls, 22,400 lbs, $1,000, Astoria, Glasgow
150 bbls, 33,600 lbs, $1,050, Kroonland, Ant
200 bbls, 44,100 lbs, $3,500, Island, Copenhagen
100 bbls, 22,400 lbs, $1,000, Celtic, Liverpool
400 bbls, 89,600 lbs, $4,000, Minnehaha, London

Boston Exports.

ACID, LACTIC—40 bbls, $2,500, Oakmore, Antwerp

AMMONIA—6 cs, $17, Halifax, St Pierre
1 bbl, $6, Prince George, Yarmouth, N S

ASPHALTUM—4 bbls, $160, Sagamore, L'pool

CANDLES—10 cs, $88, Prince George, Yarmouth, N S

CARBON BLACK—71 cs, $1,065, Cambrian, London

CASEIN SIZING—16 bbls, $442, Cambrian, Lon

FERTILIZER—1,000 bgs, $1,170, Josephine, Annapolis, N S

GAMBIER—1 bbl, $11, Halifax, St Pierre
1 bbl, $11, Prince George, Yarmouth, N S

GLASS, WINDOW—2 cs, $100, Oakmore, Antwerp

GLUE—1 keg, $10, Halifax, Halifax
10 bbls, $100, Ivernia, Liverpool
5 bbls, $200, Consuelo, Hull

FISH—6 bbls, 10 kegs, $525, Ivernia, Liverpool

LIQUID—99 pkgs, $1,600, Cambrian, London

GREASE—200 bbls, $3,725, Consuelo, Hull

LOGWOOD—5 bbls, $16, J W, Charlottetown, P E I

OIL—1 bbl, 1 cs, $21, Prince George, Yarmouth, N S

LUB—2 bbls, $31, Prince George, Yarmouth, N S
35 cs, $110, Cambrian, London
4 bbls, $75, Iberian, Manchester

OLEO—75 bbls, $1,395, Oakmore, Antwerp

PAINT—20 gls, $19, Halifax, St Pierre
5 cs, 1 kt, $106, Prince George, Yarmouth, N S
1 bx, $5, Boston, Yarmouth, N S

COPPER—1 cs, $15, J W, Charlottetown, P E I
2 cs, $27, Prince George, Yarmouth, N S

PITCH—2 bxs, $8, Prince George, Yarmouth, N S

PUTTY—1 bbl, $12, Prince George, Yarmouth, N S

ROSIN—500 bbls, $2,000, Iberian, Manchester

SOAP—13 cs, $1,025, Ivernia, Liverpool
22 bxs, $657, Prince George, Yarmouth, N S
15 cs, $1,875, Cambrian, London
2 cs, $11, Boston, Yarmouth, N S

POWDER—1 bx, $7, Prince George, Yarmouth, N S

TALLOW—160 bbls, $3,500, Ivernia, Liverpool
135 tcs, $2,366, Devonian, Liverpool
200 bbls, $4,612, Iberian, Manchester

TAR—2 bbls, $6, J W, Charlottetown, P E I
4 bbls, $27, Prince George, Yarmouth, N S

TURPENTINE—1 bbl, $32, Prince George, Yarmouth, N S

VARNISH—3 cs, $21, Prince George, Yarmouth, N S

WAX—116 bbls, $1,200, Cambrian, London

BEE'S—6 cs, $128, Sagamore, Liverpool

ZINC DROSS—18 bbls, $557, Devonian, Liverpool
122 bbls, $1,595, Iberian, Manchester

J. L. & D. S. RIKER,

46 Cedar Street, ... NEW YORK

Importers' and Manufacturers' Agents.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA OF

The United Alkali Co., Limited, of Great Britain,

FOR THE SALE OF THEIR VARIOUS BRANDS OF

BLEACHING POWDER

Philadelphia Exports.

ALCOHOL, WOOD—146 drs, 80 bbls, North Point, London
AMMONIA—150 cyls, Manchester Merchant, Manchester
CARBON BLACK—200 bbls, 100 cs, North Point, London
DYEWOOD EXT—20 bbls, Acilia, Hamburg
150 bbls, Westernland, Liverpool
40 bbls, Rhynland, Antwerp
GLUCOSE—179 bbls, Manchester Merchant, Manchester
GRAPHITE—192 cks, Acilia, Hamburg
GREASE—10 bbls, Rhynland, Antwerp
MINERAL—350 bbls, Westernland, Liverpool
PET—240 bbls, Westernland, Liverpool
LINSEED CAKE—2,800 bgs, Westernland, Liverpool
163 bgs, Rhynland, Antwerp
MAGNESIA—119 cs, Acilia, Hamburg
OIL, CAKE—1,000 bgs, Acilia, Hamburg
6,350 bgs, Ryhnland, Antwerp
CYLINDER—300 gls, Manchester Merchant, Manchester
LUB—15,201 gls, Madura, Hiogo
15,158 gls, North Point, London
132,280 gls, Acilia, Hamburg
203,453 gls, Manchester Merchant, Manchester
21,441 gls, Westernland, Liverpool
64,437 gls, Rhynland, Antwerp
MIN'L COLZA—25,215 gls, North Point, London
12,805 gls, Westernland, Liverpool
7,495 gls, Rhynland, Antwerp
NEATSFOOT—12 bbls, Westernland, Lpool
18 bbls, Rhynland, Antwerp
OLEO—610 tcs, Acilia, Hamburg
ROSIN—800 bbls, North Point, London
396 bbls, Manchester Merchant, Manchester
200 bbls, Rhynland, Antwerp
SOAP—1,253 bxs, North Point, London
1,000 bxs, Manchester Merchant, Manchester
1,000 bxs, Westernland, Liverpool
STARCH—1,600 bxs, 250 crts, North Point, London
1,019 bgs, Manchester Merchant, Manchester
TALLOW—220 tcs, 9 crts, Acilia, Hamburg
100 hhds, 100 tcs, Westernland, Liverpool
WAX, PAR—683 bbls, 408 cs, North Point, London
1,230 bgs, Acilia, Hamburg
1,959 bbls, 550 cs, Manchester Merchant, Manchester
258 bbls, 250 cs, Westernland, Liverpool
55 bbls, 250 bgs, Rhynland, Antwerp

Baltimore Exports.

BARK EXT—50 bbls, Quernmore, Liverpool
10 bbls, Cassel, Bremen
FERTILIZER—200 bgs, Sarah E Douglass, Tarpun Bay
OIL—4 bbls, Mabel Darling, Harbor Is
CAKE—643 bgs, Quernmore, Liverpool
643 bgs, Vedamore, Liverpool
LUB—120 bbls, Quernmore, Liverpool
ROSIN—400 bbls, Quernmore, Liverpool
SOAP—18 bxs, Maggie A Phillips, Gregorytown
4 cs, Admiral, Tarpun Bay
SUMAC EXT—25 bbls, Quernmore, Liverpool
TALLOW—300 pkgs, Vedamore, Liverpol
WAX, PAR—125 bbls, Quernmore, Liverpool
125 bbls, Vedamore, Liverpool

Newport News Exports.

OIL, RED—231 bbls, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam

New Orleans Exports.

COTTONSEED, CAKE—4,480 bgs, Texan, Lpl
1,546 bgs, Comedian, Liverpool
MEAL—11,901 bgs, Comedian, Liverpool
GASOLINE—40 drs, Mount Vernon, Bocas del Toro
20 drs, Spero, Belize
GREASE—250 tcs, Louisiana, Havana
GUM—500 bbls, Comedian, Liverpool
OIL—1 bbl, Olympia, Porto Cortez
8 bbls, Anselm, Belize
5 bbls, Preston, Bocas del Toro
11 bbls, 10 drs, Alabama, Cape Gracias
COTTONSEED—200 bbls, Auguste, Marseilles
2,667 bbls, Auguste, Trieste
1,000 bbls, Wm Cliff, Liverpool
200 bbls, Texan, Liverpool
500 bbls, Comedian, Liverpool
26 bbls, Hidalgo El Liberator, Frontera
TALLOW—125 bbls, Californian, Antwerp
PETROLEUM—500 cs, Preston, Bocas del Toro
ROSIN—2,100 bbls, Auguste, Genoa
1,550 bbls, Wm Cliff, Liverpool
SOAP—50 bxs, Nicaragua, Bluefields
SPELTER—806 plates, Comedian, Liverpool
STEARINE—73 bgs, Nor, Vera Cruz
TALLOW—600 tcs, Auguste, Marseilles
263 tcs, Auguste, Venice
160 tcs, Comedian, Liverpool
TAR—12 bbls, Alabama, Cape Gracias
4 bbls, Olympia, Porto Cortez
2 bbls, Anselm, Belize
COAL—15 bbls, Beverly, Port Limon
TURPENTINE—1,000 bbls, Auguste, Genoa
220 bbls, Wm Cliff, Liverpool
60 bbls, Texan, Liverpool

San Francisco Exports.

ACID—100 pkgs, Mohican, Honolulu
44 pkgs, Curacao, Mexico
6 pkgs, City of Sydney, Guatemala
3 pkgs, Alameda, Honolulu
ASPHALTUM—20 bbls, City of Sydney, Mexico
BORAX—530 lbs, Curacao, Mexico
CALCIUM CARBIDE—1 dr, Serapis, Mexico
5 drs, Annie Johnson, Honolulu
CANDLES—115 bxs, Curacao, Mexico
COPPER, SULPHATE—8,362 lbs, Curacao, Mexico
FERTILIZER—100,000 lbs, Umatilla, Br Columbia
394,970 lbs, Annie Johnson, Honolulu
GLUE—100 lbs, Curacao, Mexico
GREASE—9,936 lbs, 6 pkgs, Curacao, Mexico
OIL, CAKE—4,983 lbs, Umatilla, Honolulu
PAINT—76 pkgs, Curacao, Mexico
10 pkgs, Umatilla, Br Columbia
6 pkgs, City of Sydney, Mexico
25 pkgs, City of Sydney, Guatemala
40 pkgs, City of Sydney, Nicaragua
2 pkgs, Serapis, Salvador
5 pkgs, Annie Johnson, Honolulu
117 pkgs, Alameda, Honolulu
POTASH—408 lbs, Umatilla, Br Columbia
767 lbs, Alameda, Honolulu
QUICKSILVER—200 flasks, Curacao, Mexico
300 flasks, Seripas, Mexico
RED LEAD—5 kegs, Curacao, Mexico
4 kegs, City of Sydney, Mexico
30 kegs, Alameda, Honolulu
ROSIN—1,197 lbs, Curacao, Mexico
7,500 lbs, Alameda, Honolulu
SOAP—10 bxs, Curacao, Mexico
35 bxs, Irmgard, Honolulu
SODA—26,614 lbs, Curacao, Mexico
9,800 lbs, Irmgard, Honolulu
2,420 lbs, Alameda, Honolulu
ASH—19,714 lbs, Curacao, Mexico
6,669 lbs, Alameda, Honolulu
STARCH—2,344 lbs, Curacao, Mexico
TALLOW—28,150 lbs, Curacao, Mexico
TAR—10 bbls, Irmgard, Honolulu
20 pkgs, City of Sydney, Guatemala
3 bbls, City of Sydney, Nicaragua
TURPENTINE—50 gls, Curacao, Mexico
65 cs, City of Sydney, Guatemala
4 cs, City of Sydney, Nicaragua
VARNISH—4 cs, Curacao, Mexico
2 cs, City of Sydney, Mexico
8 cs, City of Sydney, Nicaragua
5 cs, Alameda, Honolulu
WHITE LEAD—17 cs, Curacao, Mexico
4 kegs, City of Sydney, Mexico
5 kegs, City of Sydney, Nicaragua
10 kegs, Serapis, Mexico
2 kegs, Serapis, Guatemala
4 kegs, Serapis, Salvador
214 pkgs, Annie Johnson, Honolulu
90 kegs, Alameda, Honolulu

To New York.

ASPHALTUM—225 bbls, City of Sydney
QUICKSILVER—25 flasks, City of Sydney

CHARTERS.

Following is a list of vessels chartered at principal ports during the past week to convey products to and from American ports:—

CHINA CLAY—Nor str Drot, from Fowey to Phila, p. t.
Br bk Amulree, from Plymouth or Fowey to N Y, 7s. 6d.
FERTILIZER—Sch Jno W. Hall, hence to Jacksonville, $1.50.
Bk E V Boynton, from Carteret to Boston, p. t.
PHOSPHATE—Nor str Talisman, from Port Inglis to the Thames, 13s, 6d.
Br str Ashfield, from Coosaw to Dublin, 10s. 7½d.
Bk Auburndale, from Orchilla to Balto, p. t
Sch Calumet, from Charlotte Harbor to Balto, p. t.
Sch Fannie Palmer, Charlotte Harbor to Balto, $2.00.
Br str Everest, from Port Inglis or Tampa to a Sound port, 14s. 1½d.
Bk Boylston, from Orchilla to Balto, p. t.
Sch J Ed Drake, from Charlotte Harbor to Balto, p. t.
SODA, NITRATE—Br str Caprera, from west coast So America to Balto, p. t.

NEW YORK DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

Week ending June 16.

ALCOHOL—15 bbls, Colonial Dist Co, E R R
10 bbls, Engel, H & Co, D, L & W R R
10 bbls, I Kraus & Bro, D, L & W R R
WOOD—98 bbls, W S Gray, L V R R
100 bbls, W S Gray, F R L
BARK, CASCARA—71 bgs, S G McCotter & Co, Galveston
EXT—125 bbls, order, O D S S L
BARYTES—548 bbls, order, O D S S L
BEESWAX—5 bbls, order, O D S S L
1 bbl, order, Galveston
4 pkgs, order, Mobile
BONE MEAL—400 bgs, H J Baker & Co, New Orleans
BORAX—302 bgs, Van Loan, M & G, Galveston
BRIMSTONE—3,000 tons, order, New Orleans
CLAY—200 bgs, 18 cks, order, O D S S L
2,105 bgs, Owl Comm'l Co, Jacksonville
200 bgs, Standard Oil Co, Jacksonville
18 cks, Peerless Clay Co, Charleston
168 cks, R McNamee & Co, Charleston
303 bgs, E H Wheeler, Jacksonville
100 cks, order, Savannah
COTTONSEED—24 bgs, P Henderson & Co, Charleston
GREASE—25 bbls, order, E R R
HIGHWINES—320 bbls, J A Webb & Son, H R R R
365 bbls, Colonial Dist Co, E R R
80 bbls, Hannis Distg. Co, D, L & W R R
240 bbls, Engel, H & Co, D, L & W R R
80 bbls, Corning & Co, D, L & W R R
80 bbls, Nat Dist Co, D, L & W R R
155 bbls, order, D, L & W R R
80 bbls, H & H Reimers, B & O R R
80 bbls, J Loeffler & Co, D, L & W R R
80 bbls, United W & T Co, D, L & W R R
160 bbls, Globe Dist Co, D, L & W R R
70 bbls, S Kraus & Bro, D, L & W R R
LEAD—1,117 pigs, order, O D S S L
525 pigs, Amer S & R Co, Galveston
OCHER—350 bbls, order, O D S S L
336 bbls, order, Savannah
OIL, CAKE—312 bags, McLauren & M, D, L & W R R
500 bags, export, L V R R
415 bags, order, C R R of N J
COTTONSEED—15 tank cars, W J Wilcox Ld Co, W S R R
5 tank cars, Swift & Co, E R R
205 bbls, order, O D S S L
625 bbls, export, W S R R
35 bbls, Amer C O Co, New Orleans
1,400 bbls, 50 cs, order, Savannah
50 bbls, Hopkins, D & Co, P R R
LARD—20 bbls, export, L V R R
LINSEED—180 bbls, T R Bagot, W S R R
60 bbls, Macy & D H R R R
60 bbls, T J Cooledge, D, L & W R R
60 bbls, A L Clements, D, L & W R R
60 bbls, Macy & D, D, L & W R R
LUB—2 cars, A H Post & Co, P R R
60 bbls, order, P R R
60 bbls, export, W S R R
81 bbls, order, C R R of N J
OLEO—25 tcs, Kingan & Co, H R R R
2,285 tcs, export, L V R R
2,380 tcs, export, W S R R
1,933 tcs, export, E R R
70 tcs, 75 bbls, export, B & O R R
150 bbls, B D Martin & Co, P R R
10 tcs, order, P R R
270 tcs, export, D, L & W R R
ROSIN—116 bbls, order, Savannah
PITCH—50 bbls, order, Savannah
POTASH—16 cks, order, H R R R
3 cks, order, P R R
40 cks, order, Balto Trans Co
5 cks, order, L V R R
4 cks, order, F R L
ROSIN—150 bbls, order, O D S S L
150 bbls, S P Shotter Co, Jacksonville
630 bbls, order, Savannah
575 bbls, Paterson D Co, Jacksonville
338 bbls, Tolar, H & Co, Georgetown
206 bbls, Melchers & M, Georgetown
102 bbls, Baily & M, Georgetown
250 bbls, M W Larendon, Wilmington
92 bbls, Baily & M, Wilmington
124 bbls, Tolar, H & Co, Wilmington
38 bbls, Baily & M, Brunswick
SHEEP DIP—500 bgs, export, O D S S L
120 bbls, export, B & O R R
SOAP STOCK—33 bbls, order, O D S S L
276 bbls, order, Savannah
SPONGE—61 bls, Lasker & B, Jacksonville
30 bls, Landon & H, Jacksonville
10 bls, Lasker & B, Key West
12 bls, Lecusi, C & Co, Key West
30 bls, order, Savannah
TALC—350 bgs, order, O D S S L

(Continued on page 29.)

FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign mails for the week ending June 25, 1904, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Postoffice as follows:—Parcels-Post mails close one hour earlier than closing time shown below. Parcels-Post mails for Germany close at 5 p. m. June 20 and 27.

Regular and supplementary mails close at foreign station (corner of West and Morton streets) half hour later than closing time shown below (except that supplementary mails for Europe and Central America, via Colon, close one hour later at foreign station).

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named below, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

MONDAY (20).—At 6.30 p. m. for Azores Islands, per s. s. Peninsular, from New Bedford, Mass.

TUESDAY (21).—At 6.30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen; at 7.30 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Rotterdam (mail must be directed "per s. s. Rotterdam"); at 8.30 a. m. for Italy direct, per s. s. Sardegna (mail must be directed "per s. s. Sardegna").

WEDNESDAY (22).—At 6.30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Majestic, via Queenstown; at 11 a. m. for Denmark direct, per s. s. Heilig Olav (mail must be directed "per s. s. Heilig Olav").

THURSDAY (23).—At 7 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece and British India, per s. s. La Savoie, via Havre (mail for other parts of Europe must be directed "per s. s. La Savoie").

SATURDAY (25).—At 6 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. St. Louis, via Plymouth and Cherbourg (mail for Ireland must be directed "per s. s. St. Louis"); at 6.30 a. m. for Italy direct, per s. s. Prinz Adalbert (mail must be directed "per s. s. Prinz Adalbert"); at 8.30 a. m. (supplementary 10 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. Etruria, via Queenstown; at 8.30 a. m. for Belgium direct, per s. s. Finland (mail must be directed "per s. s. Finland"); at 8.30 a. m. for Italy direct, per s. s. Konig Albert (mail must be directed "per s. s. Konig Albert"); at 1.30 p. m. for Scotland direct, per s. s. Columbia (mail must be directed "per s. s. Columbia").

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, ETC.

SUNDAY (19).—At 6.30 p. m. for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

MONDAY (20).—At 10.30 p. m. for Porto Plata, per s. s. Hippolyte Dumois, from Boston.

TUESDAY (21).—At 9.30 a. m. (supplementary 10.30 a. m.) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per s. s. Allianca, via Colon (mail for Guatemala must be directed "per s. s. Allianca"); at 10 a. m. for Haiti, per s. s. Prins Mauritz (mail for Cape Haiti, Port de Paix, Curacao, Venezuela, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per s. s. Prins Mauritz").

WEDNESDAY (22).—At 12.30 p. m. (supplementary 1 p. m.) for Turks Island and Dominican Republic, per s. s. Cherokee; at 3. p. m. for Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay, per s. s. Egyptian Prince.

THURSDAY (23).—At 8 a. m. for Cuba, Yucatan and Campeche, per s. s. Monterey (mail for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per s. s. Monterey"); at 12 m. for Mexico, per s. s. Matanzas, via Tampico (mail must be directed "per s. s. Matanzas"); at 12.30 p. m. for Antigua, Guadeloupe and Martinique, per s. s. Procida (mail for Barbadoes, Trinidad, British, Dutch and French Guiana must be directed "per s. s. Procida"); at 12.30 p. m. (supplementary 1.30 p. m.) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, British, Dutch and French Guiana, per s. s. Korona (mail for Antigua, Barbadoes, Grenada and Trinidad must be directed "per s. s. Korona").

FRIDAY (24).—At 9.30 a. m. (supplementary 10.30 a. m.) for Inagua, Haiti and Santa Marta, per s. s. Valencia (mail for Colombia, via Savanilla, must be directed "per s. s. Valencia"); at 12 m. (supplementary 12.30 p. m.) for Bahamas, per s. s. Orizaba (mail for Santiago must be directed "per s. s. Orizaba"); at 6.30 p. m. for Bermuda, per steamer from Halifax.

SATURDAY (25).—At 3 a. m. for Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay, per s. s. Casilda; at 8.30 a. m. (supplementary 9.30 a. m.) for Porto Rico, Curacao and Venezuela, per s. s. Caracas (mail for Colombia must be directed "per s. s. Caracas"); at 9.30 a. m. (supplementary 10.30 a. m.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Colombia (except Cauca and Magdalena Departments) and Greytown, per s. s. Altai (mail for Costa Rica must be directed "per s. s. Altai"); at 10 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Morro Castle, via Havana; at 10 a. m. for Grenada, Trinidad, Ciudad Bolivar, British, Dutch and French Guiana, per s. s. Maraval; at 12 m. for Barbadoes and Northern Brazil, per s. s. Maranhense, via Para and Manaos; at 12.30 p. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Olinda, via Matanzas (mail must be directed "per s. s. Olinda").

MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND, ETC., EXCEPT TRANSPACIFIC.

CUBA.—Via Port Tampa, Fla., closes at this office daily, except Thursday, at §5.30 a. m. (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays).

MEXICO CITY.—Overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, closes at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1.30 p. m. and 10.30 p. m. Sundays at 1.00 p. m. and 10.30 p. m.

NEWFOUNDLAND (Except Parcels-Post Mails).—By rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, closes at this office daily at 6.30 p. m. (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday).

JAMAICA.—By rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, closes at this office at 6.30 p. m. Tuesday and Friday.

MIQUELON.—By rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, closes at this office daily at 6.30 p. m.

BELIZE, PUERTO CORTEZ and GUATEMALA.—By rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, closes at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1.30 p. m. and §10.30 p. m., Sundays at §1.00 p. m. and §10.30 p. m. (connecting mail closes here Mondays at §10.30 p. m.).

COSTA RICA.—By rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, closes at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1.30 p. m. and §10.30 p. m., Sundays at §1.00 p. m. and §10.30 p. m. (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at §10.30 p. m.).

§REGISTERED MAIL closes at 6.00 p. m. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY.

The schedule of closing of transpacific mails is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to port of sailing. The final connecting mails (except registered transpacific mails, which close 6 p. m. previous day) close at the General Postoffice, New York, as follows:—

Hawaii, via San Francisco, close at 6.30 p. m. June 20 for dispatch per s. s. Alameda.

Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close at 6.30 p. m. June 26 for dispatch per United States transport.

Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close at 6.30 p. m. June 27 for dispatch per s. s. Mariposa.

Hawaii, Japan, China and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close at 6.30 p. m. June 27 for dispatch per s. s. Korea.

China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close at 6.30 p. m. June 28 for dispatch per s. s. Empress of China. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.)

New Zealand, Australia (except West), New Caledonia, Samoa, Haiti and Fiji Islands, via San Francisco, close at 6.30 p. m. July 2 for dispatch per s. s. Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5.30 a. m., 9.30 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.; Sundays at 4.30 a. m., 9 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.)

Hawaii, Japan, China and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close at 6.30 p. m. July 9 for dispatch per s. s. Gaelic.

Fiji Islands, Australia (except West) and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close at 6.30 p. m. July 16 for dispatch per s. s. Miowera.

Manchuria and Eastern Siberia at present forwarded via Russia, instead of via Japan, the usual route.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; New Zealand via San Francisco, and certain places in the Chinese Provinces of Yunnan, Kueichow, Szechwan and Kwangsi, via British India—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

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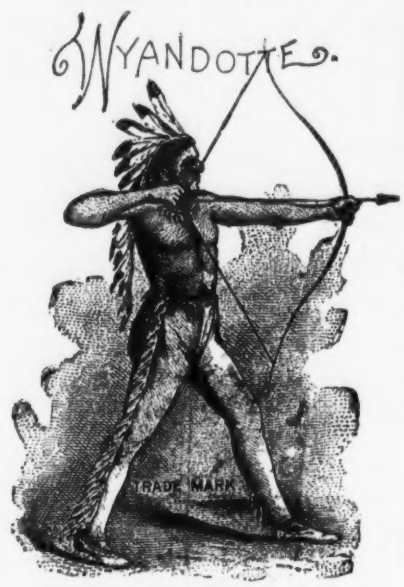

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NOTE.—Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures. Complete prices current will be found on pages 31 and 32.

Saturday Evening, June 18, 1904.

There is no change in the situation from that noted in our last review. Chemicals, generally, are in fair request, especially alkali and caustic soda for forward, with intimations that prices in the near future may be raised. Deliveries upon existing contracts continue good, the only falling off being with the glassmakers, who are shutting down for the usual summer vacation. Sal soda is firmer, and the same may be said of bicarb. Brimstone is easier for foreign, with considerable business reported in domestic. Cream of tartar and tartaric acid are in good request, with prices firmer. Oxalic acid is jobbing at full prices. Blue vitriol is steady, with less pressure to sell. Arsenic is quiet, and the same may be said of alum. The other acids and light chemicals are all meeting with the usual consuming demand, with few changes to note, as detailed below. Late mail advices from Liverpool say:—

The home trade deliveries of heavy chemicals are fairly good, but the export trade is dull. The exports of bleaching materials and soda compounds for the month ending May 31, according to the Board of Trade returns just issued, are as follows:—Bleaching materials—To United States of America, 43,240 cwts.; to other countries, 14,322 cwts.; total, 57,562 cwts. Soda compounds—Ash, 91,420 cwts.; bicarbonate, 28,085 cwts.; caustic, 103,249 cwts.; crystals, 20,313 cwts.; sulphate (salt cake), 108,893 cwts.; other sorts, 28,014 cwts.; total, 379,974 cwts. As compared with the corresponding month of last year, there is a marked falling off in the exports of bleaching materials, both to the United States and also to other quarters. In the case of sodas, the shipments of ash and caustic soda have decreased, while exports of saltcake are much heavier than during the month of May, 1903. As an offset to above falling off, the shipments of sulphate of copper from this country this year have been abnormally heavy, the total exports for the five months ending May 31 being 54,198 tons, against 41,713 tons for the first five months of 1903. The total shipments of sulphate for the twelve months ending December, 1903, were 53,445 tons, which is 753 tons less than exported during the first five months of this year. Soda ash is firm at the usual range as to destination, but without special feature. For tierces, nearest range may be called about as follows:—Leblanc ash, 48 per cent., £5@£5 10s; 58 per cent., £5 10s.@£6 per ton, net cash. Ammonia ash, 48 per cent., £4 5s.@£4 10s.; 58 per cent., £4 10s.@£4 15s. per ton, net cash. Bags, 5s. per ton under price for tierces. Soda crystals find a steady outlet at, generally, £3 7s. 6d. per ton, less 5 per cent. for barrels, or 7s. less for bags, with special terms for a few favored markets. Caustic soda inactive, but prices are unchanged, as follows:—60 per cent., £8 15s.; 70 per cent., £9 15s.; 74 per cent., £10 5s.; 76 per cent., £10 10s. per ton, net cash. Special quotations for export to the Continent and a few other export quarters. Bleaching powder neglected and prices nominal at from £4@£4 10s. per ton, net cash for hardwood, as to market. Chlorate of potash quietly steady at 2¾d. @3d. per pound, net cash. Bicarbonate of soda is selling to a fair extent at £6 15s. per ton, less 2½ per cent., for the finest quality in cwt. kegs, with usual allowances for larger packages, also special terms for a few favored markets. Sulphate of ammonia is steady at about £11 17s. 6d.@£12 per ton, less 2½ per cent., for good gray 24-25 per cent. in double bags f. o. b. here. Nitrate of soda in moderate demand at £10 5s.@£10 10s. per ton, less 2½ per cent., for double bags f. o. b. here, as to quality.

Heavy Chemicals.

ALKALI.—Deliveries upon outstanding contracts continue unusually good, the only exception being to the glass trade, which are being held up as usual during the summer shutdown. The other consuming outlets are taking their deliveries promptly, and in many instances these have been increased. Further sales for next fire of domestic high test are reported to the extent of several thousand tons at about current prices of .72½c. for light in bulk and .77½c. for bags, and dense at .77½c. in bulk and .80c. for bags f. o. b. works. There is still more or less selling by second hands in the West of surplus stocks at a shade less. The local demand is fair at .85@.90c., as to quantity, test and seller.

BICARB. SODA.—Further sales in addition to outstanding contracts are reported both for export and for home consumption for prompt and forward at 1.30c. for bulk and 1.70c. f. o. b. works, and delivered in this section at 1.50c. for bulk and 1.70c. for kegs, less the usual discount terms.

CAUSTIC SODA.—Stocks in excess of regular requirements upon outstanding contracts are not excessive, and prices generally are well maintained, except now and then a few stray lots come on the market at Western points by second hands, but these are of less frequent occurrence than of late. Further sales of domestic high test are reported for delivery over this and well into next year at about 1.75@1.80c. f. o. b. works. Powdered is jobbing freely for prompt, with more inquiry for forward at 2¾c. up to 3¼c., according to test, quantity and seller.

SALT CAKE.—Intimations are given out that prices for next fire may soon be announced and will probably be the same or on the basis of .82½c. for car lots delivered at the various consuming points.

SAL. SODA.—Deliveries upon existing contracts continue to absorb current stocks. While no change in prices as yet have been made, there are intimations that one may come at any moment. For the present we quote .60c. f. o. b. works, and .70c. delivered in this section, less the usual discount terms. Concentrated is meeting with an improved demand for prompt and forward at 1.40c. and up for "Arm and Hammer," as to quantity and terms of sale. Foreign is firmer at .67½c. for June shipment, with sales of 25 tons.

MONOHYDRATE CRYSTALS.—Further sales in addition to regular contract deliveries are reported for prompt and forward at 1⅝c., and for "Snowflake" at 1¼c. and upward, as to quantity and terms of sale.

BLEACHING POWDER.—There is more or less pressure to sell recent arrivals by second hands, with sales in a jobbing way reported from dock at 1⅝c. and up, as to test, make and seller. Forward contracts are in fair request, with sales of several car lots reported for June-August delivery of both foreign and domestic at 1.25c. and upward, as to quantity, test and terms of sale, seaboard delivery.

Acids.

ACETIC.—The usual deliveries upon existing contracts continue to absorb the output, hence no unusual pressure to sell is reported. Values remain steady at 1.80c. and upward, as to strength, quantity, packing and terms of sale.

NITRIC.—The usual jobbing demand prevails, outside of this nothing of interest has occurred. Prices remain steady at 4¾c. and up for car lots, as to quantity and point of delivery.

AQUA AMMONIA.—Continued pressure to sell on the part of large dealers has more or less unsettling influence, and prices are irregular at 4¼c., as to quantity and point of delivery.

MURIATIC.—Consumers continue to draw freely upon their regular contracts, with now and then additional sales reported at 1½c. and upward, as to strength and quantity, both for prompt and forward.

OXALIC.—Dealers report more inquiry, in a jobbing way, for spot and nearby parcels at 5¼c. for German, 5¼c. for English and 5½c. and up for Norwegian, as to quantity and seller.

TARTARIC.—The usual jobbing demand is reported for spot, with more inquiry for July. Second hands are selling in a limited way at 31½@31¾c. for crystals and 31¾@32c. for powdered, as to quantity and seller.

SULPHURIC.—More demand is reported for prompt from the soda water makers. Other consuming outlets are also increasing their deliveries. Prices remain steady at 1.30c. and upward for 66 deg., as to quantity and terms of sale.

Miscellaneous Chemicals.

ACETATE OF LIME.—While there is no falling off in deliveries upon existing contracts to the home trade and for export, there is a lull in the demand for new business. Prices remain steady at 1.45@1.50c. for gray and 90@95c. for brown, as to quantity and terms of sale.

ALUM.—There is less delay in deliveries, which are going forward more promptly. New business, however, is rather unimportant at the moment. Stocks, while ample for current requirements, there is no surplus, and prices are held steady at 1.75@1.80c. for lump and 1.80@1.85c. for ground. Papermakers' grades are held at .90c. up to 1.75c., as to grade, quantity and terms of sale.

ARGOLS.—The usual jobbing demand prevails for spot, but for a round lot prices would be shaded. Red is quoted at 2⅞c. and 4c. and up for powdered as to quantity and seller.

ARSENIC.—There is rather more inquiry in a jobbing way for spot and nearby points at 3⅛c and up to 3¼c. as to make, quantity and seller. Red is quiet but steady at 6¾@7c. as to grade and packing.

BLUE VITRIOL.—Only a limited demand is reported for car lots at 5.10c. for delivery late in the month or early July, and for jobbing parcels at 5¼c. and upward as to quantity. Second hands are jobbing at a shade.

BRIMSTONE.—Trade is rather quiet, as local consumers are well supplied at the moment. Shipments for June-July are quoted at $22, but second hands are selling a shade less. Domestic is in

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Potash First Sorts
" Fluoride.
" Sulphuret.
Powder Blue.
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good request, with sales reported of 2,000 tons, for delivery at the port, at $21.75. We discuss the subject editorially in this issue.

CHLORATE OF POTASH.—Second hands are selling in a jobbing way to consumers at 7@7¼c. for either crystals or powdered, according to the size of the order. Car lots for prompt and forward are held at 6½@6¾c., as to quantity and terms of sale.

CHLORATE OF SODA.—The usual jobbing demand, in addition to current deliveries, are reported at 6⅞c. and for June forward at 6¾c. and up, as to quantity and seller.

CARBONATE OF POTASH.—Foreign advices continue to report a strong market, but local conditions remain the same, and to make sales concessions would have to be made. Prices are nominal at 3.90@4c. for hydrated and 3.60@4c. for calcined, as to test, quantity and seller.

CAUSTIC POTASH. — Additional sales to outstanding contracts are reported both for prompt and forward at 5@5½c. for old process and 5½@6c. for new, as to test, quantity and seller.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—A fair jobbing demand is reported for spot parcels, all of which is satisfied by second hands at 24½c. and up for crystals and 24¾@25c. for powdered, as to quantity and terms of sale.

COPPERAS.—The usual seasonable demand prevails, with deliveries upon outstanding contracts continuing of fair proportions. Prices remain steady for car lots at 52½c. and jobbing parcels at 55c. and up, as to quantity and seller.

GLAUBERS SALT.—As yet no change has been made in prices. There is more demand for car lots both for prompt and July delivery at 55c. and for jobbing parcels at 60c. and up, as to the size of the order.

SAL AMMONIAC.—Rather more inquiry in a jobbing way for lump at 9¼c. and up, as to grade and quantity. Grain remains steady at 5¾@6¼c., for either white or rough, as to quantity and seller.

SUGAR OF LEAD.—Contract deliveries continue to meet the wants of the consuming trade, as there are no surplus stocks—prices remain steady at 6¾@7c. for brown and 8⅝@8⅞c. for white crystals, as to quantity and terms of sale.

SALTPETER.—The usual consuming demand prevails for crude, with sales of one car reported at 3½c.; now asking 3.60c. for further lots on the spot. Refined is in good request at 4¼@5¼c., as to grade, quantity and terms of sale.

If you desire to be brought in contact with the makers of machinery which enters into the manufacture of chemicals, drugs, paints, dyestuffs, fertilizers, naval stores, varnish, white lead, cotton oil, linseed oil, lubricating oil, etc., we would respectfully refer you to the Machinery Department of this publication, which you will find on page 23. Any special information that may be desired will be gladly furnished upon application, for we are in a position to place prospective purchasers in direct communication with the manufacturers of machinery of all kinds.

The Scottish Mineral Oil Trade.

In our last monthly report we summarized the result of the year's working of two of the Scottish mineral oil companies—the Broxburn, which paid 15 per cent. on its ordinary shares, and the Oakbank, 12½ per cent., besides putting aside substantial sums for depreciation and other objects. Since then the Pumpherston Company have declared the satisfactory dividend of 30 per cent., and Young's Company 5 per cent., so that, altogether, the year has worked out very well. Those who may be inclined to envy the shareholders of these companies should, however, bear in mind that there have been many lean years in the past, and that it will take several handsome dividends to bring out a good average return over a series of years for the money which has been invested in these concerns.

As regards the present position of the trade in Scotland, it is to be noted that foreigners have slightly reduced the prices of burning oils, bringing the values of these into line with the quotations for Scotch oils, the prices of which are now 6¼d. for crystal oil, 6d. for No. 1 oil and 5¾d. for No. 2 oil. Of course, at present, with the prevailing long days, there is little or no business passing in burning oils. Values of lubricating oils continue steady at from £5 to £7 10s. per ton, according to gravity and quality. Business in this department is, on the whole, satisfactory. There is nothing doing at present in gas oils, but contracts have been fairly well booked for season's delivery round about 3d. per gallon. Deliveries will not commence until about the beginning of August.

The position of wax, scale and candles remains unaltered, paraffin wax and scale being quoted at 3⅛d.@4½d. per lb., according to melting point, and candles at 4s. 1d.@4s. 3d. per dozen pounds for the cheapest quality. Sulphate of ammonia has been very dull during the past month, £11 17s. 6d. per ton having been accepted for prompt delivery, as compared with £12 5s. per ton current at the end of April, and £12 17s. 6d.@£13 per ton, f. a. s. Glasgow, and f. o. b. Leith twelve months ago. There are, however, signs that better prices will rule for forward delivery, although so far no business has been done. Naphtha has been in fair request during the month at 7½d. per gallon for prompt delivery.—Oil Trade Review.

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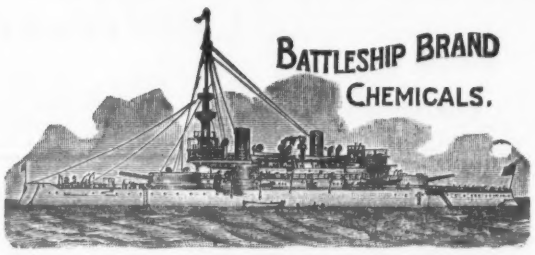

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FERTILIZER MATERIALS.

NOTE.—Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures. Complete prices current will be found on page 82.

Saturday Evening, June 18, 1904.

Ammoniates.

SULPHATE AMMONIA.—The market presents a firmer appearance and prices have strengthened, particularly for parcels for future shipments, which are now quoted at $3.05@3.06, with the tendency still upward. Spot parcels are quoted nominal and, we hear, no transactions in parcels in any position due in part to a general absence of sellers, but it is intimated that large sales have been made with the Continent in parcels for prompt delivery in June to September, also some transactions in lots for July and March delivery. Advices received from Boston under date of June 14 reports that the market there is firmer and advancing, in sympathy with foreign advices noting an active demand there, and that considerable business has been done for prompt June-September and July-March delivery, though for the latter position sales are limited, owing to the scarcity of sellers. Correspondents from abroad note that a large business is being done with the Continent for June-September deliveries, and also considerable sales for prompt deliveries to the West Indies and other Colonial ports. Appearances pointed to the fact that the lowest prices had been touched at that time, and the impression is in London that they would not be surprised to see a recovery at any time. On or about June 1 the foreign market was about $2.95 New York, and even lower sales were effected, but now cables show that the price has jumped to $3.02 New York, and the market still advancing.

FISH SCRAP.—We hear of additional contract sales having been made within the quoted range of prices, namely, for dried 10 per cent. ammonia and 14 per cent. bone phosphate at $2.40 and 10 and acidulated wet scrap, 6 per cent. ammonia, at $2.20 and 35, f. o. b. fish works. Menhaden fishing in the North has slightly improved, but reports from the South state that the fishing there is progressing slowly, and that the fish caught are very poor. Offerings are being made of parcels of imported ground fish guano 10 and 11 per cent. ammonia and 15 to 17 per cent. bone phosphate at $2.55 and 10 per unit, cost, freight and insurance New York, Baltimore or Philadelphia, which resulted in some sales.

AZOTINE.—We have nothing of interest to note in this market and quotations remain unchanged at $2.60@2.65 per unit.

TANKAGE.—The seasonable slow demand continued throughout the week and only small lots changed hands at full prices. The withdrawals on outstanding contracts have been fair, but aside from this we hear of no transactions of importance. Quotations remain stationary and packers are quoting prices nominal, namely, $2.10@2.12½ for concentrated tankage 15@16 per cent., at $2.07½ and 10 for 9 and 20 per cent., $2.10 and 10 for 8 and 20 per cent., all per unit; $15@16 for 7 and 30 per cent., per ton; all terms f. o. b. Chicago.

GARBAGE TANKAGE.—Some additional contract sales have been effected but details are being withheld. Quotations remain steady and unchanged at $8@9 per ton, according to quality, quantity and seller.

HOOFMEAL.—In the absence of buyers a quiet and uninteresting market has been experienced throughout the week. Prices remain quotably unchanged at $2.30 per unit f. o. b. Chicago.

DRIED BLOOD.—Only small lots changed hands, and the usual summer quiet dominated the market throughout the week. Parcels of dried are quoted nominally unchanged at $2.37½ for high grade f. o. b. Chicago. Parcels of 12-13 per cent. ammonia are also quoted according to quality, quantity and seller.

NITRATE OF SODA.—The market shows firmness in sympathy with strong reports from primary markets. Aside from the usual transactions we hear of no sales of importance. It is intimated that large sales have been made to Southern ports. Reports from the West Coast are about in the same tenor as noted in our last report and like conditions are noted by advices received from abroad. Parcels of 95 grade on the spot are difficult to quote and are entirely nominal, while futures are quoted at $2.12½@2.13. Spot parcels of 96 grade are quoted nominal at $2.20, and futures are quotably higher at $2.15@2.17½. It is intimated that sales of 96 grade have been made for forward shipment.

Phosphates.

ACID.—Prices remain stationary but we hear of no transactions. Sellers are quoting 60@67½c., according to point of shipment.

BONES.—The supply in hands of collectors here is very light and held at prices too high to interest buyers, which continues to restrict business in a large way. Quotations are firm in tone and parcels of bone black refuse is being held at $12@17, according to quality, quantity and terms of sale. Cleaned junk are being held at $18 and upward, butchers' at $16, ground and steamed at $21 and upward, unground and steamed at $18 and upward, and dry boiled at $19. Small parcels have been sold within the above quoted range of prices.

PHOSPHATE ROCK.—The withdrawals on outstanding contracts at primary markets amount to a fair volume. Quotations remain firm and unchanged. The comparative exports of crude phosphate rock and ground from the port of Charleston from September 1, 1903, to June 10, 1904, were as follows, in tons:—

Destination.	1903-1904 Cr'de.	1903-1904 Gr'nd.	1902-1903 Cr'de.	1902-1903 Gr'nd.
Baltimore	6,610	....	12,873	....
Barren Island, N. Y.	....	....	4,359	....
Norfolk	....	4,217	526	....
Weymouth	6,920	....	1,235	....
Wilmington, N. C.	....	....	550	....
Cartaret	4,355	....	....	....
Other ports	945	....	....	....
Total exports	18,830	4,217	19,343	....

The shipments of high grade Florida phosphate rock made through the port of Savannah, Ga., during the month of May, 1904, were as follows:—To Rotterdam, 6,172 tons; to Bremen, 2,193 tons, and to Genoa, 1,817 tons; total, 10,182 tons.

Potashes.

MURIATE.—The ordering out of supplies on regular outstanding contracts has been moderate, and aside from this we have nothing of interest to report. Quotations remain unchanged for parcels on the spot at $1.88 and $1.92½ for 80 per cent., and futures at $1.83@1.86½ for 80 per cent., according to point of shipment. Manure salt, 20 per cent. actual potash, remains quotably unchanged at 65@66c., and double manure salt, 48 per cent., at $1.12@1.15.

SULPHATE.—Aside from the withdrawals on regular outstanding contracts, the market presents the usual summer quiet. Quotations rest on a steady basis at $2.11@2.14 basis 48 per cent., according to terms of sale.

KAINIT.—In the absence of any new developments a quiet and featureless market has been experienced throughout the week. The call for monthly shipments against outstanding contracts has been fair. Quotations remain stationary for supplies in bags at $10.05 for shipment to the North, and at $10.55 for shipment to the South. Parcels in bulk are quotably unchanged at $9.05 for shipment to the North, and at $9.55 for shipment to the South.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Chicago Fertilizer Market.

Chicago, June 16, 1904.

TANKAGE.—Business is now at low ebb, owing to the fact that the dull season prevails. No large movement is expected before July or August. Inquiry is good and the prospect for a busy and prosperous fall trade is excellent. Prices are firmly held by packers on account of the high receipts of cattle of late and the fact that the tankage made by the smaller producers is largely contracted ahead. Buyers and sellers, as usual in the dull season, are somewhat apart in their views of what prices should be. The accumulation of stocks, however, is not sufficient to cause any apprehension of a break in prices. The indications are rather for firmness up to the opening of the busy season. We quote ground tankage, 10½ and 15, at $2.12½ and 10 on the basis of Kansas City delivery; 4½ and 14 at $9.25 Chicago; 11 and 15 at $2.17½ and 10 Chicago; 9 and 20 crushed tankage at $2.10 and 10 Chicago; 8 and 25 crushed at $1.90 and 10 Omaha; 7 and 30 crushed at $1.90 and 10 Chicago; 6 and 30 unground at $15 Chicago. Sales have been made at about this range of prices. All grades of animal ammoniates of 7 per cent. and less content of ammonia are well sold up and in good demand for manufacture into fertilizer for the fall trade in the winter wheat sections.

GARBAGE TANKAGE. — Contracts covering the supply of this fertilizer for weeks ahead have been made and there is practically no spot supply. Prices are nominal at $1.55 and 10 f. o. b. Chicago.

DRIED BLOOD.—The market remains firm at the previous quotation of $2.37½@2.40 for ground blood of high grade. Very little is being done at present.

HOOFMEAL. — Makers are asking $2.32½ in some instances, but this is only a nominal quotation, as the bids are much lower. We think $2.30 would buy, but buyers expect supplies at a shade under that figure. Business is light.

BONEMEAL.—The market is without change and firm at $16.50@17.50 for the steamed and $19@21 for the raw meal. Inquiry is good and some business doing at prices named.

BONES.—Since our last previous letter there has been a better demand for bones of all grades, and more than the usual dull season business has passed. Quotations are well maintained at $15.25@16.25 for the steamed and unground; $19@21 for the raw ground, and $15@15.50 for country bones unground.

CONCENTRATED SHEEP MANURE. —Supplies of this fertilizer are not readily obtainable, owing to the fact that contract sales have tied up the output for weeks ahead. The quotation on contract business is $6.85@7 per ton for the ground and dried concentrate f. o. b. Chicago.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Baltimore Fertilizer Market.

Baltimore, June 16, 1904.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—There is a stronger tone to the market and prices are tending upward, due in part to absence of ready sellers and a good demand abroad. Prices are perceptibly firmer for parcels for shipments from June forward, and are quoted at about $3.05@3.07½ cost, insurance and freight Baltimore and New York.

TANKAGE.—Nothing of special interest has transpired in this market, which is quiet, as is usual at this time of the year. Prices are being fairly well maintained and are quoted nominal; for parcels of ground tankage, 11 and 15 per cent., at $2.15 and 10@2.20 and 10 per unit; ground tankage, 6 and 25 per cent., at $14.50@15 per ton; ground concentrated tankage at $2.12½@2.15 per unit; ground blood at $2.37½@2.40 per unit; hoof meal at $2.22½ per unit, all f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 per cent. (futures), at $2.55 and 10@2.57½ and 10, cost and freight, basis Baltimore.

NITRATE OF SODA.—A strong tone dominates the market. Parcels of 96 grade for prompt shipment are quoted at $2.15@2.17½, and in the absence of buyers, sellers are quoting about the same prices on futures. For parcels of 95 grade for prompt shipment $2.12½ is being quoted, and for futures sellers are quoting prices on the same basis as for prompt shipment.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Charleston Fertilizer Market.

Charleston, S. C., June 16, 1904.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—There is not any change to report in this article. The demand continues light, as is the case with most of the fertilizer materials at this season. The prevailing quotation is $3.12½ per 100 pounds, guaranteed minimum 25 per cent. ammonia, cost and freight at Charleston.

FISH SCRAP.—The schooner Lizzie Chadwick arrived here Sunday with a cargo of acidulated fish. The quotations are unchanged. Machine dried fish $6.25 per unit of ammonia, and 10c. per unit bone phosphate, in tons of 2,000 pounds, ex vessel at Charleston; acidulated fish, $2.40 per unit of ammonia and 35 per cent. available phosphoric acid, ex vessel at Charleston.

TANKAGE.—The price of this article has not undergone any change. Sales for future delivery continue to be made. The quotations are:—For crushed, $2.59 per unit of ammonia, and 10c. per unit of bone phosphate, delivered at Charleston. The price of ground is $2.65 and 10c.

GARBAGE TANKAGE.—There is not anything to report by way of change in this article. The quotation is $8@9.

DRIED BLOOD.—The market remains quiet and there is not any demand even for future delivery. The quotation is $2.77½ per unit of ammonia, delivered at Charleston.

NITRATE OF SODA.—A firm feeling continues in the market with a good demand. The cargo that was expected here by steamer from Iquique has been sent elsewhere. The unsold stock is light. The quotations are:—For June arrivals, $2.25 per hundred pounds. For winter delivery $2.11¼ per hundred pounds, ex vessel at Charleston, 95 per cent. nitrate; $2.16 for 96 per cent. summer, fall and winter arrivals.

PYRITES.—The steamship Eastry arrived here yesterday from Huelva with a cargo, and the steamship Lowlands left Pomoran for this port with a cargo on the 4th. The quotations are:—$5.75 per ton of 2,240 pounds for lump, and $4.75 per ton for fines, ex vessel at Charleston.

ACID PHOSPHATE.—There has been very little doing during the past week. The bark Dom Pedro II. has been chartered to carry a cargo to a coastwise port. The quotation has not undergone any change. It is $9 per ton of 2,000 pounds, f. o. b. at Charleston in bulk, guaranteed 13 per cent.

SULPHATE OF POTASH.—The condition of this article remains unchanged. The quotation is $2.11 per 100 pounds, ex vessel at Charleston; basis, 90 per cent.

DOUBLE MANURE SALT.—The price remains the same and is $1.11½ per 100 pounds, basis 48 per cent., ex vessel at Charleston.

MURIATE OF POTASH.—Sales for future delivery continue to be made. The quotation is $1.83½ per 100 pounds, basis 80 per cent., ex vessel at Charleston.

MANURE SALT.—The price continues to be 20 per cent., 65c. per 100 pounds, ex vessel at Charleston, in bulk. The steamship Lord Erne arrived here yesterday from Hamburg with a cargo, and the steamship Madawaska is expected to follow from Bremen. The quotation is $9.30 per ton of 1,016 kilos (2,240 pounds). All potashes are ex vessel at Charleston, foreign invoice, weights and analyses.

PHOSPHATE ROCK.—The demand continues and a number of vessels are under charter to load for coastwise ports. The steamship Evelyn left here Sunday with 2,800 tons for Boston. All of the rock being shipped is land rock. The quotation has not changed. For kiln dried, alongside of vessel in the Ashley river, $3 per ton.

If you desire to be brought in contact with the makers of machinery which enters into the manufacture of chemicals, drugs, paints, dyestuffs, fertilizers, naval stores, varnish, white lead, cotton oil, linseed oil, lubricating oil, etc., we would respectfully refer you to the Machinery Department of this publication, which you will find on page 23. Any special information that may be desired will be gladly furnished upon application, for we are in a position to place prospective purchasers in direct communication with the manufacturers of machinery of all kinds.

The space given by the Farm Papers to inquiry and discussion of the merits of
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DYE MARKET.

NOTE.—Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures. Complete prices current will be found on page 82.

Saturday Evening, June 18, 1904.

The market presented no new features of interest during the week, and remains in the same inactive condition it has been in during the past month. On account of the lightness of sales it has evidenced a weaker tendency, if anything, and prices of several articles have declined in consequence. Aniline oil is weaker, due to light consumption, although the salt is held firm, and has not declined in sympathy. Gambier continues to maintain a firm statistical position. Yellow prussiate of potash is lower by a quarter of a cent. Tartar emetic and salts of tartar both show weakening tendency. Zinc dust has declined one quarter of a cent, and is easier due to light demand and increase of local supplies.

ACID, TANNIC. — The same quiet tone prevails in this market as heretofore. Prices are held firm, however, at 30@35c. for commercial and 50@55c. for crystals.

ANILINE OIL.—A weaker market is noted on the lack of consumptive demand, and current quotations are now 9¼@9½c., as to quantity, requirement and seller. It is said that even better might be done on a fair sized order.

ANILINE SALT.—Shortage of local supplies and continued demand maintains this article on a firm basis of 8½@9c.

BICHROMATES.—The quiet state of the trade has affected the sales of both bichromate of potash and bichromate of soda. There have been a few sales of a jobbing nature, but very little interest is manifested in these articles of late. Under light supplies prices remain firm, as hitherto reported, which are 8½@8¾c. for American bichromate of potash, and 6½@6¾c. for bichromate of soda.

GAMBIER.—The statistical position of gambier continues to be in a very firm position, with spot supplies somewhat light. There has been very little demand for gambier this week, and but few sales are noted. The 275 bales on the steamer Indraindi, due here next week, are being offered at 4¼c. per lb., but it is said this might be shaded. Spot values are held firm at previous quotations given in our list of current prices.

NUTGALLS.—Local supplies of blue Aleppo galls continue to be light, but in the absence of any active demand, prices are firmly maintained at 13@14c. Advices from foreign markets are to the effect that a firmer feeling is evidenced abroad, and that an advance in values may be looked for. Chinese galls are practically on a parity with Aleppos, but buying interest here is at a standstill.

PRUSSIATES.—Under a light demand prices for yellow prussiate of potash has declined to 14½@15c., as to quantity and quality. Prussiate of soda is somewhat easier, although spot supplies are still offered at 9¾@10c.

SALTS OF TARTAR.—A weakening tendency has been evidenced in this market this week, and sales have almost ceased. In consequence of this condition prices have declined to 5¼@7c., as to quantity and quality.

TARTAR EMETIC.—Due to the absence of demand, prices have declined ½c., on inside quotations. The present basis of the article is now at 19@23c., as to quality and quantity.

ZINC DUST.—Recent arrivals here have been somewhat heavy in quantity, which has caused the article to decline to 5¼@6c. There is very little demand for it at present.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Sponge Culture Successful.

Washington, June 17, 1904.

The experiments in sponge culture, begun in Florida three years ago by the U. S. Fish Commission, are now approaching a conclusion and have proven highly successful, demonstrating beyond doubt that sponges of merchantable size and of superior quality can be grown artificially from sponge cuttings at an expense so small as to insure a large margin of profit if the venture is undertaken on a commercial scale. Dr. H. F. Moore, under whose immediate direction the experiments have been carried on, has advised the commission that he will return to Washington in a few days with the date for a final report upon the work.

Dr. Hugh M. Smith, deputy commissioner, who has had the general direction of these interesting tests, exhibited to the Reporter's correspondent during the past week a number of sponges grown from cuttings by Dr. Moore, which while of symmetrical form, fine texture and ranging from four to five inches in diameter, were said to be rather inferior to the best specimens grown by the Commission's experts The sponges having been grown on wires, there is an entire absence of the rough, coarse-fibered "root" present in every naturally-grown sponge, and which is frequently filled with lime or sand to such an extent as to prevent the proper cleaning of the sponge without serious injury to the fiber. The sponges exhibited by Dr. Smith were grown in from 18 to 26 months and represent no outlay except the original cost of the cuttings and the stakes, wire and labor necessary to their suspension in the water. The cost of the cuttings is very slight, as waste clippings of inferior sponges are available for this purpose and no care whatever is necessary after the cuttings have been placed in position.

In undertaking these experiments, the Commission caused to be planted in January and February, 1901, several thousand sponges, and at the end of six weeks these were found to be growing well. Examination in November, 1901, however, showed that most of the cuttings had died and that some of them had been stolen for the value of the wire to which they were attached. Most of these plants were made upon copper wire, which, while it has the power of resisting to some extent the action of salt water, is in some localities more or less subject to corrosion, and the salts produced are inimical to the sponge, causing it to die near the point of attachment and fall from its support. During the following year it was sought to overcome this difficulty by using insulated copper wires, so that the cuttings would not be brought into contact with the bare metal. Further improvement was made in slitting the sponge cuttings and placing them astride the wire or other support to which they were attached, and then binding the surfaces of the flap in close opposition by means of a wire. In the course of a few days the two flaps grew together and the cutting became permanently attached, independently of any artificial binding. Temporary tie wires of aluminum wire were used, which, while slowly acted upon by salt water, lasted a sufficient length of time to permit the sponge to permanently heal.

During the winter months the growth of the cuttings was rather slow, so far as increase in bulk was concerned, although eyes or "oscula," were promptly put out and the circulatory system quickly reorganized and completed. During the spring when the water, especially in the more Southern part of the State, was becoming warmer, there were indications of more rapid growth. About six thousand cuttings were planted in Biscayne Bay, Sugar Loaf Key, and in the vicinity of Anclote Keys, and in the latter part of April, 1902, after they had been planted for periods varying from two to five months, most of them were growing and in an apparently healthy condition.

Between the lower end of Biscayne Bay and Matecumbe Bay there is a long stretch of water where sponges do not grow naturally. An investigation of this region was made to determine the reason for their absence, and an experimental plant of about a thousand cuttings was made in a small sound back of Key Largo, with a view to determining whether they could be artificially introduced there. At the end of six weeks practically all of these cuttings were dead, although others planted at about the same time in more favorable localities were alive and growing. A series of observations developed the fact that the water in this region is of a much lower salinity than in places where the sponge grows naturally, and it is probable that this is the cause of their absence naturally and of the mortality of the cuttings.

The most important work in connection with the experiments was accomplished in 1903, concerning which Dr. Smith has contributed the following memorandum, which appears in the latest report of the Commissioner:—

"During the year the experiments in sponge culture have been continued under the direction of Dr. H. F. Moore, at three different points on the coast of Florida. Practically the same methods have been followed as during the preceding year, but additional materials for attachment have been tried in order to determine the cheapest and most durable. The method which appears to give the best results, having due regard for the requirements of a commercially profitable industry, is the attachment of the cuttings to wire fastened to stakes driven into the bottom about 50 feet apart, in such manner that they are suspended free of the bottom. It has been determined that the cuttings not only grow more rapidly and of more regular shape when suspended freely in the water, but that a larger proportion survive. Numerous parallel experiments, where the free suspension of the cuttings in one case was the only difference in the conditions, show indubitably the advantage of raising the wires above the bottom. When the cuttings are not suspended, wave movements produce attrition upon the bottom and subsequent abrasion of the surface of the sponge, and the mortality rate is high, especially during the early stages of growth.

"The deposit of silt and the overgrowth of vegetable matter in portions of the sponge also restrict the growth, causing not only a reduction in weight, but an irregularity of form which reduces the market value. When the cuttings are suspended the ultimate shape, whatever be the original shape of the cutting, is invariable, regularly spherical or ellipsodial. From a commercial standpoint the method is manifestly an improvement upon nature's, for the suspended sponge is more advantageously situated as regards water currents and food supply; it grows more rapidly than when at the bottom; it is more regular, and there is no 'root,' the portion of the sponge which in service proves itself least durable.

"The cuttings are in general subcubical in shape and about 2 cubic inches in volume. They are cut from the live sponges with a sharp knife, and each has at least one face covered by the original skin. A slit about 1 inch in depth is made parallel to the longest axis and placed astride the suspension wire.

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A piece of aluminum wire about 4 inches in length is thrust through the two flaps and the ends twisted around the suspension wire in such manner as to close the slit. Within a week the opposed faces of the slit unite and the cutting heals around the suspension wire.

"The general system already evolved is believed to be that which will ultimately obtain in practice, but the ideal material for the suspension lines has not yet been found. Copper wires with okonite and underwriter's insulations, asbestos cord, thin manila and cotton rope, and stranded galvanized iron wire were the materials first employed. The ropes quickly rot, and within a year the okonite insulation softens and breaks from the wire, so that the exposed copper is acted upon by the sea water and weakens to the breaking point. Underwriter's wire, a much cheaper insulation and inferior for electrical purposes, lasts much longer, but at the end of the fiscal year lines which had been in use eighteen months were beginning to lose their insulation in places. A heavier wire and thicker covering than that already employed would doubtless be more durable. Asbestos cord, which is about twice as costly as the underwriter's wire, is slightly, if at all, acted upon chemically by the sea water, but when wet the fibers become slippery and the tensile strength of the cord is much reduced. When the sponges are large the strain on the line becomes considerable, especially during storms, and it is doubtful whether plain asbestos cord will prove sufficiently strong. Experiments now under way indicate, however, that by suitable treatment the strength of the wet cord may be more than doubled without materially increasing the cost.

"The organic attachment of the cuttings to the suspension wire is advantageous, but not essential. The condition has been attained with none of the materials above enumerated, and during the present year experiments have been conducted with the accomplishment of this end in view. Lead has proved to be the most satisfactory material, as it is but little affected by sea salts and the cuttings soon become fixed. Lead wire is useless on account of its lack of tensile strength. Lead-covered insulated copper wire is too heavy, or, if made sufficiently light, the lead casing is so thin that it breaks, cuts the insulation, and, coming into contact with the copper, establishes a destructive electrolytic action. To overcome these several difficulties, ordinary marlin with a lead covering one thirty-second of an inch thick was employed, with results that were satisfactory at the end of a trial of eight months. It is possible that marlin may rot in a period of time shorter than that required for the maturing of the sponges, in which event the material will have to be abandoned.

"On the whole, the progress of the work has been encouraging. Cuttings which originally measured 1 by 2 inches have in eighteen months grown into spheroids in some cases 4 inches in diameter, or twenty-five times the original weight. These sponges are larger and heavier than the minimum size marketed from the natural beds. The proportion of survivals after sixteen to eighteen months varies with the condition of the experiment between 45 and 95 per cent. The results so far attained are such that a firm engaged in the sponge business has begun operations on a commercial scale, the results of which will be available for the information of the commission."

EXTRACTS and CARMINES —OF— INDIGO.

TAYLOR & BARKER, Manufacturing Chemists, LOWELL, MASS.

The importance of the experiments of the Fish Commission is due not only to the large demand for sponges, which absorbs the output of the present industry in this country valued in a crude condition at more than $500,000, and a larger quantity now chiefly imported from the Mediterranean, but also to the fact that the Florida fisheries have been worked out to such an extent that the expense of securing the catch is rapidly increasing, owing to the necessity for prosecuting work in deeper water. The Florida sponge catch in 1902 aggregated 346,889 pounds, valued in the crude state at $364,442 and distributed among the following varieties:—

	Pounds.	Value.
Sheepswool	133,518	$297,727
Yellow	56,787	31,113
Grass	140,682	29,765
Other	15,902	5,817
Total	346,889	$364,422

The experts of the Commission are disposed to believe that artificial sponge culture, if systematically undertaken, will in a short time supplement the natural fisheries to such an extent as to materially reduce the imports from the Mediterranean.

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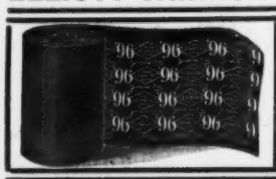

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